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P R E F A C E.

WE are unwilling to send into the world this **THIRD** **VOLUME** of our Miscellany, without taking occasion to express the gratitude and satisfaction we feel for the liberal support of every kind with which we have been favoured. We may now presume to hope, that the literary character of our undertaking is fully established—that its spirit has sufficiently declared itself—that the abundance of its resources is experimentally proved—and that its friends and contributors may henceforth look with confidence to the duration of a plan, which they have honoured with their approbation. We trust, it will have appeared to the candid, that though our work has decidedly taken its station among those intended to favour the progressional improvement of mankind, in its most important concerns, and which are enslaved to no systems of human authority; yet, that it has displayed no partial adherence to any one set of opinions, but has freely admitted arguments on opposite sides, when rationally and liberally expressed.

WE have, as much as possible, endeavoured to accommodate our matter to the tastes of those who may be supposed to form the general body of our Readers; and if, in each Number, there may be parts not interesting to every individual, we hope, that all will acquiesce in the

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P R E F A C E.

propriety of devoting some pages to the particular pursuits of a few, provided a much larger proportion be suited to the whole.

We scarcely find it necessary to suggest to our Correspondents any peculiar topic, concerning which we are desirous of more copious aid than we already habitually receive, unless it be *the present state of this and other countries, with respect to the population, manufactures, agriculture, and all the great objects of civil and domestic polity*: information of this kind, from authentic sources, will always be singularly acceptable to us. Nothing, in fact, can be more conducive towards the progress of universal improvement, than mutually making known to the different members of society, the advantages possessed by each, the defects they labour under, and the remedies by which they have been relieved. Solicitous as we are to procure *entertainment* for our Readers, we are still more anxious to contribute to their *utility*. Where we can unite both objects, our highest wishes are gratified.

LONDON, JULY,
1797.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XIII.] JANUARY, 1797. [VOL. III.

Our Subscribers are respectfully informed, that on the sixteenth of January was published, *Price One Shilling*, THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER TO THE SECOND VOLUME OF THIS WORK. Besides the necessary *Title Page and Index*, it contains the following valuable and original articles: 1. Vocabulary of the Language of Madagascar, with Dialogues.—2. The Topography and Natural History of the Swiss Alps, by the late BARON HALLER.—3. Heads of an Essay on Civil Jurisprudence, read before a Learned Society.—4. Calculations for ascertaining the *Æra of Christ's Nativity*.—5. A free Dissertation on the National Advantages of an Abolition of Tithes by Purchase; and a more equal Payment of the Clergy.—6. Account of the late Voyage round the World, by the French Commander ENTRECASTEAUX, made for the Purpose of Discovery, and also in Search of LA PEYROUSE, in 1791-2-3.—7. The relation of a Hearing in Presence of the King and the Judges, touching Wales and the Four Counties, 1608. Also, Sir ROBERT CECIL'S Speech, 23 El. Anno 1581, concerning the Jurisdiction of the Council of Wales and the Marches.—8. Memoirs of the late Empress of Russia, with Original Anecdotes of the Court of Petersburg.—9. A Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Styles of Music, in which the Merits and Demerits of each are respectively pointed out.—10. The Squire's Tale, imitated from Chaucer.—11. A Meteorological Journal, for September, October, November, and December, 1796, at Southingate, Middlesex.—12. Errata, Corrections, &c. of former Numbers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE WEATHER IN LONDON DURING THE YEAR 1796.

A THERMOMETER hung out of a window up one pair of stairs, facing the north-west, observed at nine o'clock in the morning, gave the following averages:

January 45½.	July 63½.
February 40.	August 62½.
March 39½.	September 60.
April 50½.	October 47½.
May 53½.	November 40½.
June 60½.	December 31½.

Average for the whole year, 49½.

The state of heat in the first three months is very remarkable. January had a full spring warmth, and probably the observations of a great number of years would not exhibit one with so high an average. February might be denominated rather warm than cold; but March was considerably colder than its usual average. This gave a salutary check to the forwardness of vegetation, which the warmth of the beginning of the year had promoted. April rose to a due

spring medium; and in this year the observation, that the average heat of April is nearly that of the year, held good. May was under its common medium. The four succeeding months were regular and temperate as to their heat. June and September, July and August, nearly coinciding; the two latter in due proportion warmer than the two former. The heat declined rapidly in October and November; and December proved unusually cold, its average falling a little below the freezing point. The frost came in fits of great intensity, with intervening thaws. The most severe was on the 24th and 25th. The night between them is said to have been colder in some of the circumjacent villages than any upon record; but the thermometer, whence the present observations were taken, did not stand lower than 9½ in the morning of the 25th. The rise from thence was extremely rapid, and before the close of the month it had obtained 40 degrees above the point to which it had been depressed.

The general character of the year, with respect to other circumstances, has been

B

MONTHLY MAG. No. XIII.

been dryness and tranquillity. The unnatural warmth of January, indeed, produced a good deal of windy and stormy weather; but it was almost confined to that month, and to May. The principal rain was in the beginning of July, and the close of September; but through the whole year there were few successive days of continued rain. Moist, drizzling, foggy weather was frequent towards the close of the year. The mildness of the summer heats rendered thunder and lightning a rare occurrence; and, perhaps, few years have past more free from the awful and terrific phenomena of nature.

Jan. 5, 1797.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE state of chemical opinion in Britain, for which your correspondent S. T. calls, may easily be exhibited. In general, it may be observed, that most of our living authors and teachers, from Dr. BLACK downwards, have adopted the two great tenets of the Lavoisierian system. They consider, 1. Water as compounded of oxygen and hydrogen; and, 2. Metals as simple bodies, so far as analysis has yet gone. For although Mr. CAVENDISH was the discoverer of the composition of water, the antiphlogistic doctrine rests upon that proposition: accordingly, the last considerable attempt to overturn it from its foundation, was made by Dr. PRIESTLEY, at the suggestion of his friend, Mr. KEIR: who perceiving that oxygen so generally produced an acid, in uniting with an inflammable basis, concluded that the same thing must happen when oxygen and hydrogen gases were exploded together. The analogy, however, did not hold in this case; and the unavoidable presence of a small quantity of azotic gas, sufficiently accounts for the acid discovered by Dr. PRIESTLEY in the liquor deposited after the experiment. The processes carried on upon a large scale in France, together with the oxygen and hydrogen obtainable from water by the electric shock, which has been lately done in a very satisfactory manner, seem to have added strength to the prevailing conviction on this leading point. It does not appear that Dr. PRIESTLEY's experiments, since his expatriation, have brought back any desiderium to the old standard of phlogiston. M. DE LUC has written largely, but to

little purpose, against the new theory and nomenclature. His papers (in the *Journ. de Physique*) were so barren of facts, and so abundant in words, that most men of science in Europe were sick of reading before he ceased to write. Except M. DE LUC, there is probably no author now among us, who at once contends for the existence of phlogiston, and strenuously denies the composition of water. Some of the lunar philoposophers, as Mr. WATT and KEIR, may be set down as sceptics.

M. LAVOISIER is thought by many of our countrymen unsuccessful in his attempt to engraft Dr. BLACK's doctrine of latent heat on his antiphlogistic system. His supposition of a large quantity of caloric being condensed in nitre, nitric acid, &c. affords an indication, that he did not rightly conceive that ingenious doctrine. Dr. BEDDOES (*Philot. Tr. on the fusion of iron*) and Dr. HUTTON, have treated the supposition as altogether unwarrantable. Dr. HUTTON (*Phil. Dissertations*) has accounted for the phenomena observed in explosions and deflagrations from the *solar substance*, which he imagines to be condensed in plants. The super-addition of this hypothesis to the proper tenets of M. LAVOISIER appears to constitute Dr. HUTTON's chemical creed; and it is probably the only one existing, applicable, with tolerable plausibility, to the whole sum of the phenomena. It nearly, I believe, coincides with those of M. M. GREN and RICHTER. As to M. GITTLEN, he has inferred, from very inadequate experiments, that azote and oxygen gases differ only in this, that the same gravitating matter (oxygen) is united in the former with light, and in the latter with caloric. This is, I think, the only morsel of theory of which he has been the proposer.

Mrs. FULHAME has endeavoured to correct the antiphlogistic system, by referring to water as the source of oxygen, in all oxydations. She has not perhaps made many converts. But the ingenuity of her arguments, and the novelty of her facts, may be triumphantly quoted by the advocates of female talents; nor can there exist a dilettante in science, so dead to merit, as not to regret, that there the *res angusta domi* should obstruct the prosecution of researches so curious; (*the preface to Mrs. FULHAME's Essay.*)

Dr. AUSTIN made an ingenious effort to reduce the number of elementary principles, by resolving charcoal (*con-*
lous)

bone) into hydrogen and azote. His opinion has been supported by Dr. BEDDOES, but does not appear to have obtained particular attention from the chemists.

It is to be lamented, that Mr. KEAR has delayed the publication of his experiments on metallic solutions. I understand from those who have seen the 2nd part of his paper—the first is in the *Phil. Transactions*—that he has detected the grossest errors in M. LAVOISIER's statements. No man, certainly, whether we regard accuracy or information, is better qualified to establish just principles in this important branch of chemistry. There is nothing in chemistry more curious than some, or more useful than others, of the facts related in his first paper. The continuation of this gentleman's dictionary has been delayed, till the world has become weary of expectation.

The late efforts to apply the new chemistry, on the one hand to agriculture, and on the other to medicine, are not less interesting than the original discoveries themselves. Mr. KIRWAN's Essay on manures is before the public. The Board of Agriculture has printed, but not published, an Essay on the same subject, by Dr. INGENHOUSZ. I believe that Board to be in possession of other valuable speculations on manures.

Collections of cases, in which the respiration of gasses has been employed, appear from time to time. I wish we could look forward to the speedy establishment of the proposed PNEUMATIC HOSPITAL; or to the employment of any other means, capable of speedily ascertaining the real virtues of the gasses in medicine. I know not whether this view takes in the most important circumstances, relative to the pursuits and opinions of our chemical countrymen—If not, I hope other correspondents will supply the deficiencies. Information concerning the present pursuits of experimenters would be extremely desirable, if it should be obtained. I am, sir, your's,

Jan. 1, 1797.

SCIOLUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not my intention to enter upon the discussion of any political question, but simply to propose a measure, the utility of which is too obvious to be denied.

I am not about to suggest to the legislature any new law, but to offer to lords of manors a regulation which, I think,

should cheerfully proceed from themselves. I shall not call upon them to part with any portion of their property, without some return.

Why is it that we see many whole villages in so ruinous a condition? It is because the tenants have not a sufficient interest in their cottages to preserve them from falling. Let the lords of the manors give notice to their copyholders for lives, that they will, for a reasonable consideration, convert their houses into freeholds; and at no very distant time, will they behold the filthy, decayed cottage, exchanged for a sound, and decent tenement; and the countenance of the cottager, no longer pallid through despair of bettering his hard lot; but ruddy with healthful industry, and decked with cheerfulness. This, however, is not the consideration upon which I mean to insist. The lower orders are charged with being seditiously inclined. Whether this imputation, which, for the present, we will suppose to be well founded, be, or be not intended to comprehend the labouring inhabitants of the country, as well of towns, good must still result from the steps I recommend. The cottager, looking forward to the time when he shall have acquired a sufficiency to purchase his cottage, practises diligence and sobriety. Has he attained the object of his wishes? He then directs his view to the period when by savings he may be able to make the inside of his little freehold comfortable, and beautify the exterior. This is a still farther inducement to him for discarding habits of idleness and intoxication, and leading a regular and active life. Being now possessed of property, he is of consequence in his own estimation—he has a stake in the country—he has something to lose by tumult and internal commotion; and therefore, will not only be unwilling to promote riot, but readily lend his aid to suppress popular outrage. He naturally becomes a better man, and a better citizen. The intelligent and amiable Count Rumford has afforded a practical proof of the principle, there is no good a method of rendering people virtuous, as by first assisting them to become easy in their circumstances, and happy. Let his example be followed by the higher and more opulent description of citizens; and there will be no occasion to dragoon the inferior classes into a peaceable demeanor.

Wiltshire, Dec. 24, 1796.

H. B.
To

B 2

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not take up my pen to renew the controversy with your fair correspondent, respecting the Talents of Women—I can assure her, that I am neither so old, nor possessed of so little gallantry, as not to wish victory in such a contest to my antagonist.—May it be proved to the satisfaction of all your readers—That the talents of women have improved, are improving; and confusion to the man who would wish them to be diminished or repressed!

I would not, however, be understood as admitting that the talents of women have been proved to be perfectly upon an equality with those of men;—I mean no farther, than to express my good wishes that it may be proved; but as far as it is a question of fact, I fear facts are against the affirmative of the proposition. My wishes, in truth, were always favourable to the fair sex, and I entered the lists only to counteract, what I could not but deem a monstrous doctrine, which your fair correspondent had by some means forced into the controversy; viz. "That the talents of all mankind are perfectly equal, and only altered by the influence of external causes."—But let this doctrine also repose tranquilly in the "vault of all the Capulets;" the only destiny to which it ought to be consigned.

My reason for troubling you with this letter, is, to correct a statement in your fair correspondent's letter, which is extremely injurious to the reputation of an author of some credit: I should not have troubled you or myself on the occasion, had I found she had corrected it in her own Erratum in your last Number.

It would have been candid in your fair correspondent, to have mentioned that what she gives as "a quotation" from Mr. Hume, is a series of detached sentences connected together by her own ingenuity; but I have most carefully looked over my edition of Hume's Essays, which is that of 1753, printed for Miller, and I have not been able to find in the Essay on National Character, any such assertion as that, "it is a maxim in all philosophy, that causes which do not appear, are to be considered as not existing."

The fact is, if Hume had written the sentence unqualified as it stands here; he would have written a sentence which so far from being "a maxim in all phi-

losophy," must excite a smile upon the countenance of every philosopher; a sentence which is contradicted by every principle of science, by every observation of our senses. The cause of gravitation, or of magnetism, does not appear, and yet will any man say, that no causes exist for these effects? The ascent of vapour, the vegetation of plants, the emission of the electric matter by some bodies, and the power of conducting it in others, depend upon causes which are not apparent. Is there a physician who knows the proximate cause of one third of the diseases for which he prescribes? In a word, sir, we know the actual cause of very few things; but, as a real philosopher, though not in petticoats, observed many centuries ago, "the wife only are conscious of their own ignorance."

January 3, 1797.

C. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT AND INSECT, mentioned in page 722 of our Magazine for November.

Communicated by Dr. BEDDOES.

CARDUUS spinosissimus foliis bifariam pinnatifidis, semi-decurrentibus, calycibus solitariis, ovatis, lanatis.

CURCULIO anti-odontalgicus brevirostris, oblongus, fuscus, thorace punctato; elytris punctato-striatis, supra maculis aureis undique adpersus, subtus luteo-villosus. Caput cum rostro thorace brevius. Rostrum crassum, planum, brevissimum. Oculi vix protuberantes, nigri. Antennæ, clavata; rostro longiores, interrupte flavescens, clava apice cinerea. Thorax puncticulatus. Elytra leviter striato-punctata. Alæ pallidæ flavescens, hyalinæ, unicoloratae. Femora murica. Pedes elytris concolores. Corpus supra fusco nigrum maculis villosis aureis inordinate adpersum, subtus nigro-cæruleum lanugine tenuissima lutescente undique vestitum. Habitat in floribus Card. Spinosi. Sub finem Augusti.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM obliged to your correspondent Meirion, for the information he afforded me in your last Number; will he have the goodness to inform me likewise where the Poems of Hywel, son of Owain Gwynne are to be found, and if they have been translated? One I have met with, among the valuable contents of the Cambrian

Cambrian Register; if it be not trespassing too much on the more erudite researches of your correspondent, perhaps a translation of some of these pieces might be acceptable to your general readers.

Jan. 5, 1797.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read the objections which T. P. has made (in your 8th Number, page 612) to the hypothesis on the use of lime as a manure, I beg leave to satisfy him, as far as is in my power

It is always with pleasure, that one who wishes to acquire knowledge, receives facts from ordinary occurrences, or the common arts of life, on the subject to which he turns his attention. The artist, by a long course of experience, has the opportunity of ascertaining facts, and pointing out the effect of various processes, to which the attention of the philosopher may not be turned by his line of experiments. Those facts may suggest to him many useful hints, and lead him to important investigations. But the experience of the artist must still remain uncertain, till science point out the cause of the different appearances, and explain the true reason of the processes that are employed.

Thus, the facts which T. P. has mentioned, may lead to some useful knowledge; but, in my opinion, they have very little relation to my former communication on the use of lime in agriculture. In that paper, the theory of the effect of lime in promoting putrefaction was only occasionally introduced. It was mentioned as originating with Sir John Pringle; but it is now widely spread, and is by very many considered as the only rational account of the operation of that manure. It has been supported by M'Bride, propagated by Black, and has been adopted by numbers of our scientific writers on husbandry.

As this theory is no child of mine, I might be less disposed to support it. If T. P. had objected to the opinion concerning the operation of lime on strong clay soil, with little vegetable mould, which was the only one that I considered as my own, I might have felt myself more interested. But though less able than many of the friends of the theory derived from Pringle's experiments, I shall endeavour to remove the objections against it, which your correspondent has produced.

To accomplish this, little more is necessary than to inform him, that he has

confounded the effects of lime, and of quicklime, on dead vegetable matter. Of the effects of quicklime I said nothing: I only mentioned those that were produced by lime: the one is calcareous earth destitute of fixed air: the other is the same earth saturated with that air. By the experiments of Pringle, M'Bride, and others, he will find that lime promotes the putrefaction of vegetable and animal substances; but quicklime retards it; and, when applied in large quantities, removes it, even when the putrefying process has considerably advanced. This is sufficient to explain the effect of quicklime in the preparation and use of indigo, and in washing the walls of infected apartments.

If wood or hair be preserved long in mortar, it is only necessary to recollect, that moisture is necessary to putrefaction: and that when lime is made into mortar with sand, &c. it crystallises, and requires a considerable quantity of water in forming the crystals. To obtain water, it attracts all the moisture in the wood or hair, and at the same time covering them from the external air, prevents them from receiving more; they are therefore in a situation in which we may expect them to be long preserved from corruption.

South Shields, Oct. 23, 1796.

T.

THE foregoing answer to the remarks of T. P. in your Magazine for September was transmitted to me by its ingenious author, according to the date annexed, but has been unfortunately mislaid. Had it been forwarded to you sooner, it might possibly have obviated some of the objections which have since been made to his idea of the use of lime in agriculture: though I admit that it has not been usual to apply the word lime to its carbonate. If your correspondent, T. P. has lived in a coal-country, where almost every spring is impregnated with vitriolic salts, he would perhaps have been more ready to admit the presence of alum in clay-lands.

But of this enough from me. I have only to add, that, if I can prevail on my ingenious friend to entrust me with any farther remarks, they shall be transmitted with greater punctuality, by your friend, &c.

Newcastle, Jan. 6, 1797.

V. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE common opinion, that the gift of prophecy is departed, was lately near to being refuted, by a set of men who

who determined, in defiance of public prejudices, to erect themselves into an order of PROPHETS. Why their glory so soon departed, and they fell quietly back into the humbler ranks of life, it is not my business to enquire; but I much regret that we are at present so lamentably deficient in the article of prophecies, as to be amazed and astonished at every thing that happens. There is a maxim, which says, that it is the part of a wise man never to be *surprised*, but to foresee every thing by his knowledge, and reconcile it by his philosophy; and yet scarcely a day passes without some event occurring for which we had made no provision, which we cannot account for upon common principles, and to which we find it difficult to be reconciled. How does all this agree with the sage apothegm, that there is "nothing new under the sun?" And does it not plead strongly for the art of prophecy to supply that knowledge, for want of which we suffer so many embarrassments?

I have been lately looking over a chronological list of events for some years past; as a knowledge of what has happened very frequently leads to a knowledge of what may happen (and I am perfectly satisfied that all things are now reduced to so regular a system, as to render *foretelling* a very easy matter) and I am now about to give you a specimen of my skill with respect to the events that will occur in the course of the present year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. Should it be acceptable, you will see great propriety in giving it a place in your Magazine for *January*, that your readers may have recourse to it in the whole progress of the year; and that I may not be accused of prophesying things after they have taken place.

But perhaps it may be necessary to obviate an objection that is often made to prophecy: it is said, that it is wicked to pretend to foretell future events, and that it is foolish to be anxious about futurity. To the first part of this objection I cordially agree. I think it is not only wicked to *pretend* to foretell future events, but even to *pretend* to do any thing which a man is not capable of doing. A man, therefore, who *pretends* either to be a prophet, a politician, a poet, or a skilful mechanic, without the requisite qualifications, shall have no countenance from me. But as to the second part of the objection, "that it is foolish to be anxious about futurity," I cannot so well agree to it, without giving up the free agency

of man, a doctrine to which I have been cordially attached, ever since my school-matter told me, that I might escape a whipping, by ceasing to deserve it. I will also venture, sir, to assert, that if we had looked a little more into futurity than we have done, the present state of Europe at large, and of this nation in particular, would not have been so awfully critical as it is. What happy consequences would not have resulted, if we had foreseen, that opinion can be combated only with opinion; that oppression must eventually produce resistance; that nations gradually become wiser, though individual fools become more hardened; and that he who goes to war without counting the cost, will find that he has expended his resources before he has attained his object!—But these I throw out only as hints; I cannot enlarge on them in this place, because I would not interrupt the *miscellaneity* of your Magazine, by enquiries which appear to better purpose in other places.

It is enough, therefore, to make such an appeal to every one's memory, as shall prove, that an anxiety about futurity is not the foolish thing it has been represented, and that the very faculty I have just mentioned, *memory*, loses half its most important uses, if it does not enable us to look from the past to the future, and judge of the latter by the former. The physician would make sorry work in the sick room, were he to be deprived of his *prognostics*; and I know not why, in other situations, we should be deprived of the advantages of past experience. Upon the whole of this objection, however, I must observe, that although I cannot think it foolish to be anxious for futurity, there are abundance of instances to show, that it is mighty foolish to expect any advantages from recommending an attention to the past; and hence, I take it, arises the disrepute into which modern prophets are unhappily fallen.

Now, Mr. Editor, to proceed—The business more immediately in hand is, to give a glance, according to the genuine principles of the prophetic art, into the events of the year which is just begun. But you will demand, what are my principles, and where is my commission? How do you know that I am not one of the common impostors of the day, writing, perhaps, from a mad-house, and wishing to make an accomplice of the respectable Editor of the Monthly Magazine? To satisfy you, then, at once, and remove all your scruples, I must inform you, that I proceed

I proceed chiefly on this foundation, that there is nothing new under the sun ; that prudence is not much in vogue ; and that the progress of mankind in wisdom is not very perceptible on the general view of things. By this *recipe*, sir, you may commence a very decent prophet yourself, and may commission others, in your name, to foretel events in every quarter of the globe where your Magazine reaches.

PROPHECIES FOR THE YEAR
M.DCC.XCVII.

IN the course of this year, several fires will happen in sundry parts of the kingdom, which will consume a vast deal of property, insured and uninsured ; and no water will be obtained, until the fire has so far advanced, as to be unextinguishable. Some lives will be lost, and many very prudent persons will think it proper to look after their servants' fires and candles, for a month or two.

Some children, by the neglect of their nurses, will fall out of windows into the streets, and be killed : their mothers will be disconsolate ; and lectures will be given to nurses, which will not lose their effect, perhaps, for a fortnight.

Sundry houses will be broke open, and robbed of plate, bills, cash, &c. to a considerable amount ; notwithstanding which, the same example will be shown to servants as usual ; and they will be allowed little card-parties and junketings on Sunday, whilst their masters and mistresses are performing the same parts, on a larger scale, elsewhere.—N.B. The watchman's box close to the house.

Several young heirs will be pillaged at fashionable gaming houses, which will occasion serious reflections—in the newspapers ; and the police will look on with their accustomed philosophic indifference.

Guns laid aside loaded, will be taken up by children or servants, in sport, and a few lives lost. Those who keep no guns will be very grave and sententious on this subject, and enjoy a wide field of admonition, wisdom, and sagacity.

Several hundreds of pockets will be picked at places of public amusement, and one or two of the sufferers will have the cunning to discover, if they had left their money at home, it would not have been in danger abroad.

Some capital failures will take place in the city : and men who lived at the rate of five or six thousand a year, will be obliged to discover, that they never were worth a moiety of the sum, independent

of fallacious credit. Nevertheless, tradesmen's " equipages will blaze like meteors, and their villas rise like exhalations."

Two or three boxing-matches will afford vast amusement to the nobility and gentry who encourage them, and be very severely censured by those who do not think " breaking ribs sport for ladies"—but no interference on the part of the magistracy.

There will be several long debates in Parliament ; and, upon the division, the numbers will be nearly the same as if there had been no debate at all.

A man will be hanged at the Old-Bailey for murdering his companion, in a fit of intoxication and passion ; and another will be rewarded with honours, for having contributed to the murder of thousands, for no earthly object, and with whom he had no dispute.

Three or four persons will be gored to death by over-driven oxen, and the amusement of bullock-hunting will go on much as usual.

Boats will be overset in the Thames, and the passengers drowned, because it was necessary they should crowd together, to see a show that was not worth looking at. This will afford an awful lesson to those who — never go upon the water.

A few duels will be fought, and one or two persons killed. The cause of the dispute, a wh—e, a horse, or a clumsy jest. The survivors, if tried, will be acquitted by a happy mixture of the laws of honour, with the laws of the land.

The watering-places will suffer no abatement of visitors, notwithstanding the distresses of the times ; but they will be avoided and severely censured by those who — never visit them.

Some great men will do very absurd things in the course of the summer, and will receive as much commendation and applause as they can pay for.

Two common-council men will die suddenly after eating a hearty dinner.

Some thousand sermons will be preached in the several churches and chapels of the kingdom, most of which have been preached before, and few of them will be remembered after.

Certain cases of matrimonial infidelity in high life will astonish the world, *i. e.* every body who did not know the parties ; juries will give large damages, and lord Kenyon will throw away much good advice, and many salutary cautions.

A person

A person of considerable note in the gay world will shoot himself, because he has nothing left but his pistols.

Several hundred novels will be condemned by the reviewers, and read with pleasure and approbation in all circulating libraries, boarding-schools, servants' halls, and other seminaries of learning.

A most grotesque fashion in dress will be adopted, and it will be soon discovered to be most wonderfully useful and convenient.

Several stage-coaches will break down, owing to the number of outside passengers, a circumstance which will be differently canvassed by the sufferers, and by their surgeons.

A few elopements from boarding-schools will afford the newspapers an opportunity of being extremely witty at the expence of decency. The same effect will arise from cases of *crim. con.* seduction, and other affairs of gallantry.

A porter will engage to over-eat himself for a wager, die in the experiment, and the *bettors* will look a little grave, but not more wise or humane.

Two or three very *opulent* men in the city will die, and be buried with pomp, before it is discovered that they died insolvent.

Robberies—suicides—bankruptcies—law-suits—unsuccessful battles—long speeches—political pamphlets—and other casualties, will come in course.

These, sir, are some of the most important occurrences which have been revealed to me. I have chosen to confine my prophecies chiefly to matters of the domestic kind, and regarding principally the business of civil life. This I do for the reasons already hinted, namely, that in affairs of a political kind, there has of late been so great a contempt thrown on what is past, that it is not worth any man's while to inform our great men of what is to come; yet, it may be asserted, without any risk of contradiction, that he who despises *experience*, is neither fit for the office of prophet, priest, or king.

I am, sir, your's.

OLD LILLY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Magazine for December, p. 16, mention is made of the hydrophobia having appeared among Colonel Rol-

lerton's hounds, near Roscrea, in Herefordshire; that twenty-two of them had been carried off by this disease, and that the remainder of the pack were cured of or preserved from the disease, by having the juice of ribwort, or ribgrass (*plantago lanceolata*, Linn.) administered to them.

It appears to me, sir, to be a matter of considerable importance to have this fact well ascertained; and though I believe your Magazine may in general be depended upon for the intelligence it contains; yet, in a matter of so much consequence, as determining the efficacy of a medicine in preventing the hydrophobia, we should be cautious of giving credit to intelligence vaguely mentioned among country occurrences. I cannot, therefore, abstain from expressing a wish, that some correspondent would give you more particulars relative to the above-mentioned article; this will by no means, I believe, be contrary to the intentions of your Magazine, and will, I doubt not, give much satisfaction to many of your readers, as well as to

Jan. 12, 1797.

MEDICUS U.

P.S. It is scarcely necessary to say, that the mixed juices of horehound, and of a species of plantain, have been celebrated in America as a cure for the bite of a rattlesnake; whether or not they deserve so much praise, I have no means of knowing.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESULT OF OBSERVATIONS UPON THE THERMOMETER, AT NORWICH, FOR THE YEAR 1796; BEGINNING JANUARY 8TH, TAKEN AT OR NEAR TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON. THE THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR, WITH A NORTH-EAST ASPECT.

Month.	Average.	Coldest Days.	Hottest Days.
JAN.	49½	8 & 9th at 45°	13th at 55°
Feb.	43½	29th	32. 19th 50
Mar.	43½	7th	31½ 16th 55½
April	53½	12th	46 22d 61
May	50½	3d	48 26th 61½
June	62	3d	49½ 26th 75
July	65	2d & 4th	58½ 15th 75
August	63½	28th	55 8th 73
Septem.	62½	29th	54 17 & 18 74
October	51	25th	46 2d 57
Novem.	44½	30th	34 2d 53½
Decem.	35½	24 & 25th	30 30th 48½
Average of the year, 52½			

Hottest days of the year, { June 26th } 75
 { July 15 }
 Coldest ditto - - - { Dec. 24 } 30
 { 25 }

Tq

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS ON THE
TIME OF SOLOMON, &c.

THE solar year of twelve months, and three hundred and sixty-five days, was first instituted by Jemshid, king of Persia, 888 years before the Christian æra (see vol. ii. p. 636) and was communicated to the Chaldeans and Egyptians by Nabonassar 747 years before (vol. i. p. 378). The Jews, then, cannot have computed by this year more than 888 years, and probably did not compute by it more than 747 years before Christ.

Now the established chronology (appended as an Index to the Bible appointed to be read in churches) places the accession of Solomon 1015 years, and the death of Moses 1451 years, before Christ: so that, whether we place the compilation of the Pentateuch, with Dr. Geddes (Preface to his Bible, p. 18) under Solomon, or, with Mr. Herbert Marth (Authenticity of the Five Books of Moses considered) under Moses himself, we are equally at a loss to account for the accurate computation by twelve months so familiarly used in it. The time of Solomon must be antedated, or the Pentateuch composed after his time. But it cannot, in the main, have been drawn up later than Rehoboam, the immediate successor of Solomon, since it was a law common to the two nations of Jews who under him acquired a separate existence; and it was improbably drawn up so late as under his reign, since an unpopular prince and a season of anarchy were unlikely to superinduce so new a law upon two hostile nations. It seems to follow, that we greatly antedate the reign of Solomon.

When did he really live? The simplest method of ascertainment is this—from the earliest date of scripture-history which can be satisfactorily established, to reckon backwards, as carefully as may be, until his time. The return from the Babylonian captivity is, in my judgment, the earliest certain date: and even this should be placed vastly nearer to our own times than in the received system.

From Ezra (ch. vii. ver. 8) it appears, that an edict was issued in the *seventh* year of Artaxerxes to patronize the rebuilding of Jerusalem. This proclamation permitted the colonists to collect subscriptions among their countrymen throughout Persia, and armed with the necessary magisterial powers the conductors of the undertaking. A second edict was obtained in the *twentieth* year of Ar-

taxerxes, by Nehemiah (ch. ii. ver. 1) for the purpose of fortifying Ezra's settlement: and from that time the new Jerusalem appears to have been resorted to by the more opulent Jews, and to have flourished exceedingly. The national return from the Babylonian captivity might, without impropriety, be dated from either of these periods—at the time when the poorer Jews first began to re-construct habitations on the ruins of Jerusalem, under the conduct of Ezra—or at the time when, a sufficient number of labourers having settled there, the town was first surrounded with a wall of defence, fitted for the residence of the rich, graced with the institution of social worship, and incorporated by a charter of police, under the government of the disinterested Nehemiah.

This Artaxerxes (or Arthashta, or Ardeshir) is certainly the one surnamed Dirazdest, or the Long-handed, who reigned nearly forty-one years, from the 283d to the 324th year of the æra of Nabonassar. The edict of Ezra, therefore, was obtained 457 years, and the edict of Nehemiah 444 years, before Christ. This is confirmed by other testimony: "The Easterns assure us" (says Sir William Jones, in the Short History of Persia, prefixed to the life of Nader Shah, p. 52) "that Ardeshir sent a prince, named Coresh, descended from Lohoraspa, to punish Baltazar, son of Bagtnassar, who was grown very insolent in his government of Babylon; that Coresh conquered Baltazar, and was raised by the king to the supreme command of that city, where he protected and encouraged the captive Jews." This Coresh, mentioned by Isaiah, and elsewhere, has, in the vulgar translation, been called Cyrus; and hence the notion that the Jews returned from captivity under the great Cyrus, the Khofru of Oriental history, so many years before they had been captured at all.

Two facts will suffice to make it manifest, that the Jews dated their return from captivity by the earlier of these epochs: by the settlement of Ezra; not by that of Nehemiah. Firstly, to whomsoever we ascribe the composition of the book of Daniel, and whatever relation to Jewish history we ascribe to the prophet of the Christians, it is certain that about the time of the execution of Jesus, the Jews were in momentary expectation of the advent of their Messiah; and that they understood this advent was to happen within seventy weeks of years (i.e.

490 years) of their return. In the thirty-third year, then, of the Christian æra (the time of the death of Jesus) they conceived the 490 years to be on the brink of elapse. They placed their return therefore 457 years before the Christian æra, which is the date of the edict of Ezra. Secondly, the Jews describe their captivity as having lasted 70 years: now, if we reckon back from the edict of Ezra, we find, that precisely 70 years before that date (527 years before Christ) Cambyfes, prince of Persia, over-ran Syria, and conquered Palestine: whereas, in the year 514 before Christ, Palestine was not visited by a hostile army. The Jews, therefore, dated the beginning of their captivity from the conquest of Cambyfes.

According to Falconer's Chronological Tables, 375 years elapsed between the death of Solomon and the captivity of Jehoiachin: and it does not appear that, by reckoning the last year of each reign as identical with the first year of the ensuing reign, any very sensible reduction can be made in this period; at most, of 20 years. The chronology of the Books of Kings and Chronicles, from the time of Solomon onward, is tolerably accurate. Solomon, then, died, according to this computation, about 900 years before the Christian æra. But this is still too soon for the computation by the year of Jemshid. Must we not, then, suppose, that the Thora of Solomon (for the Pentateuch originally formed one book, under that name; see Geddes's Preface, p. 20) has not descended to our times; that some priest of the captivity (2 Kings, ch. xvii. ver. 24, &c.) by means of it, indeed, framed the Pentateuch; that he introduced the Oriental story of the Fall, the Oriental story of the Deluge, the Oriental Geography (Genesis, ch. 2); and that it is his Samaritan copy which the faithful Ezra canonized, and handed down to posterity?

I should willingly compute the distance of time between Solomon and Moses; but having compared the two contradictory plans of reckoning suggested by Freret (*Œuvres de Freret*, vol. iv. p. 330) both appear unsatisfactory. Is it impossible that the Judges, who occupy so vast an interval of this period, were not successive, but in part cotemporary magistrates, exercising various local jurisdictions? It almost seems so: for, according to the pedigree which opens the seventh chapter of Ezra, but seventeen generations elapsed between him and Aaron. If, moreover, we suppose the

Azariah of 1 Chronicles (ch. vi. ver. 10) to be the same person with Ezra, and correct the genealogies by each other, and by 1 Chron. ix. 10 (striking out one name between Meraioth and Ahitub, and inserting one name between Zadok and Azariah) there will remain but sixteen generations between Ezra and Aaron, a period, therefore (allowing 33 years to each generation) of about 528 years. This project of computation places Aaron about* 150 years only before Solomon. And it must be owned, the more inconsiderable the distance between them, the more credible becomes any testimony collected under Solomon, concerning the actions of Moses. Besides, the latter will then appear to have FLOURISHED in the eleventh century before Christ, during which Chronologers are accustomed to place the Expulsion of the Shepherd-kings from Lower Egypt: an event, according to Manetho, Justin Martyr, Tatian, Clemens Alexandrinus, Perizonius (*Origines Babylonice & Egyptice*, vol. i. p. 349) and common sense, identical with the Exodus of the Israelites.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN your Second Volume, page 609, I drawn a parallel between the *Hebrew* and the *Welsh*, in order to show their affinity; thereby intending it as the beginning of a series of proofs, for supporting what was advanced before respecting the universality of the latter of the languages in question. I beg leave now to proceed in the same brief way, by making a comparison between it and the *Greek*.

There are four leading evidences to establish a connection between the languages in question, of which I shall take notice, and adduce a few examples for the purpose of illustration:

The first proof is, the sameness of construction, or syntax, of which the following passages will serve as a specimen:

Greek. Επαι ον αυτη.

Welsh. Ebon' yna atto.

They said therefore to him.

G. Επυχον λαιω.

W. Yn-noson lawn.

Far (full) in the night.

* In Ruth, ch. iv. ver. 20 to 22, it also appears, that, from Nahon, a cotemporary of Moses, to David, were five generations, which, estimated at 33 years, make 165 years. To this may be opposed the positive testimony of 1 Kings, ch. vi. ver. 1, which may best be eluded by supposing the computation therein made by the four-month year of Cæsarionius.

G. T.

G. Το φως φαίνει εν τη σκοτία.

W. { Dy fawz fainia yn tly-sgodai.

Or, { Y goleuni tywyna yn y cysgod.

The light shineth in the darkness.

G. Ἦλθεν εἰς τὰ ἰδία, καὶ οὐκ ἴδεν οὐ παρελθόντα.

W. D'elſe i's tau eizia, ac ei eizio au-
zerbyniaſion yzhwn.

Or, Daeth at ei eizo, a'i eizo ni zerbyn-
iaſion mono.

He came unto his own, and his own did
not receive him.

The second proof is, that the *articles*
pronouns, *prepositions*, *affixes*, &c. are, in
numerous instances, the same in both lan-
guages: such are,

Ἀπὲρ (W. eithyr) without, not with,
not having, in the absence of.

Μὴ (W. mo) lest, that not; not: after
verbs of contradicting, or denying, it is
pleonastic; of forbidding, *not*.

Ἔως (W. yna) that, to the end that.
Exegetically; this is;—so that, so as.

Ἔννεος (W. dyre) hither.

Δη (W. de) truly, in truth.

Ναυ (W. neu) verily, indeed; yea; I
pray.

Ἐξω (W. eſw, uſo) out, without, as
opposed to within.

Ἡ (W. y) the.

Μου (W. my) of me.

Εμ (W. imi) to me.

Ε (W. e) him.

Μυ, γω (W. ni, nyni) we, us two.

Νυν, νυν (W. nycin, nyn) of us two.

Κατα (W. kyd, kyda) against, along,
all along; among, by, to, with; upon,
down upon, down; by, through, out of;
on, by reason of; in, or at; with respect
to; after, or according to the example of.

The third proof is—that the verbs in
both languages agree generally in the
form of their inflections, and often in the
identity of sound. Dr. VINCENT has
laboured to prove, that in the *Greek* they
are all derived from *Εω*, to go. The
Welsh verbs universally spring, without
any anomalies, from a primary basis, which
is *du*, to go, or to move; whence by the
regular system of mutation are formed
Eio, *Eiaſw*, *Euo*, and *Euaſw*, to go.

The fourth proof which I shall adduce
is the identity of the words in both lan-
guages. By taking PARKHURST'S *LEX-
ICON*, which sufficiently answers the pur-
pose, I find, upon calculation, that it
contains about seven thousand words.
With upwards of half that number we

have words of the same signification in the
Welsh, agreeing in sound and form of
composition, like the following exam-
ples:

Ἀρου, to plough—*Welsh*, *Aru*.

Δακρυ, a tear—*W. Dagyr*, *deigyr*, plural
dagrau, and *deigrion*.

Δακρυον, a tear—*W. Dagryn*, *deigryn*, a
single tear; plural, *deigrynau*, and *deigry-
nion*, single tears.

Δακρυων, to shed tears—*W. Dagru*, *deigro*,
and *deigrau*.

Διασπικω, to disperse, to scatter—*W.*
Dysperi.

Διαστρεφω, to turn out of the way, to
pervert—*W. Dystrovi*.

Δασκω, to teach—*W. Dyscu*, from *dysc*,
learning.

Διδασκω, to teach, or instruct—*W.*
Dyzyſcu.

Δεω, to come—*W. Deuo*.

Δελω, to take with a bait—*W. Dal*,
dalu, and *daly*.

Δουλεια, servitude, slavery—*W. Dylyſaw*,
dylſo, and *dylſed*.

Δουλειω, to serve, to be in subjection—
W. Dyſſu.

Ελαω, to drive, to impel—*W. Hwyllic*.

Ελιω, to pity—*W. Aelu*, *aellu*, *eulleu*.

Ελω, to take, to choose—*W. Elwi*.

Ἡσυχια, quietness, silence—*W. Hez*,
bezwas, *bezysiad*.

Ἡσυχιος, peaceable—*W. Hezy, us*.

Ἡσυχάζω, to rest from labour, to be
quiet, to live quietly; to be silent—*W.*
Hezyguſo.

Κατω, a straight piece of wood, or staff—
W. Conyn, from *Caſw*.

Κερω, to cut off; to shear; to poll.—
W. Kyrio, *kyriaw*, and *kyru*.

Κλαζω, to break—*W. Cleiſſo*.

Λαος, a people, a nation, a number of
men; the multitude—*W. 'Lios*, and *'Li-
aw*.

Λαλουν, to speak imprudently—*W. Lol-
ian*.

Λαλιω, to speak; to prattle—*W. Lotia*,
Meſaw, to cause to decay—*W. Mer-
wine*.

Μεθη, drunkenness—*W. Mezſw**.

Νυξ, night—*W. Nôs*.

Οιω, to bring; to think, to bear in
mind—*W. Oio*.—*Oio dy zuw*, remember
thy God.

Ρακα, a rake—*W. 'Raca*.

* The *z*, in *Welsh*, stands for an aspirated
D, having the sound of *Th* in *Ths*. The *w* is
a vowel, having the power of *o* in English,
which is also its name.

Pæd, a coach, or chariot.—*Ræda* is a Latin word, which first came from the Gauls. *Paribwist*. *‘Ræd*, or *ræd*, in Welsh, means a *run*, or *race*. *‘Redai*, what runs: *‘Rôd*, is a wheel. *‘Redai*, what goes on wheels, and *‘Rodog*, or *‘Rodureg*, what has wheels; a chariot.

I do not know whether the foregoing comparison is explicit enough to attract any particular notice; but I am afraid it will become tiresome, if extended to greater length. There remains not the least doubt with me, that if the subject were fully investigated, such conclusions would arise, as would show the *Greek* and the *Welsh* to be sister-dialects, springing from a common origin. Your’s, &c.

Jan. 7, 1797.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is something so extremely invidious in a person's attempting to throw a general stigma on a whole body of men, and the practice has been so often censured, that one would scarcely expect it to be done by any writer of tolerable abilities or character; particularly in a work like yours, which professes great candour and liberality. But when your correspondent M. H. in the Fifth Number of your Magazine, asks, "*Who would look for honesty amongst lawyers?*" he evidently means to insinuate that the lawyers are a body of men without honesty—an insinuation as disgraceful to him as it is in itself untrue. Your correspondent J. T. in the Seventh Number, seems likewise to possess as little candour; for, after quoting the above question, he proceeds thus: "I should not take it for granted, *without some proof*, that even our reverend Judges were all men of incorruptible integrity: but surely all lawyers are not *all* **EQUALLY** knaves!" intimating, therefore, that all lawyers must necessarily be knaves in some degree or other; though he does not altogether agree with the other gentleman.

I think, I may with much more truth assume, that most persons who deal in this sort of general calumny must themselves be either knaves or fools—those of the former class, who, through improper conduct, have been brought under the lash of the law, seek for revenge by endeavouring to stigmatize its professors; and the latter, from inexperience and vulgar prejudice, throw out their impotent slander, without having enquired whether there be any foundation for it or not.

It cannot, indeed, be denied, that among the inferior practitioners in the law, there are men of the vilest characters, but they are in general so well known, that none but bad or incautious people would employ, or be deceived by them; and it must be acknowledged, to the honour of the courts of law, that they frequently meet with punishment. I, however, contend, that the general body of the law is composed of men of the highest honour and integrity—men in whom the utmost confidence is justly placed by families of the greatest consequence and fortune—by the community in general—and to whose abilities and assistance many persons owe much of their security and happiness. If your correspondents had been in habits of employing men of eminence and real character, in their legal concerns, they would have known this, and been more cautious in their insinuations—they would have been ashamed of them—and, if they had possessed any liberality, they would have given the Judges credit for integrity, till their want of it had been proved.

It is certainly true, that the profession of the law, and the law itself (which is finely called by Aristotle *mind without passion*) has been always the subject of abuse, and it may be accounted for without difficulty.

Almost every man who enters into a law suit (which is often contrary to his attorney's advice, and with a case favourably stated by himself) is sanguine of success. Warmed by passion, and a determination to overwhelm his adversary, he proceeds with blind fury, regardless of consequences. On the day of trial, however, new facts appear, and his suit is determined against him: he never reflects that his cause was bad, or that he had deceived his attorney, but he takes care to let the world know that his attorney and his counsel were knaves, that they were bribed by his opponent, or were inattentive to their duty; or he will perhaps go a step farther, and assume prejudice in the Judge and Jury. If he succeeds in his suit, his adversary thinks himself entitled to be equally censorious, and thus the lawyers, on one side or the other, are sure to be calumniated.

This you will allow to be, at least, very frequently the practice, and it is therefore not extraordinary (though it is to be regretted) that attorneys of the fairest characters are generally averse to the conduct of law suits. Exclusive of persons who thus lose their causes, the profligate and dishonest part of the community

nity, who are sued for debts which they refuse to pay, join in trite reflections on the profession; and others, who employ what they call *jeanp lawyers*, without any regard to their honesty, make grievous complaints, because the men whom they intended should *take in robbers*, have taken in themselves. Another and a principal ground of complaint arises from what practitioners can seldom prevent, the heavy expence, and often the long duration of suits. This is undoubtedly a dreadful hardship on suitors, but it is imputable to a variety of causes, which it would require much time and labour to explain, and be difficult to remove. I trust, that you will allow these few remarks to appear in your next Number, and that if I do not convince your correspondents, that lawyers may be honest, you and most of your "enlightened" readers will form a different opinion.

Dec. 12, 1796.

L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. GISBORNE, in the 2d chapter of his respectable work, called, "*An Enquiry into the Duties of Men*," has the following passage, the principle of which appears to me to be very unjust: "Consent given by every native of Great Britain, in his turn, when he arrives at the age of discretion, to the government which he finds adopted by his countrymen, and expressed by his continuing in the land, and voluntarily accepting the protection of the state, with entire consciousness that it is afforded to him only on the reciprocal condition of obedience to the laws, constitutes him fully and justly a British subject. No compulsion was used or threatened; the act was entirely his own. Had he been averse to acquiesce in the constitution sanctioned by his countrymen, *the world was before him, and he was at liberty to depart*. He is not subject," continues Mr. G. "to the government, because his ancestors obeyed it, but because *he has voluntarily engaged to obey it himself*."

Having neither leisure nor ability for the task myself, I beg leave to request, through the channel of your excellent Miscellany, some liberal-minded person to take upon him the trouble of answering the following queries, at some length:

1stly, Does residence in any country imply a complete acquiescence in every part of the constitution of that country?

2dly, Is it the duty of a man, who from reasoning, or experience, finds cause

to disapprove of any particular part of the constitution of his native country, to leave his *native solum*, family, friends, and connections, to flee among strangers, on account of such disapprobation, even supposing his property to be of that kind which can be conveyed abroad?

3dly, Is it, or is it not the duty of a man, who *sincerely* believes that any part of the constitution of his native country is radically wrong (for his native country is as dear to him, in other respects, as it can be to any other man, however partial he may be to *every part* of the constitution) to continue in that country, and to exert himself *by all fair means*, to produce a similar conviction in the hearts of his fellow citizens?

4thly, Is it not fairly confessing that a nation *has grievances to complain of*, when the slightest attempt at diffusing a knowledge of axioms, and which placemen and bigots ignorantly affect to call *Jacobinical*, is repressed with "*a vigour beyond the law*?" and would not a nation, unanimously conscious that no grievances existed, rather laugh at the manifold alterations of English Marats, than punish them as serious opinions *certainly and widely* pestiferous?

5thly, If arguments of any sort need only be heard to be admitted, is it not a *proof* that such arguments are founded upon some undeniable facts?

Manchester,
Dec. 17, 1796.

Your's, &c.

DUBIOUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MOST of your readers, I presume, are acquainted with the existence and the design of the CHEAP REPOSITORY:—but, beside the possibility that to a few it remains entirely unknown, and that others have been introduced as yet merely to the name; it seems desirable that one, at least, of our periodical miscellanies should publish to the living, and convey down to posterity, the nature, origin, and progress of a literary institution, perhaps the most benevolent and promising the century hath produced:—and permit a constant reader to add, that he knows not of a miscellany more likely to perpetuate its contents, than that in which he is ambitious to insert the annexed statement:

The *cheap repository* ranks among the many happy ideas of MISS MORE, whose circular letter, published at the commencement of the institution, will furnish the best view of its principle and its plan:

A PLAN

A PLAN for establishing a REPOSITORY of cheap Publications, on Religious and Moral Subjects; which will be sold at a Halfpenny, or a Penny, and few to exceed Two-pence, each.

"GREAT BRITAIN has long been distinguished above other countries for an attention to persons of the lower class. Hospitals, dispensaries, and humane societies, prove her care of their bodies; while Sunday, as well as other charity schools, and a variety of institutions for communicating instruction, among which the excellent societies for promoting Christian and religious knowledge stand conspicuous, manifest her solicitude for their souls.

"Though the plan here offered to notice, is, in its prominent feature, distinguished from all existing religious institutions, it may be made an auxiliary to each; as its general object is the same, though its means are more humble, and the good proposed by it is expected to be done at a peculiarly easy rate.

"The object of this institution is the circulation of religious and useful knowledge, as an antidote to the poison continually flowing through the channel of vulgar and licentious publications. These, by their cheapness, as well as by their being, unhappily, congenial to a depraved taste, obtain a mischievous popularity among the lower ranks.—It is not the impure novel or romance which attracts the common labourer's ear, or defiles his cottage; but his gross and polluted phrases may often be traced to those profane and indecent songs, and penny papers, which are hawked about our cities, towns, and villages.

"When we consider the multitudes whose reading is limited to these corrupt performances; when we reflect that the temptation is obtruded on them in the streets as they pass about their business, or invitingly hung out upon the wall, or from the window; and that the gratification is obtained at so cheap a rate; the evils we desire to counteract will appear to be so exceedingly diffused, as to justify our earnestness to redress them: and the means of redress are likely to become effectual in proportion as they are adapted, both by their simplicity and minuteness, to the nature of the case.

"Being well aware, that sermons, catechisms, and other articles of preceptive piety, may be had from the great societies already formed, we shall prefer what is striking, to what is merely didactic. Instructive incidents, lives, deaths, remarkable dispensations of providence, useful narratives, will form a considerable part of the plan; from which will be carefully excluded whatever is enthusiastic, superstitious, or absurd. These tracts, by interesting and affecting the heart, may, under a divine influence, help to give it a right tendency. And, in our choice of materials, we must ever bear in mind, that our prime object being the counteraction of an existing evil, of which the poison is but too palatable, we must labour to render our antidote the more pleasant.

"In the circulation of our tracts, the idea of sale is preferred to that of donation; because there is reason to conclude, that books bestowed

by charity are too seldom read, and that men's opinion of the value of a thing is apt to be enhanced by the expence or the toil of its acquisition.

"Brevity, cheapness, and a neat and agreeable appearance, are the harmless allurements we shall employ. By supplying religious and moral tracts uniting all these advantages, we hope to draw off, in some measure, the vendors of corrupt ballads from their pernicious traffic. For the same persons who have hitherto hawked vice and folly through the country, will, no doubt, with equal readiness, circulate what is pure and virtuous, should they find it no less gainful.

"Let the experiment be fairly tried.—Let the substantial dealer—let the retailers of papers and songs in the obscure parts of a town—let those who occupy a stall at a fair for the sale of books and ballads—let the poor woman who travels with her matches and her cakes—be all encouraged to try whether they cannot, at once, assist themselves and the cause of virtue.

"But though the peculiarity of our plan consists in the encouragement it holds out to common vendors, we anticipate much assistance from the generosity of those who can afford to purchase with a view of giving away. Such will be supplied, at an easy rate, with useful presents for their servants, workmen, charity schools, and the poor at large. It may also gratify many to be furnished with papers suited for distribution on a journey, in hospitals, work-houses, prisons, on board ships, and among soldiers.

"Though these articles will not be delivered from our repository gratis, the terms will be such as to invite purchasers.

"A small fund is already raised. Additional subscribers will enable us to extend our views; nor do we exclude the hope of awakening similar designs in distant parts, beyond the immediate influence of the original society.

"Every remark, tending to improve the institution, will be cheerfully converted to use. And even those who rather desire than expect its success, may be satisfied that, in giving their mite, they cannot at least, encourage evil: for no cause of any particular party is intended to be served by it; but general Christianity will be promoted, upon practical principles. And it is presumed there can be but one opinion, among all thinking persons, of the importance of improving the morals and principles of the people."

The repository has been opened almost two years, during which period the circulation of its tracts in England, Scotland, and Ireland, has exceeded all hope, if not all example. They are printed monthly, and dispatched to subscribers with the regularity of the other monthly productions. The authors—the object—the merits of such as have appeared, are various. But, though each of them corresponds with the main design, it will not be indvidious to remark, that, perhaps, in an equal space, never were false pretensions to character more successfully exposed, than in the

the *History of Bragwell*; while the tears that involuntarily flow upon reading the *Shepherd of Salisbury plain*, attest the tenderness of the narrative, and the superiority of that excellence which it details. —To those, who being strangers to the plan and its execution, prejudice these encomiums as extravagant, I can only recommend a personal inspection: a few, possibly, may be found willing to amuse themselves in the search after blemishes; but, I believe, a respectable majority will contribute their warm approbation. To such, with due deference, I submit the propriety of furnishing themselves with these tracts, as they are published; from the assortment, when formed into a volume, the proprietor may select such as he deems it most eligible to disperse or recommend.—Sure I am, that all the virtuous, who esteem this plan eminently calculated to ameliorate the morals of the poorer classes, ought candidly to hear, and freely to communicate, whatever tends to secure it publicity and favour.

If this contributory mite obtain acceptance, the pen of far abler patrons will be employed, I trust, in the same cause, and their productions appear in the same Miscellany. I remain, sir,

Dec. 31, Your's, respectfully,
1796. THEOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the additional volumes of the *Travels* of LE VALLIANT into Africa, appear some very striking facts relative to the fascinating power of serpents. Two of them are authenticated on the evidence of the author himself, and the other is sanctioned by his belief in the veracity of the relator.

The basilisk of the ancients, the rattlesnake, &c. have been adduced as instances of animals who possess the power of killing by their look. The power in the former has been, perhaps prematurely, treated as a fable—that of the latter has been better, though vaguely, ascertained, but the fact has not been implicitly relied on by our naturalists. The testimony, however, of so respectable a traveller as Le Valliant, leaves it no longer in doubt, and Physiologists have now before them the curious question to determine, as far as possible, relative to the cause of this extraordinary property in serpents.

The subject is altogether so novel and wonderful, that it deserves the serious attention of the learned correspondents of

your Magazine. Le Valliant supposes the effect may be produced by a power somewhat like that of electricity, as possessed by the torpedo and the electrical eel of Surinam. This opinion may deserve consideration; it does not, however, account for an effect produced without actual contact.

The instances produced by Le Valliant are briefly as follows:

FIRST INSTANCE.

“One day, in one of our excursions in hunting, we perceived a motion in the branches of one of the trees. Immediately we heard the piercing cries of a shrike, and saw it tremble as if in convulsions. We first conceived that it was held in the gripe of some bird of prey; but a closer attention led us to discover upon the next branch of the tree, a large serpent, that with stretched out neck, and fiery eyes, though perfectly still, was gazing at the poor animal. The agony of the bird was terrible; but fear had deprived it of strength, and, as if tied by the leg, it seemed to have lost the power of flight. One of the company ran for a fusée; but before he returned, the shrike was dead, and we only shot the serpent. I requested that the distance between the place where the bird had experienced the convulsions, and that occupied by the serpent might be measured. Upon doing so, we found it to be three feet and a half, and we were all convinced that the shrike had died neither from the bite, nor the poison of its enemy. I stripped it also before the whole company, and made them observe, that it was untouched, and had not received the slightest wound.”

SECOND INSTANCE.

“Hunting one day, in a marshy piece of ground, I heard, all at once, in a tuft of reeds, a piercing and very lamentable cry. Anxious to know what it was, I stole softly to the place, where I perceived a small mouse, like the shrike on the tree, in agonizing convulsions, and two yards farther a serpent, whose eyes were intently fixed upon it. The moment the reptile saw me, it glided away; but the business was done. Upon taking up the mouse, it expired in my hand, without its being possible for me to discover, by the most attentive examination, what had occasioned its death.”

THIRD INSTANCE.

“The Hottentots, whom I consulted upon this incident, expressed no sort of astonishment. Nothing, they said, was more common; the serpent had the faculty of attracting and fascinating such animals as it wished to devour. I had then no faith in such power: but some time after, speaking of the circumstance in a company of more than twenty persons, in the number of whom was Colonel Gordon; a captain of his regiment confirmed the account of the Hottentots, and assured me it was an event which happened very frequently. ‘My testimony,’ added he, ‘ought to have the more weight, as I had once nearly become

become myself a victim to this fascination. While in garrison at Ceylon, and amusing myself, like you, in hunting in a marsh, I was, in the course of my sport, suddenly seized with a convulsive and involuntary trembling, different from any thing I had ever experienced, and at the same time was strongly attracted, and in spite of myself, to a particular spot of the marsh. Directing my eyes to this spot, I beheld, with feelings of horror, a serpent of an enormous size, whose look instantly pierced me. Having, however, not yet lost all power of motion, I embraced the opportunity before it was too late, and saluted the reptile with the contents of my fusée. The report was a talisman that broke the charm. All at once, as if by miracle, my convulsion ceased; I felt myself able to fly; and the only inconvenience of this extraordinary adventure was a cold sweat, which was doubtless the effect of my fear, and of the violent agitation my senses had undergone.—Such was the account given me by this officer. I do not pretend to vouch for its truth; but the story of the mouse, as well as of the snake, I aver to be fact."

I shall hope to see this curious subject fairly discussed in your future Numbers.

Glasgow,

Your's, &c.

Dec. 29, 1796.

INQUIRITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account, by H. P. (to which you gave place in your Magazine for October) of the dangerous defect of the Poor's bath at Buxton, is strictly just, and as the subject so deeply concerns the suffering part of our fellow-creatures, I conclude you will not object to the insertion of the following remarks. I must premise, that I am far from affixing any blame to the very respectable and attentive person who now distributes the money collected. It is true, that an attempt to remedy the defects alluded to, would be a very humane one, and perhaps its success may be possible; but thoroughly public spirited and active individuals are 'rare as vases;' the public attention is not easily excited, though when it is, I agree with H. P. British charity blazes with a lustre unheard of in other countries. Many circumstances make me fear the improvement of the Poor's bath is not to be expected, and I shall extend my observation of these to others, which concern all ranks who may have occasion to go to Buxton as invalids, for the first time.

The bathing-room for the *rich* is almost equally faulty. It is an arched cellar. The bath extends to the wall on two sides, and there is not the smallest window or outlet

for the steam, which runs down the wall on all sides. The mats, to sit and put the feet on, though generally fresh brought in for each bather, become wet even while he is bathing, and there being no dressing room, he dresses in all the steam, rising and falling. The covered passage through which he goes to the bath, has so many doors in it opening into a garden, and so frequently open, that the current of air frequently injures a rheumatic patient more than the bath benefits him, unless he constantly goes and returns in a chair, and perhaps he is ordered to exercise his limbs. These observations I made myself at Buxton. They have been very feelingly repeated to me, with some additional, and I think useful ones, by a friend who was sent there for a rheumatism, of long standing, it is true, and very acute, (in pain I mean, for I do not know that it was not chronic). As each of the houses is let either to a shop or tavern-keeper, the house door is always open. A parlour on the ground-floor lets in so much wind, that a table-cloth waves like a flag, and the carpet rises in waves. This a fire rather increases than remedies. My friend has the misfortune of being a bachelor. On his receiving the intelligence of a first floor being vacant, which flattered him with the hopes of a warm parlour, and of a bed-room without climbing up three pair of stairs, the proprietor let him know, he could not divide the apartments, consisting of five rooms, besides servants' rooms; however, his sufferings getting the better of his economy, he offered to take the whole. The shop-keeper refused it to him positively, saying, he preferred *obliging* families with it, and he expected some in a day or two. Thus, sir, these toymen and perfumers keep their rattling shops open for the dressy and the idle, and deny refuge to those whose physicians have sent them hundreds of miles for the chance of relief. My friend left Buxton worse than he came to it, though he had made his trial in the summer months, and, I believe, like Garrick, would welcome gout, rheumatism, and all disorders, rather than repeat his experiment.

In fact, the magnificent Crescent at Buxton seems calculated for parade, and the great object of it is grossly violated. The late admired barrister, member for Saltrish, wheeled about by his affectionate children, was not soothed by the superb colonnade and piazza, but he might have been by a better bath and more commodious house. I should mention, that there

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is one private bath close to the other, it is as defective from cold, as that is from steam—*neither have antichambers.* The houses in the town are at too great a distance from the Bath, particularly in a country where they have seldom two successive days without rain. The noble proprietor of this spot has certainly built a magnificent row of houses, and has brought company to them. There are cases in which a patient may not be hurt by damp, cold, and noise; but as these must increase the sufferings of those whose affliction is the greatest, I think it would be desirable for every patient to know, before he leaves a dry, quiet, and cheerful house, to what a scene he is going.

If the duke and duchess of D— were apprised of this state of things, at the place on which his Grace has lavished so much, I cannot but think the afflicted, both *poor* and *rich*, would have their wants more studied, and the prescriptions of the faculty meet with far greater success. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR ingenious correspondent. (No. X, page 776, & *suiv.*) has furnished you with an elegant paper "concerning some apologists of hero worship." Trusting to that impartiality you have hitherto shown, I send you the following remarks upon its contents:

After perusing the extracts from lord Bacon, Milton, Hobbes, Middleton, Hume, and Gibbon, "names ever to be esteemed, for having polished to the keenest edge of refinement, both their taste and reason;" I am of opinion, that the argument, as drawn from those quotations, is a little forced.

I consider the extract from lord Bacon merely as an historical sketch of what the Grecians call apotheosis, and the Latins *religio inter deos*. In it, he has, with great propriety, stated the different merit of those who were patriotically active in civil affairs, and of those who were eminently successful in pacific employments; and applauds the preference given by the ancients to the latter, as being "done justly and upon sound judgment."

In all this I cannot discover that the Philosopher of Verulam recommends the introduction of such deities in the present age. He says, "it is to Christians as forbidden fruit;" and I think it cannot

be very inviting to those who are not: and, farther, "that pacific deities have the true character of divine presence;" an expression which I by no means condemn, for whoever promotes the comforts of life, and extends the circle of human happiness, may so far be said to resemble the divinity.

Your correspondent does not appear to have been more fortunate in his extract from Milton, who had recommended it only by calling it "a civil kind of idolatry," to which the people, exorbitant and excessive in all their motions, are oftentimes prone. Milton has praised Simon de Montfort and Thomas Plantagenet, but he has not said they ought to be canonized; he has merely said, that the memory of some other person ought to have received execration, instead of renown.

The writer says, "Catholic chapels have been consecrated to San Marino and to Wilhelm Tell; to such canonizations, Milton it seems would not have objected." If this assumption, rest only on the quotation which he has given, I think it is superficial and hasty. It is an assertion which the context will scarcely warrant, and may be either right or wrong.

As I am not insensible of the respect due to departed worth, to grand achievements, or to splendid talents, so I am not displeased with any rational mark of public esteem, or of private affection. But we should take care that our esteem does not degenerate into servile veneration, nor our affection into slavish superstition. We should regard the greatest characters as exemplars to be followed, rather than as saints to be canonized.

The quotation from Middleton seems to have no reference to the present subject, but to be entirely confined to a comparison between the gods of the ancient Romans, and the saints of the modern Roman catholics.

But that from Hume is exactly to the point. Here modern hero-worship is enforced without disguise; but in a manner which will not convince those who were not convinced before. It is a dogma in modern philosophy to which I cannot subscribe, that to degrade the deity will elevate the mortal. That to worship a being of spotless purity and inconceivable perfection, should debase the mind of the worshipper, and incline him to monkish virtues, is a position too absurd for deliberate refutation. The higher I place my ideas of virtue, the

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more likely I shall be to advance in whatever can enlarge my knowledge, or dignify my nature. But if I were to circumscribe my attainments, and to make a being little superior to myself the object of my veneration, I should certainly weaken my incitements to action, and relax my endeavours for improvement. If the object of my veneration were not perfect, I should not strive after perfection; and if I conceived him to be subject to error, I should not be very solicitous for the discovery of truth.

To have an exalted notion of the Deity, must tend to exalt the man; to bow down with solemn veneration to any thing inferior, must tend to degrade him. Pope has said, "what must be the priest where a monkey is the God?" What is the independence or discernment of that mind which could venerate a statue?

But I am not an enemy to any reasonable tokens of approbation which distinguished merit may obtain. They serve to excite emulation and to awaken ardour. To build a monument, or to erect a statue for the perpetuity of heroic virtue, is a debt of public gratitude, intended for the applause rather than the adulation of the beholder.

I should rejoice to see a public hall filled with busts of the most celebrated patriots and philosophers, and to attend lectures delivered in it. Fancy might induce me to suppose them as still living, and the success of the lecturer might be increased by the supposition. I can say with truth that my ideas never took a wider range, than whilst passing through the village where the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton was born; but in the height of my transport I should have scorned the servility of worshipping him as a god.

But if it be intended to bring the most superlative example of human excellence in competition with the deity of the universe, then I must think that the command, "thou shalt have no other Gods before me," with the succeeding passages*, are sufficiently clear to silence the subtleties of equivocation, and to prevent the misconceptions of ignorance.

I hope, sir, your correspondent will excuse the freedom, and that you will pardon the length, of these observations from your humble servant, R. S.

P.S. Dr. Johnson, in his Journey to the Western Islands, has a passage more congenial to my ideas than any your correspondent has given:

"Far from me, and from my friends," says he, "be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

AS the Monthly Magazine appears to be a receptacle of general erudition, I avail myself of it to point out an inconsistency in the generally-received hypothesis relating to the Earth's annual motion. Those astronomers who confine themselves to this hypothesis contend, that the earth's orbit is an ellipsis, having the sun in one of its foci; and that the eccentricity of this ellipsis, *i. e.* the distance of each focus from the middle point of the ellipsis is 3,617,941 miles, and hence that the two foci are 3,225,882 miles distant from each other.

Admitting that the earth's mean distance from the sun be 95 millions of miles, by adding and subtracting 1,617,941 miles, we have the earth's distance from the sun at her aphelion and perihelion; the former being 96,617,941 miles, and the latter 93,382,059 miles, making a difference of 3,235,882 miles—twice the eccentricity of the earth's orbit.

But give me leave to enquire, whether this position is, or is not, contrary to facts well known? When the sun is in the Tropic of Cancer, the earth is at that time in her aphelion; and when the sun is in the Tropic of Capricorn, the earth is then in her perihelion, and nearer to the sun by more than three millions of miles. From this difference of distance the degree of heat must be considerably greater under the tropic of Capricorn, or lat. $23^{\circ} 28' S.$ than under the tropic of Cancer, or lat. $23^{\circ} 28' N.$ when the sun is in the zenith of those places which are so situated.

To find the proportion of heat at those different latitudes, we have only to square the different distances of the earth from the sun, and the proportion of heat which is inversely as the squares of the distances, will be given, and found to be as 10 to 8, or 5 to 4, nearly. But the heat is not as 5 to 4, *i. e.* it is not hotter at $23^{\circ} 28' S.$ lat. than at $23^{\circ} 28' N.$ lat. when the sun is in the zenith of each parallel. Consequently, the hypothesis

* Exodus, ch. xx. ver. 3, 4, 5.

is absurd, because contrary to facts well known. I am, your's,

Jan. 7, 1797. CAMBRO-BRITANNICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING almost from my infancy been a passionate admirer of the Musical Art, and having dedicated many years to the practice as well as the study of this fascinating subject, I hope that a few remarks, which I may occasionally trouble you with, will not prove wholly unworthy of the attention of your Musical readers. I confess myself to be somewhat of a disciple of the ancient school, though perfectly susceptible of all those charms which are the characteristics and ornaments of the modern. I am one who well remember HANDEL himself presiding at the performance of his own sublime and inimitable compositions, and have, from early prejudice perhaps, as well as subsequent reflection, nourished a partiality for his music, and that of other composers, who have, in different degrees, formed their taste from his example, or that of his most celebrated predecessors and contemporaries, in preference to that style which forms the leading feature of the present day: at the same time, I am far from being one of those, who, from a bigotted attachment to system or antiquity, can only relish the compositions of a particular set of men, when such intrinsic merit as exists in the works of BOCHERINI, HOZELACH, and HAYDN, so frequently meet my ear. I must indeed be fastidious and prejudiced, not to bear ample testimony to their unrivalled excellence. I would therefore wish you to consider me as a real lover of good music, composed by every author of every age and country, from the days of the venerable Palestrina to those of our exquisite and original HAYDN.

The subject which I intend to make a few cursory remarks upon in the present letter, is that particular species of musical composition, usually known under the title of Glee's, Madrigals, Rounds, Canons, &c. There is, perhaps, no description of Music which has given more scope for elegance and refinement of art, limited to skill and contrivance, than the one I am speaking of; and we have from the early productions of MORLEY, WEILBYE, &c. down to the present day, a collection of compositions of this description which never fail to please as well the taste as the judgment of almost every cultivator of the musical art. The

great encouragement which was for so many years given to authors of this kind of music, by the patronage of the Nobleman and Gentleman's Catch Club, has been the principal source of that beautiful succession of Glee's and Catches which have been published for the last thirty years. I was a constant attendant for nearly that period at the meetings of the society, and can speak, from repeated experience, to the satisfaction and pleasure which arose from the performance of the many new and elegant productions of the different composers whose works were there executed. In the compass of a letter, to do justice to such complicate and various excellence, would be impossible; and I will, therefore, only, at present, mention a few of those whose attempts in this line of composition have given me the greatest pleasure. There is an elegant simplicity in the melodies of the old Madrigals, which still continues to delight our taste, as much as the ingenuity of their contrivance meets with the approbation of our judgment. I should, perhaps, select "When first I resolved," by FORD; "The silver Swan," by ORLANDO GIBBONS; "How merrily we live," by ESTE; "Flora gave me fairest Flowers;" Now is the month of maying;" "Fair, sweet cruel;" "When all alone my pretty Love;" "Turn, Amaryllis;" "We be three poor Mariners," by WEILKS, MORLEY, GIORONIMO CONVERSO, BREWER, &c. as being specimens of the most beautiful Madrigals: there are many others, of equal merit, but these may serve for the present to be recommended to those of your Readers who are yet unacquainted with them; I will venture to ensure their full assent to the opinion I have given of them. Of modern Authors, the man who has at once combined the learning of the ancient composers with the delicacy and expression of the modern, with the greatest effect, is JOHN STAFFORD SMITH; "Blest pair of Syrens," "Return blest day," "Stay, Shepherd, stay," the "Ode to Fancy," "Let happy Lovers," "From silent Shades," with a few others, will bear ample testimony to his merit, and will, I have little doubt, be admired so long as the musical art shall subsist.— "Discord," "Hence, ye vain delights," "Breathe soft, ye Winds," "You gave me your heart," "A generous Friendship," "The mighty Conqueror," "Pretty warbler," are lasting monuments of the science, taste, and talents of WEBBE: there is a peculiar elegance in almost

every thing this man writes, and which never fails to ensure approbation. The admirable catch of "To the old," is a specimen of a different style, which does him great credit. I cannot help lamenting that the Art of Music has been too frequently abused by its application to indelicate subjects, as many of the modern catches prove: neither the merit of composition, or the applause of a Bacchanalian party, can justify the publication of what must, in most instances, disgust the hearer. Dr. COOKE's Glees "How sleep the Brave," "In the merry month of May," and "The Mouse's Petition," are all excellent; the second is a beautiful imitation of the old Madrigal. JACKSON's Elegies are of first-rate merit, and are amongst the best examples of the taste and feeling of that composer. "Weep, weep," "At the close of the day," "Ye gentle sons of music's art," with several others, by Dr. HARRINGTON, of Bath, deserve particular attention. "Ye Spotted Snakes," "O, Mistress, mine," and "It was a Lover and his Lais," are the effusions of much simplicity and feeling, from the pen of STEVENS. "How sweet, how fresh," by PAXTON, "Awake, Æolian Lyre," by DANBY, "Amid the myrtles," and "I lov'd thee, beautiful and kind," by BATTISHALL, are all of singular merit: the latter is perhaps the most elegant *Round* that ever was written. Lord MORNINGTON's "Here in cool Grot," and one or two others, do much credit to a lively and cultivated taste. It is altogether out of my power to do that justice to many valuable compositions, in the short compass of a letter, which they deserve; but I intend, on another occasion, to analyze a few particular ones more fully. NORRIS's Glee; "O'er William's Tomb," has a great deal of pathos; of the same description are HAGUE's "Maid of my Love," and WHEELER's "My Phylida, adieu," both of which abound with an elegance of melody, delicacy of expression, and ingenuity of contrivance, rarely to be met with. No one has been of late more successful in this species of composition than Mr. CALCOTT: he has acquired just celebrity both in the serious and cheerful class of Vocal Music: his "Go, idle Boy," "Who comes so dark from Ocean's roar?" "Peace to the souls of the Heroes," "The New Mariners, and Sequel," "The Friar of Orders Grey," "The Derbyshire Ram," exhibit specimens of his taste and invention, as well in the serious and sublime, as in the light and harmonious style. Of

the latter description I have heard nothing more original in contrivance, more beautiful in musical effect, or more comic in performance, than Mr. RICHMOND's Trio of Dr. FAUSTUS. To enumerate many more would only weary the attention of your readers, and answer no purpose: my chief wish is to point out such pieces of composition to those who are as yet not much acquainted with it, as may induce them to cultivate so interesting a part of the harmonic art, as well as to give testimony to the abilities of a valuable list of composers, than whom few contribute more either to the domestic pleasure, or the public gratification, of musical amateurs.

There are a great many very good pieces of compositions under the name of canons, which are the result of much skill, and to the practised ear are productive of fine effect: they are generally of a religious cast, and set to sacred words; there are, however, many of a lighter turn. The hitherto unrivalled canon of "Non nobis Domine," has long been felt and loved by every genuine admirer of harmony and solemn effect. Dr. ALDRICH's catch of "The merry Christ-church bells," has enlivened many a social party, as have several of PURCELL's. For convivial meetings good catches are well adapted. There is something peculiarly elegant in this whole line of composition: it at once may embrace the advantages of skill in arrangement, richness of harmony, charm of melody, and the varied beauty arising from a due mixture of taste and judgment. Fearful lest I should intrude too far on the space you may be willing to allot to my remarks, I shall for the present take my leave of the subject, and sign myself,

Your's, &c.

ΦΙΛΑΡΜΟΝΙΚΟΣ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR nameless correspondent, in page 850, has thought proper to hazard a conjecture, which, in my opinion, has neither evidence or utility to recommend it:

In the book of Numbers (chap. xxxiii.) we have a catalogue of the stations occupied by the Israelites, in their journey from Rameses to the plains of Moab; and according to the tenor of their history, forty years were exhausted between the period of their departure from Egypt, and that of their entrance into Canaan: your correspondent is inclined to reduce that space of time to forty months, and seems desirous of supporting his chimerical

rical reduction, by the aid of topography and suspected interpolation.

Without entering into topographical discussion, or enquiring if your correspondent had not in his choice a more appropriate term, I readily admit that the journey might have been accomplished in three years and six months; and, still farther, that the Israelites did not employ even so much as three years and a half in the act of travelling.

The historian, writing in a language which supplied him with proper appetitives, cannot be supposed to have applied them in any other than their usual and peculiar sense; and having previously and repeatedly mentioned years and months, distinctly and numerically, it is very improbable that he should, in narrating subsequent events, have confounded them together, and substituted them indiscriminately for each other.

Several of the places in which the Israelites encamped, are rendered memorable by important occurrences, whilst others, undistinguished by any remarkable incident, are recorded with brevity; and the thirty-eight years they spent in Kadesh and its vicinity, though affording us few events, yet account very sufficiently for the greatest part of the term of forty years, without leaving any chasm in the history for criticism to supply.

In the second year of their migration, and in the second month of that year, the enumeration of all the males in the tribes of Israel, from twenty years old and upwards, took place, when they amounted to more than 600,000. All of whom, excepting Caleb and Joshua, were, for their disobedience, sentenced to die in the wilderness, and this sentence seems to have been gradually fulfilled, during their long residence at Kadesh. In the last year of their journey, they were again numbered according to the former description, and were found to exceed 600,000. During the course of forty years, both these facts are probable; but that such a number of grown men (besides the common mortality amongst their women and children) should die in the space of 40 months, and that an equal number should, in the same time, grow up as their substitutes, are facts improbable, and, I think, incredible.

The ages of Aaron, Moses and Caleb, are stated at the periods of their deaths respectively, as including the forty years spent in the wilderness. Aaron was 83 years old, and Moses 80, when they died before Pharaoh, and the former was 123 when he died, and the latter

120; which could not have been true, had not the forty years been taken into the account. Caleb asserts, that he was forty years old, when Moses sent him, with others, to search out the land, and that he had been preserved for five and forty years since that transaction; so that at the time in which he claimed and obtained Hebron for his inheritance, which was when they had made a considerable progress in the conquest of Canaan, he was eighty-five years of age. These ages imply that their residence in the wilderness had continued forty years; and the same fact is confirmed by numerous references in the Old and New Testaments.

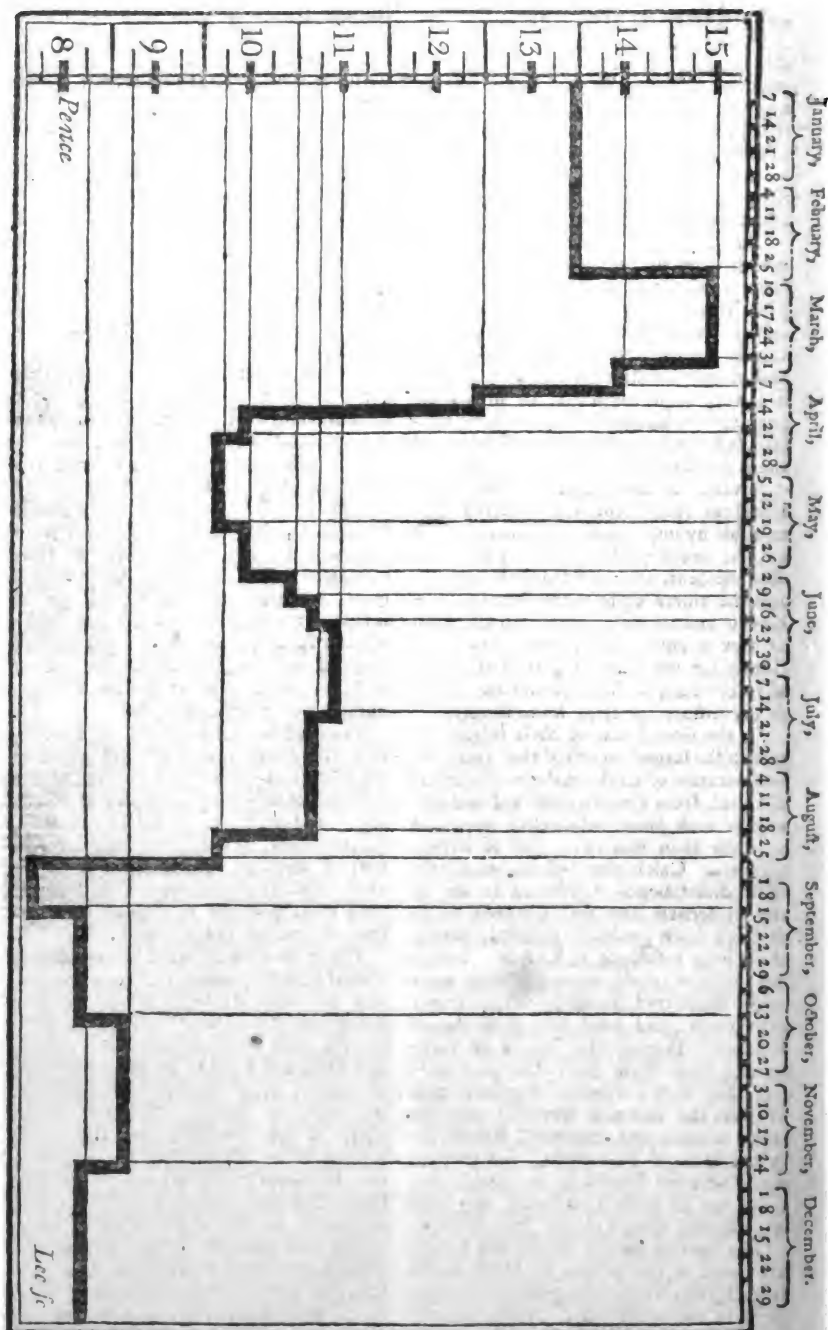
Although some individuals, about that time, lived to a very great age (not greater, however, than modern instances will parallel) yet it is probable, the general extent of human life was, from the testimony of Moses himself, from seventy to eighty years. And it seems reasonable to suppose, that those whose lives were extended to 120 years, were as few, compared with the bulk of mankind then, as those who live to the age of seventy or eighty are to the generality of their species now: for no person will contend that, what is called the age of man, is, at the present period, the general standard of human life.

From these observations, it follows, that the direct and incidental proof of the fact, is as clear and decisive as the evidence of testimony is capable of affording: and as there is nothing absurd, contradictory, or even improbable, in this part of scripture chronology, I cannot even guess at the motive which induced your correspondent to suggest an alteration so fanciful and arbitrary.

I have been in the habit of considering a lunar year as consisting of lunar months, and am very doubtful if the ancient Egyptians denominated a single lunation a year; what Plutarch relates as a report, and Diodorus Siculus as the conjecture of others, seems but feeble authority: but were it proved demonstratively, there is no evidence of the mode having been adopted in the annals of the Israelites; and when we observe their historian relating events which happened in the first, second, third, tenth, and eleventh month, of the first, second, or fortieth year, it is certainly absurd to suppose him employing those terms interchangeably, or applying the term year to the duodecimal parts of which it was composed. I am, sir,

Bath, Jan. 7, 1797.

T. P.



*** The Editors are indebted for the above to an ingenious Correspondent. It exhibits at one view the remarkable fluctuations in the price of that necessary of life in the course of a single year.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

YOUR readers are already acquainted with JEROME LALANDE, one of the greatest astronomers in Europe, by means of his "History of Astronomy for 1794," inserted in your Magazine for August, p. 551.

I now take the liberty of presenting you with a translation of one of the last papers published by him. The subject is a very curious one,

Oct. 30. 1796.

VIATOR.

Memoir on the Cold of the third year of the French Republic (1794-5) by JEROME LALANDE, Astronomer to the Republic.

THE winter of 1794-5 was one of the longest and most rigorous that has been experienced during the present century. The frost commenced on the 26th *Frimaire* (16th December, 1794) and did not cease until the 4th *Ventose* (Feb. 24, 1795) that is to say, at the end of 68 days, some short intervals excepted. On the 5th *Nivose* the thermometer fell to 10 degrees, but the cold diminished afterwards, until the 11th (1st January, 1795); it however soon re-commenced; and, on the 16th *Nivose*, the mercury was again at 10 degrees.

A second diminution of cold took place until the 20th; but it quickly augmented; and, between the 25th and 2d *Pluviose*, we had 10 degrees every morning; at length, on the 4th *Pluviose* (23d January) there were 16 degrees and a half of cold, according to Citizen MESSIER, at the Marine Observatory, *Rue des Mathurins*; and even 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, according to C. NOUET, at the Observatory of the Republic. The more or less, exposed to the wind, the insulated situation, and the height of the place, make a great difference in respect to the cold. On the following days, we had 12, 14, and 10 degrees; but on the evening of the 7th, a thaw took place.

This continued no more than two days; for the frost resumed its energy until the 18th. On the 19th *Pluviose*, another temporary alleviation took place; but, on the 26th, the frost was predominant, and great uneasiness once more prevailed in Paris, where the want of wood for firing became a real calamity. Luckily the weather did not continue long in this state; and, on the 4th *Nivose*, we again had a thaw.

During the period of the greatest cold, the most frightful presages were attributed to me: these I disavowed in the

Journal de Paris of the 4th *Pluviose*, stating, at the same time, that I did not believe in the influence of the phases of the moon; but in that of the 7th, I added a restriction, observing, that on the 7th, the day of the thaw, the moon had crossed the equator, in order to pass into our Northern hemisphere; and that it was at the same time in its *perigee*, or, in other words, the nearest to the earth. These two circumstances, when they occur at the same time, are capable of producing an effect on the atmosphere; as may be seen in *Mémoires sur la Météorologie*, published by COTTE, in 1788, in 2 vols. 4to. Citizen LE MONNIER, one of the most celebrated, and, indeed, the elder brother of astronomers, observed, in 1754, that the passage of the moon across the meridian frequently produced a change of wind. [Halley's Tables, page 281].

In 1789, they also did me the honour to affix my name throughout Paris, to pretended predictions relative to the rigour of frosts, and also concerning thaws; this afforded me occasion to remark, that the passage of the moon across the equator, on the 1st and 13th, were accompanied with sensible changes in the winds, and of considerable diminution in respect to the frost. I shall only add, that the terrible thaw which produced so much calamity on the 26th January, 1709, occurred during the *perigee* of the moon; no session was held at the Academy on that day, a circumstance, perhaps, unexampled. It was the return of the frost that did all the mischief; and it froze again on the 13th of March. The corn, the vines, and even the trees, perished during this terrible winter. War, famine, and all the maladies in their train, united their destructive energy against unhappy France.

But, it is more especially the duration of winters that renders them fatal: that of 1740 is even now mentioned with horror; the frost then continued from the 1st of January to the 9th of March; yet the mercury in the thermometer descended no lower than 10 degrees. In 1776, an uninterrupted frost continued during twenty-four days; from the 9th of January to the 2d of February. The hard frost of 1776 is still remembered; this gave occasion to many enquiries in the *Mémoires* of the Academy for 1776 and 1777; and also to a separate work by M. VAN SWINDEN, a celebrated Dutch physician. The result of the labours of C. LAVOISIER is, that the cold of the

month of May, 1791, particularly in the file of December, 1788, is to be found a curious notice relative to the extraordinary winters of 763, 801, and 1067; in the last of these years occurred a hard frost, which continued from the 13th of November to the 12th of March. The years 1210, 1272, and 1288, are also cited; in the last of these, the Rhine froze below Basle, in the month of March.

Papon, author of a History of Provence, mentions several others, which will be found in the same paper of December, 1788, and also in the *Journal de Paris* of the 6th of January, 1789: these are the years 1305, 1354, 1358, 1361, 1364, 1420, 1480, 1493, 1507, 1522, 1608 (which MEZERAU calls the year of the *bard frost*) and 1638; during the last, the sea, in the port of Marseilles, froze around the galleys.

C. PINGRE, in the *Mémoires* of the Academy for 1789, p. 514, has extracted notes from the manuscripts of Bouillaud, from 1635 to 1677, which are in the possession of the citizen LE MONNIER, relative to the extraordinary degrees of cold of 1655-6, 1657-8, 1662-3, 1666, 1670, and 1677. We also discover, by MEZERAU, that in 1672, the frost continued for three months; in fine, in 1683, a rigorous cold was felt throughout all Europe, from November, until March, 1684.

In the preceding account, two intervals of 101 years will be noticed, viz. 1507, 1608, and 1709; but neither natural history nor astronomy can account for these. The details contained in the books quoted by me, of the horrible calamities of these severe winters I have mentioned, will console us, in some measure, for what we endured during the winter of 1794-5.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent MISO PSEUDES, in his letter on the Royal Touch in the Evil, has very satisfactorily proved, that the greatest advocates for that absurd practice durst not let it have a fair trial on all the patients that offered. As the Service used on those occasions is probably unknown to most of your Readers, I here send it you, copied from a *Common-Prayer-Book*, printed in duodecimo in the year 1708. It follows the Service for the 8th of March, the anniversary of Queen Anne's accession, and comes next before the *Thirty-nine Articles*. Having never seen it but once before, I presume it must have been in a Prayer-book of the

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same edition. It is so far curious, as it exhibits a superstitious farce, acted by a sovereign of Great Britain within the present century. After all, it is not more extravagant than Animal Magnetism, which, even in our time, has received too much encouragement, not only abroad but in our own country.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

A. B.

AT THE HEALING.

PREVENT us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The holy Gospel is written in the 16th chapter of Saint Mark, beginning at the 14th verse.

Jesus appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat and upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was risen. And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned. And these signs shall follow them that believe: in my name they shall cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay their hands on the sick and they shall recover. So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. And they went forth, and preaching every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following.

Let us pray.

Lord have mercy upon us—Christ have mercy upon us.

Lord have mercy upon us—Our Father, &c.

Then shall the infirm Persons, one by one, be presented to the Queen upon their knees, and as every one is presented, and while the Queen is laying her hands upon them, and putting the Gold about their necks, the Chaplain that officiates, turning himself to her Majesty, shall say these words following:

God give a blessing to this work; and grant that these sick Persons, on whom the Queen lays her hands, may recover through Jesus Christ our Lord.

After all have been presented, the Chaplain shall say,

Verf. O Lord save thy servants.

Resp. Who put their trust in thee.

Verf. Send them help from thy holy place.

Resp. And evermore mightily defend them.

Verf. Help us, O God of our Salvation.

Resp. And for the glory of thy name, deliver us; and be merciful unto us sinners, for thy name's sake.

Verf. O Lord hear our prayers.

Resp. And let our cry come unto thee.

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These answers are to be made by them that come to be healed.

Let us pray.

O Almighty God, who art the giver of all health, and the aid of them that seek to thee for succour, we call upon thee for thy help and goodness, mercifully to be showed upon these thy servants, that they being healed of their infirmities, may give thanks unto thee in thy holy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Chaplain, standing with his face towards them that come to be healed, shall say,

The Almighty Lord, who is a most strong tower to all them that put their trust in him, to whom all things in heaven, in earth, and under the earth, do bow and obey, be now and evermore your defence, and make you know and feel that there is none other Name under heaven, given to man, in whom, and through whom you may receive health and salvation, but only the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DISCUSSION and controversy, when managed with temper, have ever appeared to me, not only a favourable method of exercising the ingenuity and sharpening the faculties of the disputants, but likewise, of promoting a spirit of liberal curiosity and enquiry.

The sincere disciple of *truth* should take nothing for granted, nor hold any thing as sacred; but should (if I may be allowed the strong expression) be *licentious* in his investigations. *Error*, the result of the independent researches of the unfettered individual, in its nature variable, is short-lived, and, by the contradiction it involves, frequently affords the clue of truth: while *prejudice*, opinions taken upon trust from others, is usually fierce, obstinate, and intolerant.

The subject in dispute between your correspondent J. T. and myself, has long been considered as interesting, by the speculative part of mankind, from the many important consequences it involves: in fact, there are few branches either of moral, religious, or legislative, science, that are not nearer or more remotely connected with it. It is justly observed by Mr. Hume, that one considerable advantage which results from the accurate and abstract philosophy is its relation and subserviency to the practical and humane.

Though not convinced by the arguments of J. T. the candour with which he has stated his opinions, and examined

those of his opponent, entitles him to respect and consideration. In reply to what he has alleged respecting his citation from Huartes, I must be permitted to hint, that when a writer brings forward a quotation from any author in support of an hypothesis, without testifying any objections or limitations, it is usual to consider him as responsible for the sentiments thus adduced. The inferences drawn from the passage selected from the Spanish writer were fair and obvious: if J. T. took his station upon untenable ground, ought he to complain of the consequences of his own indiscretion? After admitting the reasonings which have been urged for the effects of education, or moral causes, on the powers of the human mind, your correspondent still contends, "that they amount to no proof, and are inconclusive." An appeal to experience and an enumeration of facts is the only *proof* which this, or any other subject, will admit of. These facts are allowed by J. T.; it remains, then, to examine those which, on his side, are brought forward to counterbalance them. First, it is observed, "that many students, who discover a considerable thirst for knowledge, and who employ much application, make not the same progress with others, who neither discover equal ardour nor application." This is a very loose and general assertion: different degrees of apparent application, in different students, might possibly admit of calculation; but of the *intensity* of that application, of the proportion of ardour and emulation, or thirst of glory, which takes possession of the mind, and fires the bosom, how are we to determine, unless from its effects? This invigorating principle may be kindled, checked, extinguished, by a word, a glance, the slightest and most evanescent causes. "It is scarcely possible," says J. T. "for a schoolmaster, or the head of any seminary, to be a disciple of Helvetius." Were this the fact, which the experience of an individual is inadequate to establish, it proves nothing. Before the age at which children enter schools and colleges, they must necessarily have received a variety of impressions, which combining with those afterwards acquired in common, cannot fail of producing considerable differences and inequalities of mind and character. "The least and most imperceptible impressions received in our infancy, have (it is observed by Locke) consequences very important, and of long duration. It is with these first impressions, as with a river, whose wa-

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ters we can easily turn, by different canals, in quite opposite courses, so that from the insensible direction the stream receives at its source, it forms different channels, and at last arrives at places far distant from each other: with the same facility, I think, we may turn the minds of children to what direction we please." The frequent vacations from school, and intervals of business, might likewise be insisted upon, during which the mind is left to chance, or exposed to opposite impressions. But supposing an education more strict than has yet been found practicable, or even that chance should generally (invariably is impossible) present to two or more persons the same objects; the slightest variation of circumstance or position, presenting the object in a somewhat different point of view, or in various lights and shadings (as with the travellers and the camelion) would necessarily, by varying the impression, affect the conclusion: the consequence of this slight difference in the sensation communicated, and the ideas produced, combining itself with previous impressions, is altogether incalculable. Rousseau, Voltaire, and Johnson, it is presumed by your correspondent, must have had something in them originally differing from other men, and this difference could not have been the result of education, situation, or accident. This is a bold and hazardous assertion—waving the question whether all *physical* differences might not ultimately be deduced from *moral* causes—What was there *peculiar*, or in *common*, in the organization of these celebrated men? "Dogs and horses, they say, are esteemed more or less, according as they sprung from this or that race. Therefore, before employing a man, we should ask, if he sprang from an ingenious, or stupid, father? Now these questions are never asked. Why? because the most ingenious fathers frequently have foolish children; because men the best organized have often but little understanding; and, in short, because experience proves the inutility of such questions: all it teaches us is, that there are men of genius of every make and every temperament; that neither the sanguine, the bilious, nor phlegmatic; the great, the little, the fat, the lean, the robust, the tender, the melancholy, or the most strong and vigorous, are always the most ingenious." *Helvetius*.

Neither are there any truths contained in the writings of the greatest men, or the sublimest genius, which

may not be received and comprehended by all men of common organization. "The understanding is merely the ability to discern the resemblances and differences which objects have to each other, the productive principle of which is the *interest* we have in comparing them: our judgment is the result of the comparison of our sensations. Every man perceives the same relations between the same objects, if all of them agree in the truths of geometry."

The powers of memory, are said, by J. T. to differ in different men, and that memory cannot be explained by the faculty of sensation. We know little of causes; but the office of the faculty which we term memory, consists in recalling past impressions, by means of relative objects, which excite in us actual sensations; it appears to follow from the frequent repetition of sensible impressions, the combining of every idea with those which precede it, and which at length introduce themselves in connection and trains, forming what has been denominated the laws of association and habit. But though memory is requisite to the comparison of our sensations and opinions, it by no means follows, nor has it appeared, that men of the most retentive or extensive memories, have been those of the greatest talents.

The influence of education and circumstances upon the virtue, as well as the understanding, of man, is also disputed by J. T. The most enlightened moralists and legislators are, I believe, agreed, that the wisest, the most humane, and the most effectual preventive of vice, would be the removal of temptation: human laws have hitherto, in a great measure, made the crimes they have punished. The man who pursues happiness by mistaken means, is, emphatically, the *sinner*. Virtue may be defined, the conduct most conducive to utility, or calculated to produce the greatest share of HAPPINESS; the *end*, of which morality or religion are valuable only as the *means*. The most virtuous man, then, is he, who, capable of taking the widest and most comprehensive views of the duties which he owes to himself and others, acts *habitually* upon his convictions. Virtue, if this definition be admitted, cannot be the disposition born with us, but must depend on the opportunities we have had of acquiring just principles, and the inducements, from a strong persuasion of their beneficial tendency, to put them in practice. In censuring

furing any body, or profession of men, it is meant only, that the principles upon which their institution is founded, are calculated to produce certain general dispositions, or motives to action : yet, it is by no means implied, that there may not be found among them *individuals* in whom the force of these motives may have been weakened, or counteracted, by opposite impressions : *rules* are not invalidated by particular *exceptions*. These observations are applicable to the instances produced by your correspondent, of respectable lawyers; also, to the variations of character discovered by those intimately connected with them, in individual Jesuits. It is sufficient for the present purpose, that the more distinguishing or general features in the characters of bodies and corporations of men, assimilate : upon the Helvetian principles, no two persons can, in all respects, receive exactly the same education.

The conclusion which J. T. has drawn from the distinction made by Helvetius, between *ordinary* and *extraordinary* minds, does not necessarily result from the premises. Chance, it is asserted, acts in a similar manner on all mankind, if its effects on *ordinary* minds are less observed (that is, minds formed by common and ordinary circumstances, in opposition to those impressed by extraordinary circumstances, or by accidents, however trivial in themselves, occurring in an extraordinary train or connection), it is merely because minds of this sort are themselves less remarkable. J. T. "does not know that there is any method of generating talents;" and yet immediately observes, "That powerful motives, and interesting situations, will lead men to a vigorous exertion of their faculties, and occasion actions to be performed and works to be produced, *that would never otherwise have had an existence*. Great events and extraordinary revolutions, have *uniformly* produced minds equal to the spur of the occasion." Great men, it has been said, have always lived in clusters. "In every government, where talents are rewarded, those rewards, like the teeth of the serpent, planted by Cadmus, will produce men. If Descartes, Corneille, &c. rendered the reign of Louis XIII illustrious; Racine, Bayle, &c. that of Louis XIV; Voltaire, Montesquieu, Fontenelle, &c. that of Louis XV; it is because the arts and sciences were, under these different reigns, successively protected by Richelieu, Colbert, and the late duke of Orleans, the regent. Great men belong to the reign that protects them."

Helvetius. Still, objects my opponent, this amounts to no proof of an original equality of powers. Is it consistent with a sound philosophy to appeal from known and obvious causes, facts, and experiments, to an *occult faculty*, which we are equally unable to conceive or to explain? Has any one, by a series of observations, yet determined the sort of organs, or temperament, that are favourable to intellectual attainments? If by the aid of analogies we sometimes make discoveries, ought we to be content with such proofs, unless it be impossible to obtain any other? "Let it not (says Helvetius) be supposed, that there is an extreme difference in the common organization of men. All have not the same ear; yet in a concert, at certain tunes, all the musicians, all the dancers in an opera, and all the soldiers of a battalion move equally in measure." It might not, perhaps, be impossible to prove, as before hinted, that even physical differences are an *effect* rather than a *cause*. If the system of Helvetius be a fanciful and paradoxical hypothesis, unsupported by proper or sufficient argument, I confess, the objections which have hitherto been alleged against it, appear to me still more vague, unfounded, and hypothetical.

London, Oct. 8, 1796.

M. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a recent French publication, I met with the following interesting description of a curious, and, in many respects, unique MS. I have translated the description at length, and shall be glad if you will present it to the English public, through the medium of your extensively circulated Miscellany.

This manuscript, which may be justly considered as one of the most valuable monuments of the middle ages that has been transmitted down to our times, has been preserved now for upwards of ten centuries in the Sacristy or *Trésor des Reliques*, of the Chapter ST. SERNIN, in the city of Toulouse. It is entitled *Heures de Charlemagne*; and appears to have been entirely unknown to the French and foreign literati, as no authors extant have till very lately taken any notice of it.

The *oncial* *, in the time of Charle-

* A general denomination in the middle ages for the larger letters used in inscriptions and epitaphs, and the smaller ones used in manuscripts.

magne, and his two successors, is well known to have surpassed that of the preceding and following ages, in the singular beauty and elegance of its characters. The magnificent bible presented to Charles the Bald, one of the kings of France, by the abbot and canons of St. Martin de Tours, and which was written either in the eighth or ninth century, has been highly extolled as to its execution in those respects. The oncial letters, however, written in gold, of this manuscript of St. Sernin, are not all inferior to the abovementioned splendid bible, either in the exquisite style or preservation of the character. The vulgate version of the gospels, written in letters of gold upon vellum, and preserved in the library of the *ci-devant* monastery of St. Martin des Champs, at Paris, has also been extolled by antiquarians in the warmest language of commendation; this manuscript of St. Sernin, however, besides its possessing an equal claim to praise in all other respects, possesses the extra advantage of having a certain date.

This very beautiful work is, in size, of a small folio, and is covered on the backs with green velvet; there are four silver clasps appended to the corners, and an additional one in the middle, the style of the engraving of which is but *mediocre*. It contains one hundred and twenty-six leaves, each leaf being eleven inches and six lines long, and six inches and six lines broad.

The leaves are of vellum, with a purple ground; and the letters are all written in gold. Every leaf is divided into two columns. The margins are decorated with a number of different ornaments, interwoven with palms; the colour of which is also that of gold. The four evangelists are painted on the four façades of the two first leaves. The design and the colouring of these figures are, it must be admitted, in a very inferior style, and prove an entire decay of the arts in the eighth century. On the third leaf is portrayed a Jesus; and on the back of the leaf is depicted a sort of altar, under a canopy, supported by pillars, and surmounted with a cross. About the altar are drawn birds of different kinds; two cocks, two peacocks, and a stag. On the top of the page is inscribed, in letters of gold: *In vigilia natalis Domini statio ad sanctam Mariam. Hora nona.*

The initial letters of all the principal festivals throughout the year, are uncommonly large; some reaching from the top of the page to the bottom. The writing is in oncial letters, the shape of

which throughout is remarkably well conceived. The gold is extremely brilliant, and in the highest state of preservation. With a little previous attention to the figure of the letters, and the abbreviations, the whole of the manuscript may be read very currently, and distinctly.

The four gospels are arranged according to the order of different festivals. The titles of the festivals, those of the calendar, of the months, and the moveable feasts, have been all written in letters of silver; the silver of which has either disappeared, or is so completely tarnished, that only the traces of it are now discernible; neither can the writing be read without the assistance of a magnifying glass, and very clear strong day light. That the letters of these titles have been written originally in silver, and no other colour, is demonstrable from the following verse, to be met with at the end of the work:

Argentique figuratur splendore micantis.

The calendar commences on the back of the one hundred and nineteenth leaf. The days of the month are divided into calends, nones, and ides, and are marked on the margin by Roman cyphers, corresponding to the number of days in that ancient division. Thus, the circumcision is on the first of January, &c.

In the gospel of St. Luke, the following words, *In illo tempore exiit edictum*, and these, *Eo quod esset de domo et familia David*, no where appear.

In St. Matthew's gospel, the chapter beginning with *Dicebat Jesus turbis Judæorum*, is marked, cap. C. C. XI.: which evidently shows, that the writer of this manuscript followed a division of chapters much more numerous than that which is now observed.

In one of the tables of epacts, &c, which follow the calendar, is the following very remarkable note, written in letters of gold: XV. D.C.C. XVI. *In isto anno fuit rex dominus Carolus ab sanctam Petrum & baptisatus est filius ejus Pipinus à domino apostolico.* This table appears also to have contained the dates of all the principal epochs, in regular progression, from the time of Charlemagne, to that of the date of writing the manuscript; but as only the traces of a number of the silver letters remain, this matter is not yet completely deciphered and ascertained. Here, it may be observed, in passing, that no other manuscript than this has been yet discovered which contain words written in letters of silver.

[Here follow the celebrated Latin verses,

verses, which are inserted at the end of the work, and which serve to verify its date and authenticity :

Aurea purpureis pinguntur gammata schædis
Regna poli roseo patè sanguinè facta tonantis.
Fulgida stelligeri promunt et gaudia colli
Eloquiumque Dei digno fulgore coruscans,
Splendida perpetuè promittit præmia vitæ.
In præcepta Dei decorata colore rôsarum
Munera martyrii demonstrant esse capienda.
Candida virginitas cælorum cura colonis
Auriflaventis specie hortatur habenda.
Argentique figuratur splendore micantis.
Vita maritorum cunctis concessa jugalis.
Sic doctrina Dei pretiosis scripta metallis
Lucida lucifui perducit ad atria regni
Lumen evangelii sectantes corda benigno
Stantes que poli super ardua sidera celsi
Collocat in thalamo cælorum regis in ævum.

Orbe bonus toto passim laudabilis Heros,
Inclitus in regno, fretus caelestibus armis,
Laude triumphator dudum super æthera notus
Jure patrum folio feliciter inditus hæres
Pacificus rector, patiens dominator et æquus
Prælatas multis humili pietate superbus,
Providus ac sapiens, studiosus in arte librorum,
Justitiæ custos rectus, verus que fidelis,
Pauperibus largus, miseris solatia præstans,
Plenus honore Dei et Christi complexus amore
Septenis cum aperit felix his fascibus annum,
Hæc opus eximium francorum scriber. Carolus
Rex pius, egregia Hildgarda cum conjuge iussit.
Quorum salvifico tueatur omine vitas.
Rex regum, dominus cælorum gloria Christus
Ultimus hoc famulus studuit complere Godescal
Tempore vernali transcensis Alpibus ipse,
Urbem Romuleam voluit quo visere Consul,
Ut Petrum sedemque Petri rex cerneret atque
Plurima celsithrono deferret munera Christo.
Multa peregrinis concessit dona misellis,
Annua tunc ibidem celebrant solemnia Paschæ.
Præfuls officia tum Adrianus functus in avvis
Culmen apostolicum romana rexit in urbe.
Principis hic Caroli claris natalibus ortam
Carlomanum sobolem mutato nomine Pippin
Fonte renascentem sacro baptismate totum
Extulit albatum sacris compater undis.
Septies expletus fuerat centesimus annus
Oeries in decimo sol cum concurreret anno
Ex quo Christus Iesus sæcla beaverat ortu,
Exuerat totum et tetra caliginè mundum.

A free Translation of the preceding Lines.

" Characters written in gold on a ground of purple are an emblem of heaven, opened by the precious blood which God vouchsafed to shed for us. They denote, moreover, the heavenly blessedness; and the word of the Almighty beaming with divine brightness, is a pledge to us of our eternal recompence.

" The ground of rose colour, which throws a brilliancy and lustre on the sacred precepts inscribed on it, ought to excite a holy ardour in our bosoms, a lively ambition for the palms of the martyr.

" The splendid colour of gold should remind us of what importance it is to us to preserve immaculate our virginity, so highly cherished by the inhabitants of heaven; and the dazzling whiteness of silk, indicates the rare merit of that conjugal and Christian life, which the church, as a chaste bride, ought to follow after.

" Thus, the doctrines of truth, engraved on precious metals, lead to true happiness all who shall observe the evangelical precepts with a humble penitent heart, and by raising their thoughts and desires to sublime objects, assure to them a distinguished place in the mansions of our heavenly father.

" A hero, the ornament and glory of the world, the darling of his people; who puts his confidence only in the divine aid; whose virtue is celebrated even in the heavenly spheres; whom the sacred right of blood has seated on the throne of his progenitors; whose love of justice, of peace, and of humanity, is the rule by which he administers his power; who is only super-eminent above his subjects by the noble example he sets before them, of a more humble and ardent piety; sage, prudent; an enlightened lover of learning; faithful to the cause of justice, of goodness, and of truth; munificent to the indigent; ever ready to comfort the afflicted, and breathing earnest aspirations for the honour, the love, and the glory of God, and his son, Christ: Charles, this pious prince, in concert with Hildegarde, his beautiful spouse, enjoined the writing of this precious volume, at the commencement of that year in which fourteen fates preceded his august person: May the King of kings, the Lord of heaven, vouchsafe to lengthen out their days, under the happy auspices! Godescale, the lowliest of their servants, has executed their orders, and accomplished this work, in the spring of that year in which this great monarchy, after having passed the Alps, repaired to Rome, of which he was already the first magistrate, there to worship St. Peter and his chair, and to lay the most superb and rich offerings at the feet of Jesus Christ. Alms were distributed in a profuse abundance to the poor pilgrims, who had flocked thither from all parts of the Christian world, by his express and particular injunction; and there also this pious king celebrated his Easter. Adrian at that time sat on the throne of the pontiffs. This holy successor, and the representative of the prince of the apostles, consecrated in the water of baptism their young son, Carloman, and christened him at the font, by the name of Pepin.

" This august ceremony took place at the end of the year 780, reckoning from the era when the birth of our Redeemer dispelled the darkness which had till then covered the earth, and brought in a new succession of lucid happy ages."

It now remains, that we should enquire how and when it came to pass, that this extraordinary manuscript, composed with such singular care and diligence,

was

was presented to the chapter of St. Sernin; which in the eighth century was a convent of monks, and in which it appears to have lain entombed for so many ages?

All that is certainly known, is, that Charlemagne had a particular attachment and partiality for the city of Toulouse.—Some learned men contend, that the church of St. Sernin was originally built by him, grounding their opinion, with much appearance of plausibility, on a charter of donation granted to that abbey, in the year 1463, by king Louis XI. In this charter, after mention is made of the beautiful (*eggregium*) monastery of St. Sernin, of Toulouse, of the order of St. Augustine, we meet with the following explanatory sentence: *Quod gloriose recordationis Carolus magnus prædecessor noster fundavit, & in quo pretiosa corpora sex apostolorum, & plurimum sanctorum collocavit.* Gregory of Tours, however, ascribes the building of St. Sernin to an earlier age; for he gives an account of the wife of Regnoald, taking refuge in its sanctuary two hundred years prior to the reign of Charlemagne. Perhaps the difficulty may be thus solved:—The word *fundavit* may refer to the *donation of lands*, with which Charlemagne endowed the monastery. The French monks, speaking of an opulent house, were accustomed to call it *bien fondée*. Had the building of the monastery been alluded to in the foregoing sentence, the word *ædificavit*, one should imagine, would have been used as the more apposite term.

It is well known, however, that Charlemagne sent his son Louis to Toulouse, who there spent his first years of infancy, and there received the rudiments of his education, under the inspection of his governor, Arnould. At length, this prince was recalled to the court of his father, the emperor; where after residing for some time, he again returned to that city, where we find him in the year 786; and there, on several occasions, he convoked the assembly of the states, or the parliament. There is reason to think that prince Louis continued to make Toulouse his residence till the death of his father, which happened in 814; and that he never quitted it, unless to make incursions into Spain against the Saracens, who then had overspread and conquered that country. It is also certain that this prince repaired and re-established a number of monasteries in different places; and it is highly probable that, among others, that of the Augustins of St. Sernin was not neglected by him. I may

safely conclude, therefore, that this manuscript was presented to the chapter between the periods of Charlemagne and Louis le Debonnaire; although, from a deficiency of historic monuments, it is impossible to ascertain the exact time with precision. Yours,

Jan. 2, 1797.

ANTIQUARIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE learned Michaelis has established it as a rule, that critical conjectures are not to be admitted into the sacred text: and yet confesses, that some emendations have forced themselves upon him, which, in a profane author, he should not hesitate to adopt. One of these proposed readings (Vid. Marth's Michaelis, vol. II. p. 406) respects Acts, chap. xxvii. v. 16. Νησιον ἐστὶ τὸ ὑποζυμιαντὶς καλεσµενον Κλαυδηνος, where the critic would reject the article from τῆς σκαφῆς, because it implies that they had before let down the boat into the sea, and had afterwards great difficulty in recovering it. This, says he, is improbable; because, 1st, No reason can be assigned, why they should have let it down into the sea in a storm. 2dly, If they *had* let it down, they would have been able to draw it up again, unless we suppose, what is contrary to reason, they had let it entirely loose. 3dly, Supposing the boat to have been loose, it does not appear that the circumstance of the ship's being near an island, has any connection with the recovery of this boat. I would therefore omit the definite article, and explain the passage: "Being near an island, we sought for help, but could not procure a boat to our assistance." Thus far Michaelis.

Now, in the 1st place, to say nothing farther of this monstrous construction, it is impossible to adopt it, because *μολις ισχυσαμεν* &c. τ. λ. must signify, "we found a difficulty in gaining the boat," and not that "we could not procure a boat at all." But, 2dly, a very easy and obvious supposition will remove all the objections urged by the professor against the acknowledged reading of the MSS. St. Luke is describing the storm, in which St. Paul at last suffered ship-wreck; and it is well known to every person at all acquainted with nautical affairs, that the boat, with every thing on deck is frequently washed overboard by the violence of the waves. This seems to have happened in the voyage of St. Paul; and as the sea was running high, *μολις* properly

perly expresses the difficulty of regaining the boat. To the objections, therefore, of Michaelis, I would answer, with respect to the 1st and 2d, that the boat was not *purposely* let down into the sea, and that nothing of that kind is implied; but that it had broken loose; and to the 3d, that the circumstance of the ship's being near an island, was intended to have no other connection with the recovery of a boat than in the following sentence, the vicinity of a promontory has with the loss of a mast: "Being three leagues SW. of the Lizard, our foremast went by the board." The mention of place, no less than of time, is essential to the accuracy of a journal. I am, &c.

Jan. 11. ARISTARCHUS NAUTICUS.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information, relative to the state of the poor. These observations are intended to comprize an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

APRIL 8, 1796, went from KENDAL to KIRKBY LONSDALE, in Westmoreland, 12 miles. The road very fine, but continually ascending and descending. The country on every side hilly, and very lofty mountains visible at a distance. The soil generally dry, and rather gravelly. Passed over several miles of fine improveable common, which is green and dry, and contains limestone, but is overstocked with a poor breed of black-faced sheep. These, with vast quantities of moss, keep the herbage always in an embryo state.

The principal part of the inclosed land is in hay and pasture for cows; and is too frequently laid down in an exhausted state. The plough is chiefly drawn by three horses. Single-horse carts are in universal use, not only in Westmoreland, but in Cumberland. The harrow is traileed by one horse, and is consequently small. Oats are the species of grain principally cultivated, except a little wheat and turnips near Kirkby Lonsdale. Great quantities of limestone abound, but there is no coal. The farms and fields are small, and are separated partly by stone-walls, and partly by quickset hedges. The general aspect of the country was rather torbid-

ding, till I approached KIRKBY LONSDALE, where it has an agreeable and fertile appearance. This town is not seen till one is close to it. The number of its inhabitants are about 1100. The buildings are good, but the streets are rather narrow. The vicinity of Kirkby Lonsdale affords several beautiful views. The Lune passes close by the town, on the SE. side. Along the banks of this river, (which rise almost perpendicularly above it) are pleasant walks and arbours, commanding a prospect of a beautiful vale. In this vale, which terminates in lofty mountains, is situated an elegant new-built house, belonging to Mr. WILSON, with parks, woods, old towers, &c.

The inhabitants of this district seem in general to be remarkable for their temperance, industry and economy, and for contentedness in their several stations; they are however not a little tenacious of their prejudices in favour of old modes and customs. This character is easily accounted for, by the local circumstances of their situation, being hemmed in by mountains, on every side, and having little intercourse with strangers, the improvements, as well as the vices of other countries, do not soon reach them. Perhaps also, the minute division of farms, and of landed property, contributes not a little to produce the amiable part of this portrait.

April 9, went from KIRKBY-LONSDALE to THORNTON in Yorkshire, six miles. In this day's journey I passed through a strip of Lancashire. The country throughout was pleasant; the soil dry and gravelly; the hedges principally of thorn, except near Thornton, where stone walls prevail. The farms are small, and about nine-tenths of the land is in grass. Oats and barley are the only species of grain cultivated. The husbandry is very bad. Land is laid down to grass in an exhausted state, without being sown with any kind of seeds, and is suffered to continue in that state till it is entirely covered over with moss! The farmers were sowing oats. They plough with three horses. I observed three men, with as many horses, harrowing in the same field. The general mode of husbandry is to sow a field twice with oats, and then let it rest for ten or twelve years! The appearance of the country is not unpleasant; the surface is tolerably level, the buildings are good, and pieces of woodland and gentlemen's seats are interspersed; the roads are in repair, and the mountains are at a proper distance.

distance on each side. The climate, however, is said to be too humid. THORNTON is a parish which consists of three or four villages, and contains coal and limestone. The women in its neighbourhood are employed in spinning worsted, and earn by that employment four-pence *per* day. The bread used is made of oatmeal, and by some is called *riddle bread*. It is slightly baked in thick cakes, being previously leavened. When it comes first from the fire, it is soft, tough, and as pliable as leather; but very porous. It is then placed for a few days upon some lathing in the roof of the kitchen, when it becomes as hard and as brittle as a biscuit. This bread is preferred to any other by those who have been accustomed to it from their infancy, but it is rarely relished at first by strangers. It seems to be peculiar to Lancashire and the west-riding of Yorkshire.

April 12, went from THORNTON to SETTLE, in Yorkshire, 11 miles. The road is tolerably good. The soil is in general of a brown gravelly loam. The vale along which the road passes, is of unequal breadths, from one to four miles; the surface of it is very uneven, and high mountains bound each side. That of INGLEBOROUGH, 1239 feet in height, and said to be the highest hill in Yorkshire, is close to the road on the left hand. The farms continue to be small. Stone walls are chiefly used for fences. In a few places patches of corn are observable, but the land is principally in grass. Certainly, neither the soil nor the climate exclude the cultivation of grain and roots, so much as the inhabitants imagine. Prejudice alone, in my opinion, prevents the progress of those agricultural improvements, so much wanted in a district which at present has a meagre and naked aspect. Limestone appears in great abundance, forming entire mountains. The road for three miles touches the base of one of these rocks, which forms a range of awful precipices, in some places 200 feet high. In general, the rock is naked, in some places partly covered with shrubs.

Near Settle a little wood appears. The rocks here assume rather a romantic than a terrific aspect. A variety of curious apertures, fringed with different shrubs and plants, present themselves in the front of the hill. One of these orifices nature has excavated exactly in the form of an immense gateway, but it does not penetrate above seven or eight yards

into the rock: in another cavity, called Kalcowhole, the opening extends a considerable way, but so low and narrow, that it is explored with difficulty, and not without danger. About two miles from Settle is a rock called, Attermire, in which is a remarkable cavern. The entrance, which is two yards by four, continues to vary its dimensions for twenty yards, when the roof drops at once from twelve yards high to eighteen inches, and rises but little for twenty yards further, when it suddenly opens into a spacious apartment of about fifteen yards high. This gloomy mansion contains numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars and hanging petrifications. Sometimes you may ascend several yards, and afterwards descend a few paces: frequently this subterraneous passage turns suddenly at right angles, and then shuts close, so as scarcely to admit a passage, and afterwards enlarges again to a great extent.

In a field about two miles from Settle, there is always heard a noise like the clicking of a mill at a distance. No orifice in the ground, nor any external cause appears. It is, however, supposed to be occasioned by a waterfall in the limestone rock situated below the surface.

A great number and variety of petrifications are found in this neighbourhood. But, perhaps, among the curious phenomena with which it abounds, the most singular is the ebbing and flowing well, upon the road near Settle. A square reservoir of stone, four feet by three at the top and bottom, is placed over it: in this trough the water generally rises and falls about a foot in ten or fifteen minutes. To ascertain the true cause of this phenomenon has puzzled some naturalists: that it is occasioned by the action of a natural syphon in the rock, is, however, the most plausible conjecture.

The pleasant village of GIGLESWICK stands upon the road, about a mile from Settle: it was formerly a market-town, at a time that Settle was but a hamlet, and it still contains the parish-church to that place. The situation of Settle, with respect to the neighbouring hills, is low; it is now a small market-town, containing about 900 inhabitants. It stands near the base of a naked limestone rock, the summit of which is 300 feet above the level of the town. This rock is said to bear a great resemblance to that of Gibraltar. The inhabitants

inhabitants of the town have lately been at the expence of cutting an easy winding way to the top of it, from whence there is a fine prospect. In cutting stones from it, fragments of immense magnitude have sometimes rolled down, rushed through two or three garden walls, which stand on a sloping ground at the foot of the hill, forced their way into the street, and have even damaged the houses.

This district enjoys a fine air, and plenty of excellent water: indeed, these are blessings which I have not hitherto found any place in this part of the kingdom deficient in. The Tipple runs just by the town, through a fine, fertile, and extensive vale. Settle is famous for its manufacture and trade in leather and hides; a fair being kept here once a fortnight for the sale of these articles, and also for fat cattle.

April 14. went from **SETTLE** to **SKIPTON**, in Yorkshire, 16 miles. The soil in general rather heavy and moist. The surface for about 12 miles hilly, the other four miles, a beautiful level. The farms in this district seem to be large; fences partly of stone, and partly of earth and quicksets. Many trees and small woods. Most of the land is in grass. Very little corn of any kind, but what there is, chiefly oats. Cattle long horned. Towards Skipton there prevails a large long-woolled breed of sheep; it was the first I had seen of that kind since I left Corby. Passed over some extensive commons, consisting of green hills more apt to produce rushes than furze or heath, and much resembling the South Downs. Crossed the new canal now cutting between Leeds and Liverpool: it is pleasant to see vessels navigating through beautiful meadows and fields, without the least risk or danger, and conveying every sort of goods with ease, and at a trifling expence. At the village of Gargrave, I crossed the Air, a branch of the Humber; and missing my road a little, I reached Broughton-hall, a seat of Mr. Tempest, who has in this place, a fine and extensive estate. From hence to Skipton the country is very fertile and beautiful.

SKIPTON is a small market-town, containing 2100 inhabitants. The streets rather dirty and narrow; buildings good. No manufacture, except a few cotton works at a small distance. Mountains appear on every side, but not very near. The Leeds canal touches this town. The parishes in this district are extensive, and the churches have gene-

rally large square steeples. The farm-houses and their offices are convenient, and well-built.

April 17. **SKIPTON** to **BRADFORD**, in Yorkshire, 20 miles. The road for 17 miles leads along a winding vale, about half a mile broad, and then crosses a mountain to Bradford. From Skipton the canal accompanies the road five or six miles. The surface of the country is uneven; the land has a barren appearance, with hills on each side. At 10 miles I arrived at **KEIGHLY**, a small market town. The mountains appear to be covered with rocks and heath; towards their bases a few pieces of woodland present themselves, and enliven the scene. From Keighly to **BINGLEY**, three miles, in a pleasant vale. The soil is a fertile strong loam, hedges neat, fields small and irregular. Little wheat to be seen, although an excellent wheat soil. A sort of white freestone is obtained in this country in such great abundance, that foot-paths by the side of roads, and even through fields, are flagged with it. The same uncouth manner of ploughing and harrowing which was mentioned before continues to prevail. Three or four horses employed in turning over a piece of fallow has a singular appearance to a Cumberland farmer; but that which appears still more curious and unnecessary, is the custom in this district of breaking the ground or clods with a sort of hack, previously to its being sown and harrowed.

Approaching **BRADFORD**, the soil changes to a whitish clay, and has some appearance of sterility. The town, which is seen at two miles' distance, stands rather in a vale, surrounded by a hilly country. The whole has a very agreeable aspect. The sloping hills display beautiful irregular green fields, intermixed with a few of corn and fallow, stretching towards the town in every direction. The number of new-built cottages by the sides of the road evinces an increase of population. Small neat seats also present themselves in every part of this neighbourhood. Bradford is a manufacturing town for tammies, and other worsted stuffs, besides a few broad-cloths. It is well built, and is supposed to contain about 5000 inhabitants, who are principally supported by the manufactures. Spinning worsted is the common work of poor women, at which, however, they earn but small wages. The Leeds and Liverpool canal touches this town.

[To be continued.]

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

CORNWALL.		Congregations.	
BODMIN			
<i>Camelford</i>	-	-	1
Chacewarter	-	-	1
Falmouth	-	-	1
<i>Grampound</i>	-	-	1
<i>Launceston</i>	-	-	1
Lelcard	-	-	1
Looe	-	-	1
Penzance	-	-	2
<i>St. Agnes</i>	-	-	1
<i>St. Austle</i>	-	-	1
<i>Tregony</i>	-	-	1
Truro	-	-	1

		Congregations.	
Fendarn	-	-	1
Heague	-	-	1
Hedge	-	-	1
Harlington	-	-	1
Hucklow and Broad-peak	-	-	1
Ilkeston	-	-	1
Luscoe	-	-	1
Little Allum	-	-	1
Lee	-	-	1
Long Eaton	-	-	1
Milborough	-	-	1
Milbeura	-	-	2
Meafham	-	-	1
Norton	-	-	1
Pentridge	-	-	1
Packington	-	-	1
Stoney Middleton	-	-	1
Smalley	-	-	1
Sawley	-	-	1
Ticknall	-	-	1
Worksworth	-	-	1

Of these congregations, two are of the Baptist denomination, the other twelve are Independents.

In this county, there are many societies of the Wesleyan Methodists. Besides sixteen societies to which they preach on Sundays, they have many inferior societies, in point of numbers, where they preach lectures in the week.

CUMBERLAND.

		Congregations.	
<i>Alfon Moor</i>	-	-	1
Branton	-	-	1
Blennerhasset	-	-	1
Boole	-	-	1
Broughton	-	-	1
Carlisle	-	-	3
Cockermouth	-	-	1
<i>Huddlescough</i>	-	-	1
Keswick	-	-	1
<i>Maryport</i>	-	-	1
Penrith	-	-	1
Penriddock	-	-	1
Whitehaven	-	-	3
<i>Wigton</i>	-	-	1
Wottonridge and Outon	-	-	1
Workington	-	-	1

In Cumberland there are two congregations of Baptists; the others are either Presbyterians, or Independents.

DERBYSHIRE.

		Congregations.	
Alfreton	-	-	1
Ashborn	-	-	1
Ashford	-	-	1
Belper	-	-	1
Buxton	-	-	1
Charlsworth	-	-	1
Chapel-le-frith	-	-	1
Chesterfield	-	-	1
Derby	-	-	2
Duffield	-	-	1

Of these congregations, about eight belong to the Baptist denomination, the other congregations principally Independents.

Wareham, Jan. 12, 1797.

B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 910 of your last Magazine, the death of the late Lord JOHN CAVENDISH is announced, and it is asserted in the biographical sketch which follows, that, "through life, till the late alarm, and the consequent disunion of his friends, he was, in politics, attached to the whig interest," and towards the conclusion, that he "in 1793, became the dupe of the alarmists," &c.

These assertions, I will take upon me to affirm, are utterly unfounded. Lord John Cavendish never relinquished his political principles. He never was an Alarmist, or the dupe of Alarmists. The political character he sustained in 1765, remained unaltered in 1793. He held the present war in as utter abhorrence, as he had done the American war. Never did he lend his vote and interest to its support. Those intimately acquainted with him can tell in how decided a tone, and in what strong terms, he avowed his detestation of the present ruinous system of expence and bloodshed, and with what grief and indignation he beheld the defection of his friends from those principles and that party which he deemed most friendly to the interests of his country.

Birmingham, Jan. 12, 1797.

E.

F 2

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY friend, Dr. RENAUDET, was lately showing me some curious articles of information from Mr. Turner, a Judge in one of the American States, and the same gentleman who has written on the Buffalo in one of the Bath Society's Volumes. Among the rest, was the enclosed Drawing of a Fort on the Muskingum.

Recollecting similar discoveries in the Travels through Siberia, I thought that the fact ought to be thrown out to the curious; and the Doctor agreed with me.

I am, sir, your s.

Jan. 1, 1797. THOMAS BEDDOES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. TURNER, of Philadelphia, to Dr. RENAUDET. Dated October the 29th, 1786.

WHEN at Albany, lately, I saw a real curiosity, in the possession of a Mr. Jeremiah Rensselaer. It is a log of wood, part of a Pitch Pine Tree, of ten or twelve inches diameter. A dispute had arisen, and was under litigation, between two persons interested in some land lying between Albany and Schenectady: the court could only determine the cause by ascertaining precisely the time when the survey was made. To establish the fact, it was necessary to count the rings, or annual growths, which had succeeded the surveyor's mark or blaze of the hatchet. Accordingly, one of the boundary or line trees, was fixed on for the purpose, and in the act of cutting out the abovementioned block, it was observed to split open, and discover within several strokes or hacks, evidently given by a metal edge-tool when the tree was sapling, and fifteen or eighteen years before the discovery of Hudson's River, by the person whose name it bears, as appears by the rings, or yearly growths, composing the tree.

Now I am upon the Curiosities of the New World, I cannot omit the mention of a recent discovery of an Indian Fortification on the Muskingum River, a branch of the Ohio, plainly the work of a race more enlightened than the present, and essentially different in customs. The burning of their dead is a striking instance of this difference. I shall content myself for the present with inclosing you a copy of the work, laid down from actual survey; to which are added a few explanatory notes. At some future opportunity I may possibly put you to the trouble of perusing a few lines on a sub-

ject which offers such ample scope for investigation.

EXPLANATION.

A—A square mound of earth, with four ascents leading to the top.

B—An oblong mound of earth, having three ascents, and a perpendicular cut running into the SE. side.

C—Another, with two ascents.

D—A semicircular bank of earth, about feet high, with a circular rising, or turret, on the centre.—This work appears to have answered a double purpose—1st, To confine and conduct the water collected in the town, or camp, round by a ditch to the gate and ravine at *b*.—2d, As a defence to the angle in which it is placed.

G—Graves, out of which calcined bones have been taken.

a b—Two cuts, canals, or communications, leading to the low ground, designed, perhaps, to carry off the water from the town; though, from the breadth and magnitude of the work, it is probable they were formed for more important purposes. Walls of earth, about twenty-five or thirty feet thick, and as many in height, in certain places, skirt each side of these cuts. They remain highest at *b*, where from the top of the highest part of the ruins to the bottom of the covered way it is 30 feet. The height of walls at *a* about 10 feet.

cc cc—The four principal gates or entrances of the place. They are each about 132 feet wide, and opposed at right-angles. The other breaks in the faces of the lines are about one half of that width. On the NW. and NE. faces of the town, the ruins of the walls generally about 4 feet high; on the SE. they are something lower; and on the SW. lower still. The whole are 33 feet in thickness.

d—This is the largest of all the mounds which stand on the lines of the work E. One half of it rests on the wall; the other is advanced. There remains of it about 15 feet in height; the diameter of the base is 30 or 40 feet. The other mounds do not exceed in height 7 or 8 feet (except at *f*, which is 12 feet high) and are considerably smaller in diameter: *i* is the smallest: all are circular.

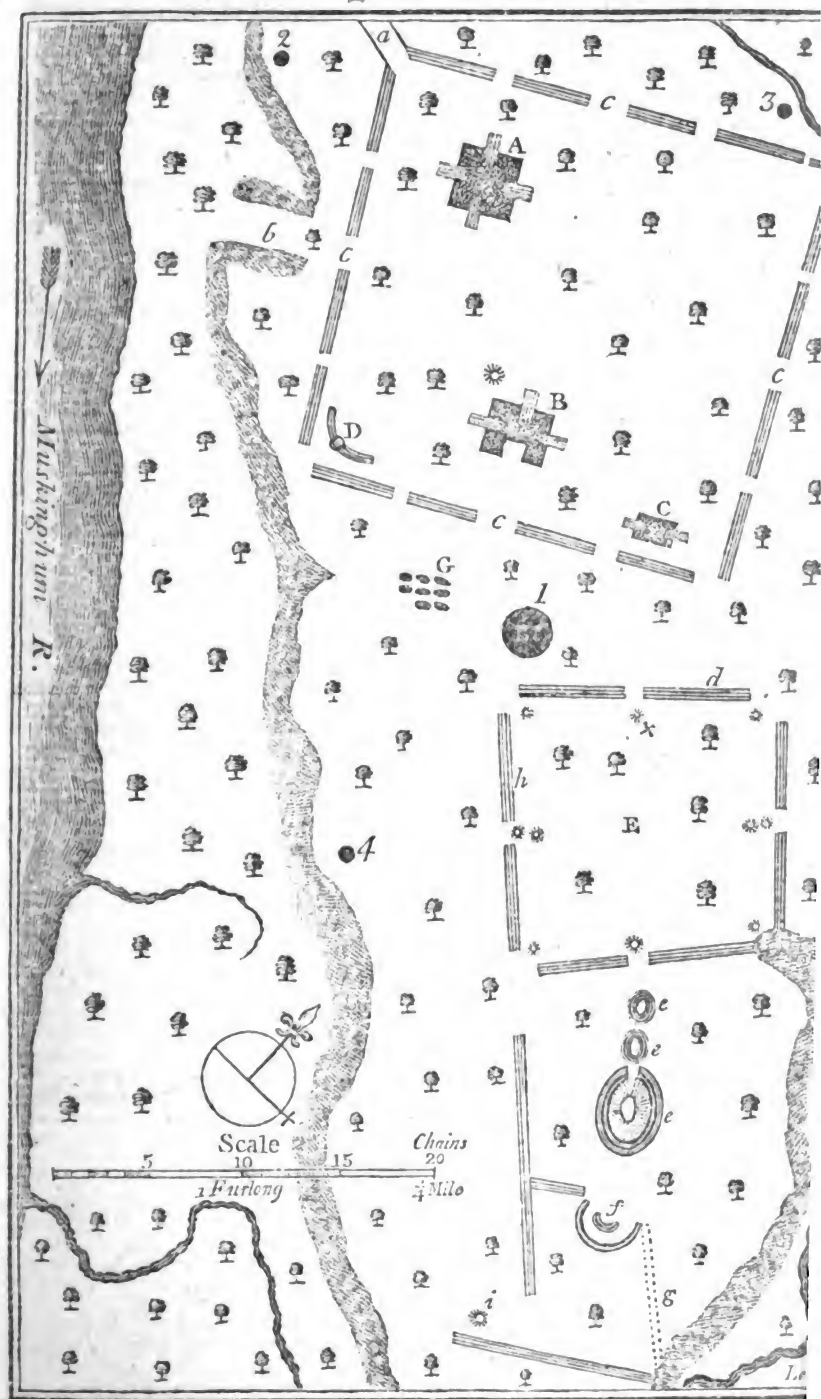
ee ee—Oval mounds of earth. The largest is surrounded by a redoubt of the same form, having a ditch or covered way within, about 2½ feet deep. This large mound is 30 feet high, and 50 in diameter.

f—An advanced redoubt, with an imperfect ditch before it.

g—The imperfect remains of a wall or parapet, just discernable.

h—A white oak tree on the wall, 4 feet in diameter, produced from the root of another decayed.

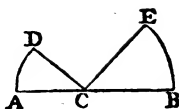
1 2 3 4—Holes dug in the ground; whence it is conjectured the earth was taken to form the various mounds of the town and fort. That at *1* is supposed to be 20 feet deep, and 150 in diameter.



MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTION XX (No. IX).—Answered by Mr. J. F.—r.

LET AB be the arc of a great circle, DCE a spherical right angle touching it in C, and AD and BE perpendiculars to AB. I say, the rectangle of the tangents of the perpendiculars AD and BE will be equal to the rectangle of the sines of the segments AC and BC.



For, $s. AC : \text{radius} :: t. AD : t. ACD$;
 And, $s. BC : \text{radius} :: t. BE : t. BCE$;
 Therefore, $s. AC \times s. BC : \text{radius}^2 :: t. AD \times t. BE : t. ACD \times t. BCE$.
 But, $t. BCE = \cot. ACD$, because $ACD + BCE = 90^\circ$.
 Therefore, $s. AC \times s. BC : \text{radius}^2 :: t. AD \times t. BE : t. ACD \times \cot. ACD$.
 But, $t. ACD \times \cot. ACD = \text{radius}^2$.
 Therefore, $s. AC \times s. BC = t. AD \times t. BE$.

Q. E. D.

Scholium.—The application of this theorem not unfrequently occurs in the solution of astronomical problems. Let us, for instance, suppose, that DC and CE represent arcs of the prime vertical and horizon, AB of the equinoctial, and AD and BE of meridians, or circles of right ascension. Let AD, BE, and AB be given, and the segments AC and BC required. We have nothing more to do in this case, than to add together the logarithmic tangents of AD and BE, and to find from the tables two arcs, whose quantities are together equal to AB, and the sum of whose logarithmic sines is equal to the before-mentioned sum of the logarithmic tangents of AD and BE; which a trial or two will give with great ease, and we have the arcs AC and BC required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Haycock.

QUESTION XXI (No. IX).—Answered by Mr. H. Cox.

The square numbers 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, and 81, being the only square whole numbers expressible by two digits, it is plain, by inspection, that the first condition of the problem can apply only to the last of them, namely 81, the root of which (9) is equal to 81, the sum of its digits.

To the same number the second condition will equally apply. For, 9×7 , or 63, the product of the sum and difference of its digits, being subtracted from 81, will leave 18, the same digits inverted.

So that 81 is the number, and 18 the age of the proposer.

The same answered by Mr. Jof. Young, of Norwich.

Let x and y represent the two digits. Then will $10x+y$ express the number sought, and $10y+x$ the same digits inverted. By the question,

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{10x+y} &= x+y, \text{ and} \\ 10x+y-x+y \times x-y &= 10y+x, \text{ or} \\ 10x+y-x^2+y^2 &= 10y+x.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $x^2-y^2 = 9x-9y$;

Therefore, $x+y = \frac{x^2-y^2}{x-y} = 9$;

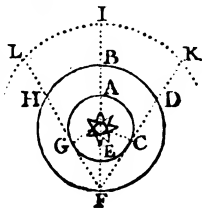
Consequently, $\sqrt{10x+y} = 9$

And $10x+y = 81$, the number sought.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Bonner, Mr. John Haycock, and by Mr. William Saint, of Norwich.

QUESTION XXII (No. X).—Answered by Mr. G. G. Gregory.

In solving this Question, it must first be premised, that the planetary orbits, though not strictly circular, may, in many cases, as well as the present, be supposed such, in order to facilitate the calculations. This being admitted, let BDFH, in the adjoining diagram, represent the orbit of the Earth, ACEG that of Venus, and LIK an arch of the apparent heavens. Then, supposing the Earth to be at F, the Sun at S will appear as though in the heavens at I, and Venus's greatest elongation is, when that planet appears as though at L or K, viz. when she is in those parts of her orbit where lines, drawn from the Earth to her, a FG or FC, form tangents to her orbit at C or G.



In

In that case are given, $SF=95$ millions of miles, the semidiameter of the earth's orbit, the angle $SFC=48^\circ$, the greatest elongation, and $SCF=90^\circ$; one side and the angles of a right-angled plane triangle, to find SC another side: this is readily discovered by the well-known theorem, that the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles; for this proportion, when wrought, gives rather more than 70 millions of miles for SC , the semidiameter of Venus's orbit, which is very nearly the same as the distance of Venus from the sun, determined by Dr. Herschel.

N.B. The greatest elongation of Venus is, by some astronomers, set down at $47^\circ 48'$: if this were used in the proportion, the difference would not be considerable.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Haycock.

The Resolution of an Equation of the Third Order, transmitted by Mr. FRENCH, in his Letter: see page 880 of No. XI.

Let $y^3+15y=4$; $\therefore y \times y^2+15=4$ Dividers, $\frac{4}{15}$, $\frac{4}{16}$; Coparts, 15, 16. y is less than $\frac{4}{15}$, but greater than $\frac{4}{16}$; let it therefore be $\frac{4}{15}-x$.

$$\therefore \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{4}{15} | 1-3\frac{4}{15} | 3x \\ 4-15x \end{array} \right\} = 4 \text{ nearly.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4^3}{15} = 3 \cdot 4^2 + 15^2 x \text{ nearly. } \therefore \frac{64}{15} = 4 \cdot 26\bar{6} = 48 + 3375x = 3423x. \therefore x = \frac{4 \cdot 26\bar{6}}{3423} = \frac{1 \cdot 42\bar{2}}{1141}$$

.001246 From $\frac{4}{15} = .2666\bar{6}$ take $x = \frac{.001246}{.265420}$, true to six places.

The reader, by raising 15 to the third power, and adding to it 48; then dividing 1,42222 $\bar{2}$ by 1141, will see the number of steps taken to come to this solution, with which he may compare the number of steps taken, according to Cardan's method, to come to the same conclusion.

Erratum.—In Mr. FRENCH's Letter in No. XI, page 880, for $a-b=1$ read $a-b=4$.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

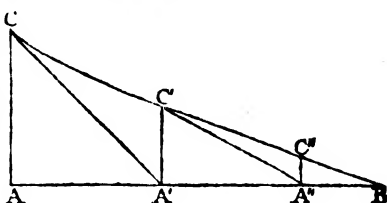
QUESTION XXV.—By Mr. B. W.

To find the point P in the circumference of a circle, to which a body would descend on an inclined plane, from a given point A, in the least time possible.

QUESTION XXVI.—By β . Cygni.

Problema ad quod evolendum Geometriae invitatur.

Invenire lineam curvam $CC'C''$, in cujus axe AB detur ejusmodi punctum A, ut, si ducatur inde AC perpendicularis, ad axem, & CA' tangens ad C, axi occurrat in A', etiamque A'C' perpendicularis ad axem, & C'A'' tangens ad C', axi occurrat in A'', et ita porro, summa omnium triangulorum ACA', A'C'A'', &c. sit ad arcum curvæ ut α ad β .



ERRATA in the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

P. 955, first line of 3d par. *whatever* for *whenever*.

957, fourth line, *participate* for *anticipate*.

ibid. last line of second par. *by* for *so*.

ibid. last line of fourth par. *non-residencies* for *non-residents*.

959, fifth line down second column, *motions* for *motives*.

ibid. same par. four lines from the bottom, *this* for *the*.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF THE STATE OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous obstructions to literary pursuits which necessarily arise in the present disturbed state of civil society, it is pleasing to observe, that science is making continual, and, in some branches, even rapid, advances. Of this fact, a general review of the present state of knowledge in Europe, in comparison with former periods, would furnish ample proof; and though it must be owned, however mortifying the confession, that Great-Britain has of late scarcely been able to keep pace with her neighbours in the glorious career of intellectual improvement, it may be hoped, that her scientific and literary productions, during the last six months, will not be found altogether unworthy of the honourable rank she has hitherto held in the Republic of letters.

PHYSICS.

PHYSICAL science has received considerable contributions from various quarters. Dr. PRIESTLEY, whom we must still regard as one of our own writers, has published a valuable series of "Experiments and Observations relating to the Analysis of Atmospheric air, and to the Generation of Air from Water," on which his unremitted activity and strong inventive powers have been successfully employed, in casting new light upon a subject still imperfectly understood. In this work, the Doctor still appears an advocate for the doctrine of phlogiston, in opposition to the new theory of chemistry generally adopted. Dr. DICKSON, in an "Essay on Chemical Nomenclature," defends, with some exceptions, the old method of nomenclature, and thinks it capable of being reformed, without being new modelled. A bold attempt has been made by Dr. JAMES HUTTON, of Edinburgh, to solve a problem, which has hitherto baffled the sagacity of philosophers, in "A Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations." This work, while it remains a proof of the author's ingenuity, will probably remain also a monument of the folly of endeavouring to grasp a subject too vast for the human intellect. A less splendid, but very useful undertaking, presents itself to the public, in Dr. G. GREGORY's "Economy of Nature explained, on the Principles of Modern Philosophy." The work is a comprehensive and well-arranged summary of physical knowledge, judiciously adapted

to conduct those who have not leisure for extensive reading, into a general acquaintance with nature; but it would have been more homogenous, if the author had not, in his last book, indulged himself in an excursion into the region of metaphysics. Much satisfaction must not be expected from the trifling experiments and visionary hypotheses of "A Treatise on Magnetism," by Mr. WALKER, of Jamaica. On that branch of physics, which respects the *animal economy*, much curious and valuable matter may be expected from "a System of comparative Anatomy and Physiology," by Dr. HARWOOD, Professor of Anatomy in Cambridge, of which one *fasciculus*, a tenth part of the whole work, has been published, on the subject of the Olfactory Organs. A beautiful work, containing brief descriptions of animals, accompanied with engraved figures in the first style of elegance, is publishing in numbers, under the title of "*A Cabinet of Quadrupeds*." Botany has been enriched with a splendid publication, "On the Plants of the coast of Coromandel," containing a selection from 500 drawings, made in India, by J. G. Koeng, a pupil of Linnæus, presented to the Court of East-India Directors by Dr. ROXBURGH, and published under their patronage: two *fasciculi* have already appeared. "An useful Introduction to Botany," comprising much elementary knowledge, in a compendious form, has been presented to the public by PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD. Farther assistance is afforded to young people, in acquiring a knowledge of nature, by an easy and popular "System of Natural History, in the form of Dialogue," translated, with too little attention to correctness and elegance of style, from the German of Professor RAFF, of Goettingen: the work is chiefly valued for its description of animals. Were we not apprehensive that we might expose ourselves to ridicule, for falling into the common error of mistaking marvellous tales for real facts, we should introduce, under this head, Mr. KING's very amusing "Remarks, concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in ancient Times."

MATHEMATICS.

Besides the improvement which the Mathematical sciences have received from several valuable papers in the Transactions

tions and Memoirs of the Royal and Manchester Societies, the acquisition of Mathematical knowledge has been very much facilitated by Dr. CHARLES HUTTON's excellent "Mathematical Dictionary," a work richly stored with correct information in every branch of mathematics, and with useful and entertaining accounts of eminent mathematicians. The theory of spherical trigonometry, already well digested in many accurate treatises, is happily applied to practice in Mr. KELLY's ingenious and well-metho-
dized "Practical Introduction to Spherical and Nautical Astronomy:" the work will be found very useful in the practice of stereographical projection, and in the application of mathematical science to navigation.

In Mr. FRIEND's elementary treatise, entitled "The Principles of Algebra, for the Use of Schools," an ingenious attempt is made to simplify this branch of the mathematics, by dropping the mode of working by negative numbers: other improvements are suggested in this work, which well deserve the attention of mathematicians. Mr. MANNING has also published an "Introduction to Arithmetic," which, if not enriched with much new matter, will be found an useful guide to learners. It remains at present unfinished.

METAPHYSICS.

In the sublime science of Metaphysics, the attention of the English public is called to a new system of speculative philosophy, which has obtained great celebrity in Germany. Mr. NITSCH, a pupil of Professor KANT, the father of this system, submits to the consideration of philosophers, an "Introductory View of the Kantean Philosophy," concerning Man, the World, and the Deity. In this preliminary sketch, Mr. NITSCH's chief object is, to enable the reader to form some judgment of what may be expected from a more comprehensive view of this new system: the work contains a masterly retrospect of former opinions in philosophy; and such an account of the method of philosophizing adopted by Professor KANT, as may serve to give the reader a glimpse of his abstract and difficult theory. The doctrine of philosophical necessity, already so ably maintained by a numerous train of modern philosophers, has found a new advocate in Mr. CALLE PITT, whose "Essay on the Nature of Power and Preference," though neither enriched with the acuteness of a HARTLEY or an EDWARDS, nor distinguished by much originality,

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possesses the merit of clearness of conception, accuracy of arrangement, and pertinency of illustration: it is intended as introductory to an Essay on the Philosophy of Christianity.

THEOLOGY.

During the period of the present retrospect, the field of Theology has, as usual, not been unproductive. On the controversy concerning Revelation, one of the more valuable publications has been "Dr. P. IESTLEY's second series of "Discourses on Revealed Religion," delivered, and first published, in Philadelphia, and since reprinted in London: the volume contains an interesting view of the state of religious opinions and practices, prior to the Christian æra; and states, in a summary, but masterly way, the combined evidence for the Jewish and Christian revelations. Mr. IRELAND's "Five Discourses, containing certain Arguments for and against the Reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks," are entitled to respectful mention, as an ingenious performance of a scholastic rather than a popular cast. A publication of considerable respectability has appeared, under the title of "*Illustrations of Prophecy, &c.*" Besides a large collection of opinions and commentaries on the prophetic parts of scripture, it contains many original observations, which bear evident marks of ingenuity, but which would have been more valuable, had the author written less under the influence of political system: his sentiments are, however, liberal, and his style is nervous and animated. Dr. FITZGERALD's "Essay on the Originality and Permanency of the Biblical Hebrew," particularly pointed against Mr. PAINE's assertion, that written language is not a proper vehicle for the word of God, is a performance, which will rather impress the reader with an idea of the depth of the writer's erudition, than of the accuracy of his judgment. Dr. WILLIAMS's "Remarks on Dr. Bell's Treatise on the Authenticity of the Narrative of the miraculous Conception," proceeds too much upon ill-supported conjecture, to afford a cautious enquirer much satisfaction. The liberality of Dr. PALEY's "Defence of Christianity," has awakened some jealousy among his more orthodox brethren. Archdeacon POTTS, in a "Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans," censures the doctor's free concessions respecting the inspiration of the Apostles; and Mr. ROBERTS in "Observations on the Principles of Christian Morals," controverts his notion, that in

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morals

morals revelation makes no discovery. The principles of Unitarianism have been briefly explained, in a sermon delivered in Philadelphia, by Dr. PRIESTLEY; and its spirit defended against the insinuations of Mr. Fuller, in a series of letters, by Dr. TOULMIN, entitled, "The Practical Tendency of the Unitarian Doctrine considered." In defence of Natural Religion, a work of great originality and ingenuity has been written, in French, by M. ST. PIERRE, which Dr. HUNTER has introduced to the English reader, in a handsome translation, under the title of "Studies of Nature." The principal object of this work is to establish, by an appeal to phænomena, the doctrine of an intelligent designing cause of the universe. Whatever may be thought of this writer's theory of the tides, and of some other speculations advanced in this work, we have no doubt that his numerous and curious details in natural history, his elaborate illustrations of the doctrine of final causes, and his glowing sentiments of benevolence and piety, will render his work highly acceptable to a numerous class of readers. The fundamental principles of natural religion are also supported, with great ability and eloquence, by Mr. CAPPE, in a series of "Discourses on the Providence and Government of God." Of a more miscellaneous kind, but chiefly directed to the purposes of establishing the Christian faith, and correcting the prevalent indifference to religion, is a volume of "Sermons," by Bishop HINCHCLIFFE, of which the leading characters are, manly solidity of thought, and chaste simplicity of language. Another more popular volume of "Sermons" has been presented to the public by Dr. HILL, of St. Andrew's: they display more splendor of fancy, than depth or precision of judgment; and more attachment to the established system, than ardour in the pursuit and propagation of knowledge. A posthumous volume of sermons by Dr. GILLESPIE have little to recommend them, except their orthodoxy. A most laboured apology for *things as they are*, in the present national establishment of religion in this country, has been delivered in the "*Bampton Lectures*" of the present year, by Mr. GRAY, under the title of "Sermons on the Principles on which the Reformation of the Church of England was established:" in these discourses it is difficult to say which is most to be admired, the ingenuity with which arguments of doubtful validity are exhibited, the caution with which problemat-

tical claims are asserted, or the diligence with which trite ideas are decorated with the artificial clothing of studied language. Some of the burthenfome and superstitious appendages of ancient religious establishments are, with more zeal than judgment, defended, in Sir ADAM GORDON'S "Sermons on the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England." The BISHOP of ROCHESTER, in his last "Charge to the Clergy" of his diocese, betrays strong apprehensions, that, between the zeal of infidels, and the indifference of *Moralists*, the church is in danger. The single sermons of this period require no distinct notice: most of those which have been preached on public occasions, have been levelled against the increasing scepticism and infidelity of the age. "Skeletons of Sermons," for the use of young divines, are published by Mr. SIMEON, who has lately given a new translation of "Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon."

POLITICS.

The effect of the present grievous restrictions on the freedom of discussion is evidently perceived, in the present state of political publications. On the general principles of policy, we have to announce the first introductory volume of a liberal work, by Mr. MACAULAY, entitled, "Rudiments of Political Science." "The Origin of Duties and Rights in Man," is a small tract, which confounds religious and civil obligation, and makes every right possessed by man a grant conferred by God. Dr. BISSET'S "Sketch of Democracy," is an artful and partial representation of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, adapted to bring into discredit those principles which gave existence and vigour to Grecian and Roman liberty. On particular questions, relative to the present state of public affairs, the publication, which, beyond all comparison, has attracted the largest share of public attention, is, Mr. BURKE'S "Two Letters on the Proposals for a Peace with the Regicide Directory of France." Concerning this publication, after the full discussion, and complete refutation, which it has received from various quarters, we shall only say, that while we heartily accede to the applause universally bestowed on its literary merit, with respect to the spirit by which it was dictated, were we not convinced that the writer is labouring under a species of invincible phrenzy, we should think it our duty, as Britons, and as men, to pour forth the most indignant expressions.

expressions of execration ; for we are acquainted with no treason against the state, or against humanity, more heinous, than that of fomenting implacable enmity between contending nations, and stimulating them to the savage ferocity of reciprocal extermination. The sophistry of Mr. Burke's reasoning has been happily exposed in a masterly reply, under the title of " *Strictures, &c.*" part I. evidently the production of a writer of eminent ability. Mr. THELWALL has also commenced an Answer, concerning which, while we bear a willing testimony to the writer's liberal principles and great popular talents, we must express our regret, that he has thought it necessary, on this occasion, to assume a less temperate tone than that of his justly-approved reply to one of Mr. Burke's former publications. Other respondents to Mr. Burke have appeared ; of whom, Mr. WADDINGTON is dispassionate and convincing ; Mr. WILLIAMS discovers plain good sense, and a predilection for republican principles ; and the author of the " *Retort Politic*" writes with a rude freedom, but strong argument. Other temporary political publications of this period we may mention : on the side of Administration, " *Remarks on the conduct of persons possessed of the Powers of Government in France*," written to show, that the French Government is answerable for the war ; and " *Considerations on the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year 1796*," attempting to reconcile the nation to the continuance of the war. On the side of Opposition, Mr. O'BRYAN's " *Utrum Honorum ? the Government or the Country ?*" in which is forcibly argued the necessity of speedily changing the ministry, and terminating the war ; Major CARTWRIGHT's " *Constitutional Defence of England*," a spirited assertion of the rights of Englishmen ; and Dr. BEDDOES's " *Essay on the Public Merit of Mr. PITT*," in which the portrait is sketched with a masterly hand. Mr. BRAND's " *Historical Essay on the Principles of Political Association in a State*," is an ingenious, but sophistical work ; the reasoning of which, if admitted, would preclude the most oppressed people from all opportunity of obtaining the correction of public errors, or the melioration of their condition. Mr. THELWALL has published a " *Prospectus of a Course of Lectures, to be delivered during Lent*," in which he proposes, *within the limit of law*, to deduce from ancient history, principles of political wisdom, conducive

to the happiness of society. The republication of " *Dr. TOWERS's valuable Collection of Tracts*," chiefly political, is entitled to honourable mention. An important series of " *State-Papers*," has been published by DEBRETT.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. PAINE's attack on the credit of this country, in his " *Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance*," has called forth several ingenious, and, in many particulars, satisfactory replies : Mr. BROOME's " *Observations*," &c. Mr. SMITH's " *Examination*," &c. Mr. DANIEL WAKEFIELD's " *Letter*," and Lieutenant-Colonel CHALMER's " *Strictures*."

Useful hints for retrenching public expences will be found in a sensible pamphlet, entitled " *Considerations on public Economy*." The present method of providing for the poor is examined and condemned, in Sir W. YOUNG's judicious " *Considerations on the subject of Poor-Laws and Workhouses*." The same subject is discussed, with a similar result, in Mr. JONES's " *Prevention of Poverty, by Beneficial Clubs, or Parish Funds*." Many plans for meliorating the condition of the poor are suggested in A Letter to Sir J. SINCLAIR, entitled, " *Thoughts on the High Price of Provisions*." The design of a general inclosure bill is opposed, in " *Reflections on the Cruelty of inclosing Common Fields, as it will affect the Church and the Poor*." An useful project is proposed, and some ingenious information is communicated, concerning the Method of collecting honey from bee-hives, in Dr. LETTSOM's " *Hints for promoting a Bee Society*." Mr. PLAYFAIR, a zealous advocate for the present war, has written a piece which he calls " *A real Statement of the Finances and Resources of Great-Britain*," in which he endeavours, not very successfully, we fear, to prove, that the strength of the nation has increased faster than its burthens. The present state of internal police in our East-India territory, may be, in part, learned from " *Letters on the present State of Government in the Province of Oude, addressed to Sir John Shore*," in these letters, a distressing picture is drawn of the impoverished state of this country, owing to the enormous sums drawn from it by the English. Certain regulations, promising to produce a happy effect, are described in a pamphlet entitled " *New military Arrangements in the East Indies*." Military gentlemen may be glad to be informed, that

a new edition is published of that mine of military knowledge, "General Monk's Observations on Military and Political Affairs."

AGRICULTURE.

In Agriculture, the most important publication at present before us, is, Mr. MARSHALL's "Rural Economy of the West of England." His reports are faithful, and his observations made with the judicious eye of a philosophical farmer: the work is a valuable addition to the author's former publications of the same kind. Dr. HUNTER, of York, has published "A New Method of raising Wheat, for a Series of Years, on the same Land." Mr. LINDLEY has, in a single sheet, presented the public with the "Plan of an Orchard," in which the most advantageous method of planting fruit-trees is laid down, and a full alphabetical list of fruit-trees is given. Those who keep horses for labour or pleasure, will find an useful abridgement of a work of Professor St. Bell, under the title of "The Sportsman, Farrier, and Shoemaker's New Guide." Little information is to be had from Mr. DILLON's "Foreign Agriculture, or, the Use of Oxen in Tillage."

MEDICINE.

Medical publications continue to be numerous: we shall barely mention the following useful works: Mr. LARA's "Dictionary of Surgery;" "Hints on the proposed Medical Reform;" Dr. SMYTH's Account of the Experiments made on board the Union Hospital-ship, to determine the Effect of Nitrous Acid, in destroying Contagion;" Dr. FOWLER's "Medical Report concerning the Rheumatism," containing much new information; Mr. BRYCE's "Account of the Yellow Fever;" Dr. SOMERVILLE's "Memoir on the Medical Arrangement necessary to be observed in camps;" Mr. SUTTON's "Inoculator;" and Dr. WOOLVILLE's "History of Inoculation." A publication, entitled "Medical Extracts," contains many facts, but prematurely attempts to convert medicine from an art into a science. An useful assistant to the young medical practitioner, will be found in Dr. NISBET's "Clinical Guide."

LAW.

The head of Law furnishes one of the most curious and valuable works in our present enumeration: "The Institutes of Hindoo Law;" a literal translation, executed under the eye of the late Sir W. JONES, of a code of laws which that accurate enquirer found to have existed in its pre-

sent form about 900 years before Christ, and to have been originally promulgated at a much earlier period. This code, with many childish and absurd institutions, unites sublime notions of the Deity, the doctrine of a future state, and pure principles of morality, which will not fail to render it an object of very curious and important speculation to the philosopher, and may probably contribute more towards elucidating the ancient history of the Eastern world, than any other Oriental work which modern research has brought to light. Passing from this valuable relic of antiquity to modern books of English Law, we meet with the following new publications: Mr. H. BLACKSTONE's "Reports of Common Pleas and Exchequer, from 1790 to 1796;" Mr. SELLON's "Practice in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Plea;" Mr. NICOLS's "Brief Exposition of the Laws relative to Wills and Testaments." Mr. WATKINS has published, with valuable notes, a new edition of "Gilbert's Law of Tenure."

The practice of delivering public lectures on law is laudably resumed in the Society of Lincoln's-Inn; and a "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures," intended to be delivered in their Hall, by MICHAEL NOLAN, Esq. has lately been published, which promises considerable benefit to students in law.

"The History of the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.," drawn up, at great length, from authentic documents, is a valuable memorial of one of the most singular and interesting events in the history of the English Courts: among other trials, have been published, those of Lord Cornwallis and the Bishop of Bangor.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Historical and Geographical departments, which, in the present sketch, may be conveniently taken together, afford few valuable articles. The classical student will learn, with pleasure, that so able a compiler as Mr. ADAMS, author of a late excellent work on Roman Antiquities, has provided "A summary of Geography and History," designed to connect classical learning with general knowledge, and containing a great variety of useful information. We cannot encourage our readers to expect a full solution of the difficulties respecting chronology which perplex the students of ancient history, from Mr. WALKER's "Analysis of the Searches into the Origin and Progress of Historical Time:" a fuller discussion of the subject is, however, promised in a subsequent work.

A large

A large compilation, under the title of "Geographical Extracts, intended, and well adapted, to furnish the reader, at an easy expence of time and money, with a general knowledge of the present state of the various countries of the world, has been provided by the laudable industry of Mr. PAYNE, editor of a similar "Epitome of History." The more important parts of that valuable collection of papers, the Asiatic Researches, have been extracted, and published in a cheaper form, under the title of "Dissertations and Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia." To the third volume, just published, is prefixed an "Eulogy on the Life and Writings of Sir W. Jones," delivered by Sir John Shore, Mr. Edwards, &c. Mr. EDWARDS, the ingenious author of "The History of the West-India Islands," has laid before the public an official report of the "Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, in regard to the Maroon Negroes," accompanied with other information on the subject, which places the transaction in a favourable light. Mr. THELWALL's "Appeal to popular Opinion, against Kidnapping and Murder," relates, in the strong language of an injured man, a story disgraceful to a free nation, of a riotous assault made upon him by a party of sailors, while he was peaceably delivering his lectures, in Yarmouth.

BIOGRAPHY.

The store of English biography has received a valuable addition in the last performance of that truly-respectable antiquary, Dr. PEGGE, "The Life of Robert Grosse-Teste, or Greathead, Prebendary of Lincoln, in the Thirteenth Century." The reader will find in this work, much curious information respecting the habits and manners of that period, and many proofs of the author's accustomed diligence and accuracy. Dr. WHITEHEAD's "Lives of John and Charles Wesley," are now completed, and contain much curious information respecting the Methodists. "The Life of Mr. Romaine," written by Mr. CADOGAN, will be chiefly read and admired in a particular class of religious zealots. "Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton," &c. have been republished, in a handsome volume, with numerous notes, by Mr. ZOUCH.

TOPOGRAPHY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL description is a

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popular and useful species of writing, of which the public has of late been favoured with several successful specimens. A "History of the County of Cumberland" has been given us by Mr. HUTCHINSON, which contains much curious and useful information, and some entertaining biographical memoirs. The work entitled "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," is an elegant publication, in which the writer, Mr. KING, has displayed much antiquarian sagacity. Mr. CUMBERLAND's "Attempt to describe Hafod, &c. in Cardiganshire," will be an amusing companion to the traveller in this part of Wales. High commendation is due to the accuracy and elegance with which Mr. GREEN's "History and Antiquities of Worcester" is presented to the public. Mr. PENNANT, after having taken his leave of the public, resumes his pen to give a description, in his usual accurate and amusing manner, of his birth-place and family estate, under the title of "The History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell." The publication, if not equally interesting with some of the ingenious author's former works, is by no means destitute of amusing and useful information: to the antiquarian and naturalist it will be highly acceptable; it is embellished with many beautiful plates. In imitation of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, Mr. LEDWICHE has given a very minute "Account of the Parish of Aghaboe, in Queen's County, Ireland."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The principal publication which has appeared under the head of Voyages and Travels, is Captain STEDMAN's "Narrative of a Five Years' Expedition to Surinam;" a work which, if not distinguished by literary elegance, bears every signature of honesty and fidelity: it contains many curious particulars in natural history, and many interesting details of occurrences, and descriptions of manners, chiefly tending to expose the savage cruelty of the traffic in slaves. We have only to mention, besides, Mr. HUNTER's "Travels in the Year 1792, through France, Turkey, and Hungary, to Vienna," which, though they do not contain much new information, are agreeably written, and will afford the reader much amusement.

FINE ARTS.

A NAME of high celebrity among painters is Leonardo da Vinci: "Imitations of his Original Designs" have been published by Mr. CHAMBERLAINE, the editor

editor of Holbein's Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII, from Queen Elizabeth's Cabinet : this valuable publication contains various drawings of subjects in anatomy and mechanics. The lovers of music will be highly gratified by Mr. KOLLMAN'S "Essay on Musical Harmony : " a work, in which the principles of music are correctly explained and well illustrated.

CRITICISM.

UNDER the head of Criticism we have to announce to our readers, an elegant and splendid edition of "Archimedes," from the Clarendon Press, prepared by Torelli, of Verona ; a proper companion for the Oxford editions of Euclid and Apollonius. Mr. WAKEFIELD'S neat edition of "Virgil," intended as a companion to his Horace, and his "Lucretius," a work on which the editor's eminent talents for criticism have been exercised with the utmost diligence and acuteness, and which will not fail to be highly acceptable to every classical scholar : a learned and ingenious "Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," in which the writer attempts to prove accent in the ancient languages to be analogous to those in the modern ; and Mr. VINCENT'S learned Dissertation, entitled "*De Legione Martiana Quæstio*," intended to determine the true construction and disposition of the Manlian Legion described by Livy.

POETRY.

THE region of Parnassus appears to have experienced the chilling influence of a severe season : its plants have of late been, for the most part, remarkably feeble and sickly. We could produce a long list of publications called Poems, but are at some loss to find any original productions of sufficient vigour to promise immortality. The public has been much amused and gratified by a contest for literary fame among the several translators of Leonora, a wild and extravagant, but uncommonly interesting German ballad of BÜRGER. The contest has been supported with a considerable degree of spirit ; and it would be injustice to the competitors not to acknowledge that they are all entitled to praise. The POET LAUREAT has the merit of giving an harmonious and elegant, but somewhat lame and feeble, version of the original : Mr. STANLEY'S performance, in its first form, was tolerably successful ; but his alteration of the story, in his second edition, destroys the poetic character of the piece : Mr. SPENCER'S translation

is paraphrastic, but highly elegant and poetical, and, even without the exquisite designs of LADY DIANA BEAUCLERC, would have commanded admiration : but the first prize, in this literary competition, will, we believe, be awarded by the public voice to the anonymous translator, who entitles his version "*Elfenore, a buiad*:" the style of the old English ballad certainly best corresponds to the language, and suits the spirit of the original ; and this translator has well known how to make the most of this advantage.

Among original Poems, "The Paradise of Taste," by Mr. THOMSON, author of a poem entitled "Whist," is a performance of considerable merit : the writer takes a visionary journey through the garden of beauty, the vale of pity, the house of ridicule, the mountain of sublimity, and the island of fancy ; and finds in each its appropriate bands of poets. No very niggardly portion of applause is due to Mr. FOSBROOKE'S "Economy of Monastic Life," a performance in which lively description and easy verification are united with a faithful delineation of manners, and accompanied with entertaining information, in dissertations and notes. Mr. BIDLAK'S Poem, entitled "The Sea," is descriptive and harmonious. Mrs. ROBINSON'S "Sappho and Phaon, in a Series of legitimate Sonnets," is an elegant production, in which the varieties of Sappho's passions are expressed with tenderness and harmony ; it is written with more correct taste than some of the author's former pieces. Mr. Merry's "Pains of Memory," though not perfectly accurate, or entirely free from the glitter of affected language, contains much impressive description. "The Wacs o' War," a small piece, in the Scottish dialect, is written in a style of elegant simplicity. "Bewsy," a descriptive Poem, though evidently a juvenile production, bears marks of lively fancy and classical taste. A large volume of "Poems," chiefly dramatic, has been published, in Ireland, "by Mr. BOYD:" he possesses a considerable command of elevated diction and harmonious versification, but has been unfortunate in the choice of his subjects, and spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness. Lady TUTE'S Poems contain just and elegant sentiments, expressed in easy and flowing verse. Mr. ROBINSON'S "Sketches in Verse," are the laboured efforts of a lover of the muses. Mr. HANLEY'S Poems are

are not destitute of fancy, and express liberal sentiments in correct language. Mr. C. LLOYD's volume of "Sonnets and other Poems, on the Death of Priscilla Farmer, the Author's Grandmother," are an elegant and feeling tribute of filial affection. The "Progress of Despotism," a poem of considerable length, abounds in liberal sentiments, and contains some striking description, though in a strain of versification scarcely equal to its subject. A satirical performance, entitled "The Pursuits of Literature," if it be commended for its smartness, must, at the same time, be censured for its want of liberality. "The Pleader's Guide," under the fictitious name of Mr. SURREBUTTER, is a piece of good-humoured raillery, in which the proceedings at law are described, and the language of the courts ridiculed, in easy verse, and in a happy vein of pleasantry. "Letters from Simkin the Second" reviews with amusing humour Mr. Burke's Letters. Among the poetical publications, of which nothing better can be said, than that they do not rise above the level of mediocrity, are Mr. JOHNSON's "Trifles, in Verse;" Dr. PERFECT's "Poetical Effusions," in the manner of Shensstone; Mr. COOKSEY's "Miscellaneous Poems;" "Sketches in Verse, with Prof. Illustrations;" Mrs. PILKINGTON's Poems; Mr. WAINHOUSE's "Poetical Essays;" and a satirical description of Electioneering Characters, under the title of "The State of the Poll." Elegant editions, embellished with plates, and enriched with valuable prefatory dissertations, by Dr. ATKIN, have been published, of "Armstrong on Health," and "Green's Poems." A similar edition has been given of Akenfide's Pleasures of Imagination, with a prefatory critique from the elegant pen of Mrs. BARBAULD. A new edition of Gay's Fables, with valuable notes, has been published by Mr. COXE. NOVELS, AND OTHER PROSE FICTIONS.

In the department of Novels, two productions, in particular, are entitled to distinguished commendation. The first is the "Camilla," of Mrs. D'ARBLAY, formerly Miss Burney: a performance, which, in spite of some extravagance, much redundancy, and many inaccuracies, has a degree of merit in the invention and developement of an interesting story, and still more in the natural and lively exhibition of character, which will confirm the writer's claim to a place in the first class of English Novelists: the second is Dr. MOORE's "Edward," which, without attempting to surprise

the reader by singular characters, and wonderful events, will afford him much entertainment by an accurate, and sometimes humorous delineation of real life, and much instruction from the useful and important reflections which it suggests. "Hermiprongo, or Man as he is not," is a singular but well written performance, exhibiting a fine portrait of the accomplished, firm, frank, and generous man. "Man as he is," delineates the man of fashion, and other characters, with easy gaiety. Mr. WALKER's "Theodore Cyphon, or the Benevolent Jew," of which the chief object is to expose the mischievous tendency of oppressive power, abounds with strong but overcharged description. Miss HAYS's "Emma Courtney," written to show the danger of indulging extreme sensibility, is an interesting and instructive performance, abounding with just and liberal sentiments, and evidently the production of a well cultivated and enlightened mind. Mrs. PARSONS's "Mysterious Warning" is a melancholy and affecting tale, judiciously conducted. "Agatha" is a novel of the same cast, and not deficient in merit. Miss GUNNING's "Forresters" is a performance not destitute of humour and character, but written in an affected fantastic style. In Albert de Nordensfeld, translated from the German, the reader will find a curious delineation of the manners of the interior parts of Germany. Of other heroes and heroines, conjured up only to walk across the stage and disappear, we say nothing. In "Modern Novel Writing," the fine-spun sentimentality, tawdry style, unnatural characters, and improbable incidents of modern novels are ridiculed, in a bold vein of mirthful satire: the piece contains many happy specimens of literary mimicry, and will afford the reader much amusement: Lady H. Marlow is, perhaps, a fictitious signature; we are told that of Mr. R. MERRY. A work, entitled "Travel before the Flood" is a keen but gloomy satire, on the present state of human society. Of a pleasanter cast, are the fictitious "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," by Miss HAMILTON: the work discovers much good sense, and abounds with lively description, smart irony, and good-humoured raillery.

EDUCATION.

SEVERAL useful books, in aid of education, have appeared; the principal of which are the following: M. FLORIAN's "Essay on an Analytical Course of Study," in which is proposed a new plan of education upon an extensive scale; M. GAG-

LIANI's

LIANI'S "Lectures on the Italian Language," intended to teach the principles and rules of the tongue, without the formality of grammatic system; "The Study of Astronomy, in Twelve Dialogues," by Mr. STEDMAN, a small work judiciously drawn up, and expressed in correct and easy language; "Elements of Geography and Natural and Civil History," containing much information in a narrow compass; and M. HAMEL'S "Universal Grammar of the French Tongue," which offers new improvements. Mr. FOGG'S "Elementa Anglicana, or Principles of English Grammar," is a cumbrous and faulty performance, but contains some valuable matter in the form of notes and dissertations, for the purpose of impressing the minds of young people with good moral sentiments. Mrs. SMITH has published two pleasing works, entitled "Rural Walks," and "Rambles Farther." Belonging to the same class, is, "The Parent's Assistant," two small volumes of moral tales, so well written that they may not improperly be recommended as an excellent sequel to *Berquin's Child's Friend*.

MISCELLANIES.

UNDER the "promiscuous Class of Miscellaneous Publications," we shall briefly notice the *Memoirs of Societies*. The first place must, in course, be given to the "*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1796*." Among the more valuable Papers contained in this volume, are Mr. HOME'S Lecture on Muscular Motion; an Enquiry respecting Vision, to ascertain the manner in which the eye is adjusted to the different distances of objects; Miss HERSCHEL'S Account of the discovery of a new Comet, Dr. HERSCHEL'S Description of his Method of Observing the Changes which happen in the Fixed Stars; and a masterly resumption and continuation of Sir Isaac Newton's Experiments on Light and Colours, by Mr. BINGHAM. The "*Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*," of which

four volumes are now published, abound with curious and interesting matter, antiquarian, physical, mathematical, medical, &c. Mr. GOOCH'S Mathematical Papers; Dr. BARDSLEY'S Observations on Canine and Spontaneous Hydrophobia; Dr. FERRIAR'S Conjectures on the Use of the Ancient Terasted Works in the North of England; and Dr. GARNETT'S Meteorological Observations, may be mentioned with distinction. A new Society has arisen at Exeter, which promises the public much entertainment and information. A few only of the papers are on subjects of natural philosophy, but these contain new and valuable matter, particularly, an Essay on the Iris; Reflections on the Composition and Decomposition of the Atmosphere; and Observations on the combination and separation of Light, as a chemical principle. Several of the critical papers discover a correct classical taste; others, especially those on Shakspeare's Iago and Shylock, are rather ingenious than satisfactory: the antiquarian will find much entertainment in this Miscellany: the poetry is not of the first order of merit. The laudable example of Manchester and Exeter, will, we hope, be followed in other large provincial towns. Among the lighter kind of Miscellanies have appeared "The Sylph," a periodical Paper, or Course of Essays on Manners, in which, without any high degree of refinement in style, will be found just observations expressed with ease, and natural characters exhibited with humour. To the same class belongs "The Peepser," of Dr. WATKINS; a collection of essays, moral, biographical, and literary, which is a grave performance, more adapted for instruction than amusement. "Tales, sentimental, clerical, and miscellaneous," by ISAAC MIRROR, are eccentric without wit, and quaint without humour.

[We are obliged, by the unavoidable length of this Retrospect, to postpone a few very recent publications.]

NEW PATENTS

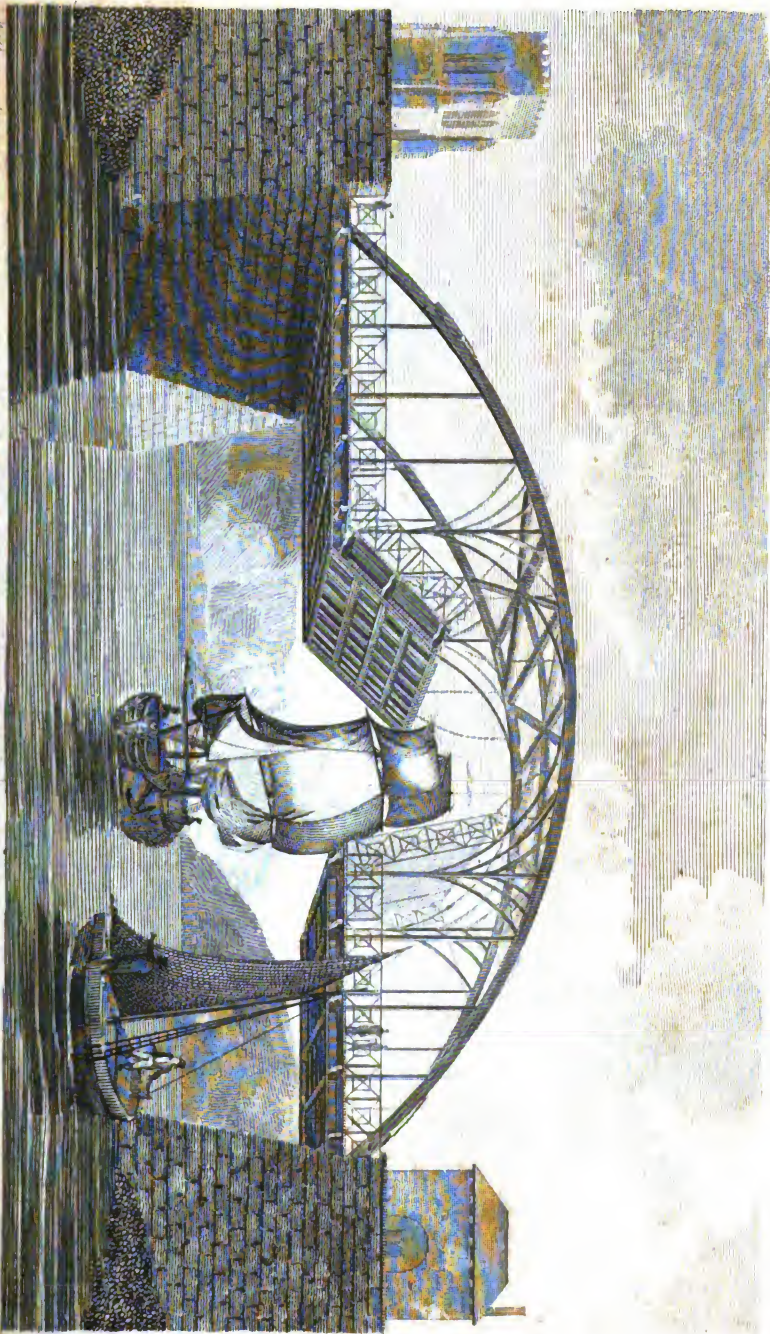
Enrolled in the Months of November and December.

MR. JORDAN'S SUSPENDED BRIDGES.
(With a plate.)

IN our Magazine for December, we noticed the specification of this bridge, as enrolled in the *Paty bag office*;—we have since then been favoured by the Proprietor with a design of one of these bridges, exhibiting not only the principle of the invention, but the peculiar con-

venience with which it adapts itself to the addition of a draw-bridge. From observations on the modes of constructing these bridges, written by the Patentee, we have selected the following results, for the information of our readers:

The length of bridges built on this principle, may with safety be equal to that



W. Jordan del.

MR JORDAN'S NEW PATENT SUSPENDED BRIDGE.
with a Chain Bridge in the center.

that of any bridge on former principles. There may be two or more suspending ribs erected in a line, where the river is too wide for one rib to span over it, and in this case it will be necessary to erect a pier to receive the ends of the two ribs at their meeting. This pier, however, will not be liable to any stress from the bridge, more than a perpendicular pressure, and will not require therefore to be of a thickness to interfere with the passage of the water underneath.

It may be added, that as the bridges of one span may be constructed longer than any of the bridges of one span built heretofore, so, of course, the distance between the buttresses and the intermediate pier, or between pier and pier, may be greater than heretofore.

From what was mentioned in our last, and from an inspection of the plate, it will be obvious to every intelligent person, that bridges built on Mr. Jordan's plan, possess considerable advantages in the following particulars :

1. They require less time to execute, particularly as they will not be subject to the interruption of tides.
2. They may be erected with greater ease, and at a less expence.
3. They will be easier of ascent.
4. They will not be so liable to decay.
5. They may be repaired with more certainty and facility, and at a much smaller expence.
6. They will not be subject to the accidents that have destroyed others.
7. They can be erected of any extent, as well in regard to length as width.
8. They can be so secured and combined, as to form as it were one entire piece.
9. Their parts can be secured from decays of an accidental nature, and assisted in their durability by the application of different preservatives.
10. Lastly, it is clearly evident, on inspection, that bridges of this construction, whatever their length, are in no respect subject to the continual accidents which arise to bridges on the common construction, from currents, tides, swells, inundations, &c. &c.

MR. PEPPER'S MALT KILNS.

Letters Patent were lately granted to Mr. John Pepper, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the County of Stafford, builder and architect, for an improvement in the structure of kilns, for the drying of malt or other grain, by which five-sixths of the present expence in fuel will be saved. Slack, peat, wood, &c. may be used in lieu of coals, and

the grain will be dried with more certainty, and the obnoxious vapours which are so injurious to it, and to the health of the workmen, are totally excluded.

The fuel in these kilns is put into a cast-metal *muffle*, placed under the centre, and adapted to the size of the kiln. To this muffle are joined pipes of rolled iron, &c. which carry the heat to the extreme parts, and terminate in a chimney, which is so regulated by dampers, as to enable the workmen to increase or decrease the heat at pleasure.

MR. LAFOUNT'S CHANDELIERS.

On the 23d of December, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. MOSES LAFOUNT, of Pentonville, in the county of Middlesex, for his newly invented method of constructing chandeliers, girandoles, lustres, &c. so that the upper and lower branches shall appear to be all of one piece. The method he adopts is to unite the upper and lower branches in a plate concealed by an ornamented hoop. The upper branches are affixed in sockets which are annexed to the inside of the hoop; and the lower branches have turns in the upper end like the top of an S; the turns pass through the plate, and their extremity is affixed into sockets on the upper side of it. As the former sockets on the hoop, and the latter sockets on the plate, are in the same vertical plane, the upper and lower branches of the chandelier, which are affixed into those sockets, will, of course, appear to the eye as of one entire piece, and, consequently, the effect will be greatly improved.

The principles and particulars of the following Patents shall be detailed in our next, or following Number :

On the 10th of November, Mr. W. RALEY, of Newbald, in the east riding of the county of York, a patent for a Horizontal Turning Churn for churning butter.

On the 28th of June, Mr. ROBERT MILLER, of Milton Printfield, in the county of Dumbarton, Scotland, for his method of weaving all kinds of linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, by means of looms wrought by steam, water, &c.

On the 7th of January, Mr. JOHN GOVEY, of Hollen-street, in the county of Middlesex, for his improvement in the carriages of great guns.

On the 17th of December, to Mr. LLOYD, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, for his invention of a Stove, &c. on a new construction.

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On the 8th of November, letters patent were granted to JOHN RUSSEL, Esq. R. A. of Newmarket-street, London, for an apparatus named the *Selenographia*.—A very copious account of this ingenious and learned apparatus shall be given in our next Magazine.

On the 31st of October, Mr. EDWARD THOMASON, of Birmingham, for a new method of making foot-steps for coaches, &c.

On the same day, Mr. EDMUND LLOYD, of London, for a tea-kettle or boiler.

On the 28th of June, Mr. W. BARTLEY, of Manchester, for an improvement in the working of steam-engines.

On the 4th of November, Mr. CHARLES TRUSTED, of Oversley, in Warwickshire, for an improved repeater, to be applied to common watches and clocks.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE AND LABOURS OF LAVOISIER.

ANTOINE LAURENT LAVOISIER was born at Paris, Aug. 16, 1743, and received a learned education; which he sedulously improved. When only three and twenty years of age, the Academy of Sciences, April 9, 1766, presented him with a gold medal, for his dissertation on the best mode of enlightening, during the night, the streets of a great city. Two years afterwards, he was introduced into that celebrated literary society, to whose service he ever after devoted his labours, and became one of its most useful associates and coadjutors.

His attention was successively occupied with every branch of physical and mathematical science, the pretended conversion of water into earth, the analysis of gypsum in the neighbourhood of Paris, the crystallization of salts, the effects produced by the *grande de loup* of the garden of the Infanta, the project of bringing water from l'Yvette to Paris, the congelation of water, and the phenomena of thunder and the aurora borealis.

Journeys undertaken in concert with GUETTARD into every district of France enabled him to procure numberless materials towards a description of the lithological and mineralogical empire; these he arranged into a kind of chart which wanted little of being completed. They served also as a ground-work for a more laborious work of his on the revolutions of the globe, and the formation of *Couches de la Terre*; a work of which two beautiful sketches are to be seen in the Memoirs of the French Academy, for 1772 and 1787. All the fortune and all the time of LAVOISIER were devoted to the culture of the sciences, nor did he seem to have a prepon-

derating inclination for any one in particular, until an event, such as seldom occurs in the annals of the human mind, decided his choice, and attached him thenceforth exclusively to chemistry;—a pursuit which has since rendered his name immortal.

The important discovery of elastic fluids was just announced to the philosophical world. PRIESTLEY, BLACK, CAVENDISH, and MACBRIDE, had opened to physiologists a fort of new creation; they had commenced a new æra in the annals of genius which was to become equally memorable with those of the compass, printing, electricity, &c.

It was about the year 1770, that LAVOISIER, struck with the importance and grandeur of this discovery, turned his attention to this inexhaustible fountain of truths, and instantly perceived, by a kind of instinct, the glorious career which lay before him, and the influence which this new science would necessarily have over the whole train of physical researches. Having once entered into this path, till then unexplored, he instantly became an inventor, dissipated a host of errors and prejudices, and became the founder of a new doctrine, the success of which is more than sufficient to eternalize his name and memory. No sooner had the discoveries of BLACK and CAVENDISH arrived in France, than LAVOISIER directed his whole attention to their experiments, the processes of which he repeated and varied in a variety of ways, so as to establish and enlarge the results of the English philosophers. His great object being to announce new facts, or to illustrate such as were already public, he collated and compared his observations, and reduced them into a complete system of doctrine. Towards the end

and of 1775, he presented to the Academy his first chemical performance, under the title of *New Experiments relative to the existence of a fixed elastic fluid in certain substances, and to the phenomena which result from its fixation or disengagement*.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's publication on the different species of air had just made its appearance in London; the vast compass and scope of the doctor's experiments startled at first the friends of Lavoisier, lest his observations should have been in many respects anticipated, and he should thus lose the fruits of his ingenuity and industry. In compliance with the instances of his friends, he accordingly has abridged this work of many of its parts, which may be rather called a syllabus than a complete treatise, and even advances some conclusions which he afterwards contradicted;—an excellent method, however, pervades the whole of it combined with chastity of experiment, and perspicuity of design. In brief, his processes are described with an exactitude which surpasses every publication of the kind which preceded it; it proposes new methods of operation, changes the very face of chemistry, and operates an entire revolution in the science. LAVOISIER appeared to be in chemistry, what Kepler, Newton, and Euler, were in geometry and the mathematics; he changed the modes both of operating and of reasoning, and became the centre of all researches and discoveries, on the subject of elastic fluids, made from 1774 to 1792.

His first production was only a preliminary to the surprising revolution he effected in the science. Perceiving that the extensive views he had opened, and the new modes of experiment he had proposed, had excited universal attention, and created an expectation in the public, of deriving, through his means, results still more considerable and unexpected, he employed all his time in pursuing the labours he had undertaken, and in inventing and procuring exact instruments to accomplish his purpose. His house became a grand laboratory, in which nothing was wanting that could throw light on his researches; and his fortune was appropriated to the improvement of his favourite science. He kept in constant employment a number of the most ingenious artists, for the invention and construction of instruments superior to any made use of before, and of new and costly apparatus of every kind, the most accurate and delicate in its execu-

tion. No expence was spared by LAVOISIER, in the pursuit of his delightful and useful occupation.

To the advantages of fortune, in the application of which to the well-being of the public, few men were so successful as LAVOISIER, he united several others, which he made subservient to his views; he held in his house, twice every week, assemblies, to which he invited every literary character that was most celebrated in geometrical, physical, and chemical studies; in these instructive *conversations*, discussions, not unlike such as preceded the first establishment of academies regularly took place. Here the opinions of the most eminent literati in Europe were canvassed; passages the most striking and novel, out of foreign writers, were recited and animadverted on; and theories were compared with experiments. Here learned men of all nations found easy admission; PRIESTLEY, FONTANA, BLAGDEN, INGENHOUZ, LANDRIANI, JACQUIN, WATT, BOLTON, and other illustrious physiologists and chemists of England, Germany, and Italy, found themselves mixed in the same company with LAPLACE, LAGRANGE, BORDA, COUSIN, MEUNIER, VANDERMONDE, MONGE, GUYTON, and BERTHOLLET. Happy hours passed in these learned interviews, wherein no subject was left uninvestigated, that could possibly contribute to the progress of the sciences, and the amelioration and happiness of man. One of the greatest benefits resulting from these assemblages, and the influence of which was soon afterwards felt in the academy itself, and, consequently, in all the physical and chemical works that have been published for the last twenty years in France, was, the agreement established in the methods of reasoning, between the natural philosophers and the geometricians. The precision, the severity of style, the philosophical method of the latter, was insensibly transfused into the minds of the former; the philosophers became disciplined in the tactics of the geometricians, and were gradually moulded into their resemblance.

It was in the assemblage of these talents that LAVOISIER embellished and improved his own. When any new result from some important experiment presented itself, a result which threatened to influence the whole theory of the science, or which contradicted theories till then adopted, he repeated it before this select society: many times, successively, he invited the severest objections of his

critical friends; and it was not till after he had surmounted their objections, to the conviction and entire persuasion of the society; it was not till after he had removed from it all mystery and obscurity, that he ventured to announce his discovery to the world.

Thus was LAVOISIER the founder of the French Chemical School, the distinctive character of which is, a close and mathematical mode of reasoning, in theory, combined with a rigid attention to facts, in the management of experiments. This school, in which each individual was at the same time the tutor and the pupil, lasted from 1776 to 1792; the time, however, when it flourished in the greatest vigour, was, from 1780 to 1788. These last eight years were signalised by the most important discoveries; and in them, the most material alterations were made, both in the foundation and superstructure of chemistry. Then it was, that ancient theories were exploded; then, the vague doctrine of phlogiston vanished before the wand of accurate experiment; then it was, that the doctrine of pneumatics received its entire establishment; its first and last stone having been laid by the chemists of the French school. The new nomenclature of the science was also the work of a number of French chemists, who combined all the salient points of the doctrine, and moulded it into a methodical and systematic form.

Notwithstanding, however, the assistance which LAVOISIER derived from so many eminent personages, it is to him that pertains, exclusively, the honours of a founder; his own genius was his sole conductor, and the talents of his associates were chiefly useful in illustrating discoveries he himself had made; he first traced the plan of the revolution he had been a long time conceiving; and his colleagues had only to pursue and execute his ideas.

In the twenty volumes of the Academy of Sciences, from 1772 to 1793, are forty memoirs of LAVOISIER, replete with all the grand phenomena of the science; the doctrine of combustion, general and particular; the nature and analysis of atmospheric air; the formation and fixation of elastic fluids; the properties of the matter of heat; the composition of acids; the augmentation of the ponderosity of burnt bodies; the decomposition and recomposition of water, the dissolution of metals: vegetation, fermentation, and animalization. For more than fifteen years consecutive, LAVOISIER pursued, with unshaken con-

stancy, the route he had marked out for himself, without making a single false step, or suffering his ardour to be damped by the numerous and increasing obstacles which constantly beset him.

At length, in 1784, backed by the co-inciding opinions of all the most eminent French chemists, he determined to blend, in a single *tableau*, all the different colourings of truth which he had long before portrayed distinctively;—this celebrated elementary treatise did not make its appearance till the year 1789. This last work presents the science in a shape completely novel, and serves more particularly to distinguish the manner of LAVOISIER from that of Dr. PRIESTLEY: it crowns with immortality the glory of LAVOISIER. Although the French and English chemist resembled each other not a little in the numbered multiplicity of their experiments on elastic fluids, yet how different were the respective results which they deduced from them!

Many were the services rendered by LAVOISIER, in a public and private capacity, to manufactures, to the sciences, and to artists. His domestic virtues, however, should not be wholly passed by; as a friend, relative, husband, &c. his conduct was exemplary:—in his manners, he was unaffectedly plain and simple. Many young persons, not blessed with the gifts of fortune, but incited by their inclination to woo the sciences, have confessed their obligations to him, for pecuniary aid; many, also, were the unfortunate, whom he relieved in silence, and without even the ostentation of virtue. In the communes of the department of the *Loire & Cher*, where he possessed considerable estates, frequently would he visit the cottages of indigence and distress; long, indeed, will his memory, and that of his amiable spouse, be cherished there! This virtuous man, so dear to his country, to the sciences, and to the world, was at length suddenly hurried into the tomb, as one of the *Farmers-General*, from the pinnacle of public and private happiness, by a set of homicides, who made a sport of sacrificing the lives of the best men, to a sanguinary idol of their own setting-up!—The pen refuses to recite the particulars of this barbarous butchery.—Honoured shade, accept the regrets and the palms which every friend of man bears to thy deserved renown; and may the memory of thy virtues, thy genius, and thy courage, live in the bosoms of good men, when the horrid catastrophes which have blackened the history of thy country shall sink into oblivion!

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS,

TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS.

PORTENTOUS sigh'd the hollow blast,
Which, sorrow-freighted, southward pass'd;
I heard the sound, and stood aghast
In solemn dread:
The mournful truth is told at last,
And BURNS is dead!

Ah! sweetest minstrel, nature's child,
Could not thy "native wood-notes wild,"
Thy manly sense, thy manners mild,
And sprightly glee,
The ghastly tyrant have beguil'd
To set thee free?

Unfriended, desolate, and young,
Misfortune o'er thy cradle hung;
And penury had check'd thy song,
But check'd in vain;
Till Death, resistless in his wrong,
Has clos'd the strain!

Thus, 'midst the cold of winter's snows,
The unprotected snow-drop blows;
Awhile in native beauty glows,
And charms the eyes;
Till past some ruthless spoiler goes,
And crops the prize!

But not for thee, O bard, the lot,
In cold oblivion's shade to rot;
Like those, unhonour'd, and forgot,
Th' unfeeling great,
Who knew thy worth, but hasten'd not
To sooth thy fate.

Whilst love to beauty pours the sigh,
Whilst genius shall with nature vie,
Whilst pity from the melting eye
Shall claim regard;
Thy honour'd name shall never die,
Immortal bard!

But oft, as winter o'er the plain
Shall pour at eve the beating rain,
The hind shall call his little train
Around the fire,
To listen to some thrilling strain
Of thy lov'd lyre.

Whether to Heav'n's eternal King
Thou strike the deep-resounding string,
Whilst, rising on devotion's wing,
Hope soars above,
To happier realms of endless spring,
And boundless love;

Or whether lighter themes beguile
The moments of relaxing toil,
Bidding, on labour's front, the smile
Of pleasure sit,
The roof re-echoing all the while
To genuine wit;

Or if wild fancy seize the rein,
Whilst horror thrills thro' ev'ry vein,

And sprites and elves, an awful train,
Their orgies keep;
And warlocks o'er the frighted plain
At midnight weep:

As works the spell, the lightning band
Aghast in mute attention stand;
Again thou wav'st thy magic wand,
Of pow'r so rare,
And all the scene, by Fancy plann'd,
Dissolves in air.

Thine too the charm of social hearts,
Where wit its vivid light'ning darts,
And converse keen to age imparts
The fire of youth,
Whilst, from the fierce concussion, starts
The spark of truth.

What tho' thy wild untutor'd strain
The Critic's pedant laws disdain,
Not all the wire-cag'd minion train
E'er pour'd a note
So sweet, as echoing o'er the plain
The woodlark's throat.

Old *Caio*, first whose brakes among,
Thy infant hands the wild harp strung,
Shall flourish in thy deathless song
With lasting fame;
And *Ayr* shall henceforth roll along,
A classic stream.

But thou, O Bard, in silence laid—
Ah! what shall sooth thy pensive shade,
For worth and genius ill repaid,
With bounty scant;
And hours of sorrow unallay'd,
And toil and want?

See o'er thy song, as loud it swells,
The lordly Thane delighted dwells;
Or to his fair his rapture tells,
By thee inspir'd;
His bosom, as the strain impels,
Or thaw'd or fir'd.

Around him, see, to guard his state,
A train of pamper'd minions wait;
And see, to form his daily treat,
Each climate join;
While Iceland's frost, and Asia's heat,
Their gifts combine.

Yet, whilst he revels unconfin'd
Thro' all the treasures of thy mind,
No gen'rous boon, to thee consign'd,
Relieves thy care;
To Folly or to Vice assign'd
What Pomp can spare!

For rights withheld, or freedom fold,
Corruption asks the promis'd gold;
Or, in licentious splendor bold,
Some titled Dame
Squanders, in riot uncontroll'd,
What Worth should claim!

From hill to hill, from plain to plain,
Wide spreads the Chieftain's proud domain,
That,

That, half a desert, asks in vain
For culture due ;
Whilst cold inaction chills thy vein,
And rusts thy plough.

Meanwhile thy youthful vigour flies,
The storms of life un pitying rise,
And wounded Superstition tries
To thwart thy way ;
And loath'd Dependance ambush'd lies,
To seize her prey.

Yet high above thy reptile foes
Thy tow'ring soul unconquer'd rose—
Love and the Muse their charms disclose—
The hags retire ;
And thy expanded bosom glows
With heav'nly fire.

Go, Builder of a deathless name !
Thy Country's glory, and her shame !
Go, and th' immortal guerdon claim,
To Genius due ;
Whilst rolling centuries thy fame
Shall still renew !

ANNABELLA.

LAMENTING o'er her orphan child,
Young ANNABELLA stood :
Her tresses loose, her action wild,
Her eyes a briny flood.

Behold thy father slain ! the cry'd,
In frantic deep despair :
Curs'd War divorc'd him from his bride,
Each storm of Fate to dare.

Ah ! why desert thy faithful arms,
To brave the conqu'ring foe,
Invade my breast with dread alarms,
And pierce this heart with woe ?

Were roaring drums, and trumpets shrill,
More grateful to thy ear
Than notes of love ? that sweetly thrill,
And hush to rest each fear !

Could guiltless blood more thirst excite,
Or riches bliss impart,
Than ev'ry food and pure delight
That dignifies the heart ?

Oh ! curs'd, thrice curs'd, be Glory's voice,
That thunders war and rage ;
That bids the soul of man rejoice
To spare nor sex nor age !

And thou, sweet babe ! once all my joy,
But now my greatest woe !
Wilt thou the human race destroy,
And earth with blood o'erflow ?

Oh ! rather would this widow'd hand
Cut short thy infant days,
Than thou shouldst bid the fiend-like brand
Of War and Discord blaze !

Great God, receive my hursting soul !
Release it from this breast !
No Mortal can my grief controul,
Or hush my sighs to rest !

Thus rav'd the beauteous weeping fair,
While Phrenzy seiz'd her brain :
She dropp'd, the victim of Despair,
Beside her Henry slain !

TRANSLATION

OF THE LATIN ODE IN NO. VI. P. 490.

Ferream credis, &c.

AND dost thou think my heart is hard?
In solid brass, oh ! were it bound,
Then should I look, with light regard,
On Life's short joys, all fleeting found !

Then should no fond complaining maid,
(The pangs of Absence doom'd to prove)
My ever-faithful breast upbraid
With all her woes of slighted love !

How oft has wand'ring Luna's beam,
Slow-stealing o'er the cloudless sky,
Beheld bright Love's delusive dream
Wanton before my mental eye !

How oft, the silent Heav'ns along,
What time in radiant pomp she shone,
To her I pour'd my plaintive song,
And made my faithful passion known.

Still, still my wonted warmth remains,
Camilla, still remains for thee ;
Fancy thy long-lost form retains,
Thy sorrowing looks methinks I see !

With deep reproach my soul invade,
And, tho' thy harsh words wound my ear,
Ne'er shall it grieve me, gentle Maid,
That Mem'ry held thy beauties dear !
Leeds, Dec. 8, 1796. W.

LINES

Address'd, from London, to SARA and S. T. C.
at Bristol, in the Summer of 1796.

WAS it so hard a thing ? I did but ask
A fleeting holiday, a little week.

What, if the jaded steer, who, all day long,
Had borne the heat and burthen of the plough,
When ev'ning came, and her sweet cooling hour,
Should seek to wander in a neighbour copse,
Where greener herbage wav'd, or clearer streams
Invited him to slake his burning thirst ?
The man were crabbiish who should say him nay ;
The man were churlish who should drive him
thence.

A blessing light upon your worthy heads,
Ye hospitable pair ! I may not come
To catch, on Clifden's heights, the summer gale ;
I may not come to taste the Avon wave ;
Or, with mine eye intent on Redcliffe tow'rs,
To muse in tears on that mysterious youth,
Cruelly slighted, who, in evil hour,
Shap'd his advent'rous course to London walls !
Complaint, be gone ! and, ominous thoughts,
away !
Take up, my Song, take up a merrier strain ;
For

For yet again, and lo! from Avon's vales,
Another Minstrel * cometh. Youth endear'd,
God and good Angels guide thee on thy road,
And gentler fortunes wait the friends I love!

CHARLES LAMB.

THE PURSE.

"THE Splendid Shilling" mocks the pow'r
of Time,

And glows thro' ages in Miltonic verse;
But never poet, or in blank or rhyme,
Paid cheerful homage to an empty purse!

Of! as the Bard beheld thy vacant form,
Worthless he deem'd the meed that Fame
could pay;

Yet would th' inspiring Muse his bosom warm,
And bid his song survive while thrones decay.

For me would Genius once adorn the strain,
Noplainive numbers should thy presence own;
To Want's sad child thou messenger of pain,
I prize thee more than Beauty's magic zone.

Yes, the fair gift Serena's art has twin'd
For use, in simple elegance complete,
Shall be an emblem of her cultur'd mind,
Where Sense and Virtue with the Graces
meet!

Then let the Miser count his glitt'ring hoard,
The charms of grandeur let Ambition prove;
Be mine the wealth nor Fortune can afford,
The rich possession of Serena's love!

I. T. R.

TO STELLA,

On her Birth-day, November 1, 1790.

BY J. THELWALL.

NOVEMBER, hallow'd month, and blest'd!
Assume, assume young Maia's crown;

Assume, assume the vernal vest,
And cast away thy wonted frown!

For, lo! to hail the genial day,
How all the Sister Graces wait;
And smiling Loves the shaft display,
And lift the playful torch elate.

Why, all this joy, November? say—
Why smiles the sun, in pomp renew'd?
Why do the Muses pour the lay
To hail thy empire, once so rude?

Say, do the Seasons sudden change,
And second Spring triumphant bloom?
That Nature glows with pleasures strange,
And Earth and Heav'n the smile assume?

Ah, no—not Spring again appears;
A brighter image decks the scene!
Whose mien the raptur'd fancy cheers;
For mental radiance gilds that mien!

'Tis STELLA, pride of CATMOSE VALE,
That brightens thus th' autumnal morn!
While gently sighs th' enamour'd gale,
That fondly hails her natal morn!

* "From vales where Avon winds, the
Minstrel came."

Coleridge's *Memory on Chatterton*.

LINES

Written in Shenstone's Leafowes,

BY MR. MOTT, OF CAMBRIDGE.

IS it Friendship that thus, on my heart,
Impresses both sorrow and joy?
How I sigh, with regret, to depart
From the scenes that I ne'er can enjoy!
For these hills are enliven'd no more
With the sound from lost Corydon's tongue,
And the vallies were never so poor
Of flow'rets, that bloom'd when he sung!

How languid the woodbines appear,
That laugh'd with the breeze as it stray'd
And the lily is pearl'd with a tear,
As it droops in his favourite shade.
Sigh, sigh, ye soft gales, in despair;
Ye streams, in sad murmurs complain;
For Genius can never repair
The loss of your favourite swain!

O'er the grave of Simplicity's child
The kisses of Nature shall stray,
To nourish the flow'r that's wild,
To add the fresh blossoms of May.
And Pity shall oftentimes rove,
Unattended by Envy or Care,
To loiter in Corydon's grove,
And crown what he lov'd with a tear!

SONNET.

LONELY—my way, when last along this
road,

Heart-sick and sad I journey'd; as I went,
Brooding o'er many a dream of discontent,
O'er many a cherish'd sorrow; nor bestow'd
Nature's gay scenes one charm to cheer my way:
For on the sunny scene, with reckless eye,
Sullen I gaz'd, and pass'd unheeding by!
Sweet are the sorrows of that distant day
To painless memory! O'er the self-same plain
I journey, blithe of heart; nor heed the wind
Sad moaning, nor the dark-defending rain:
For Hope with loveliest visions fills my mind,
Of ev'ry blameless joy by Virtue giv'n,
Of Peace and Love—oh, realize them, Heav'n!
S.

SONNET.

GO, place the swallow on yon turfy bed,
Much will he struggle, but can never rise;
Go, raise him even with the daisy's head,
And the poor twitt'rer like an arrow flies!
So, oft' thro' life the man of pow'r and worth,
Haply the cat'rer for an instant train,
Like Burns must struggle on the bare-worn earth,
While all his efforts to arise are vain!
Yet, should the hand of relative or friend
Just from the surface lift the suff'ring wight,
Soon would the wings of industry extend,
Soon would he rise from anguish to delight!
Go then, ye Affluent, go, your hands outstretch,
And from Despair's dark verge, oh! raise the
woe-worn wretch!

SONNET.

56

SONNET.

POETS of Italy, I love you well !

Whether you sing in your immortal strains
Of wars and warriors, or you joy to tell

Of gentle maidens and of faithful swains :

Whether I list to thee, whose mighty pow'r

Bade the dark house of Woe her guests display ;

Or thee, who in the solitary hour

Hast won my ear with many a love-lorn lay.

My heart is so deceiv'd, that it prefers

E'en to the majesty of classic song

Your wilder notes. Yet half the charms is her's

Who taught me what you are. To her belong

My thanks—to her my gratitude is due :

I love you, for my Laura loves you too.

Dec. 8, 1796.

W. GRAY.

IMITATION

OF THE FIFTH ODE OF ANACREON.

WITH the plant of Love, the Rose,
Let us tinge our sparkling wine ; -

With the fairest flow'r that blows,

Let us blushing crowns entwine ;

And, while laughing Bacchus flows,

Sorrow to the winds consign !

Fragrant Rose ! thou sweetest flow'r !

Daughter of the perfum'd Spring !

Priz'd by Gods at banquet hour,

Moving in the Graces' ring !

Crown'd with roses, Venus' boy

Shakes his wreath, and smiles for joy !

Higher, as my sportive lyre

Bromian Bacchus shall inspire,

Let the lovely girl advance

In the mazy winding dance ;

Tuck'd above her knee the vest,

Hair unbound, and open breast ;

Whilst her limbs, to music gay,

Each soft lurking charm display !

1796.

PERSIS.

SONG.

SWEET Maid, I hear thy frequent sigh,

And mourn to see thy languid eye ;

For well I know these symptoms prove

Thy heart a prey to secret love.

But tho' so hard a fate be thine,

Think not thy grief can equal mine.

Hope may thy vanish'd bloom restore ;

I sigh for him WHO LIVES NO MORE !

The youth, for whom thy bosom sighs,

Shall oft' delight thy conscious eyes ;

And oft' his voice, in accents sweet,

Shall Friendship's soothing tone repeat :

But he for whom my cheek is pale,

For whom my health and spirits fail,

Nought to my eyes can e'er restore,

And I shall hear his voice NO MORE !

Thou, in existence, still canst find
A charm to captivate thy mind !
To make the morning ray delight,
And gild the gloomy brow of night ;
But Nature's charms to me are fled !
I nought behold but HENRY DEAD !
What can my love of life restore ?
I sigh for him WHO LIVES NO MORE !

AMELIA.

CHANSON,

Chantée en France par les Républicains, pour la Paix.

Il est temps qu'un fer destructeur

Cesse d'ensanglanter la terre.

O Mars ! O Dieu de la fureur,

Ton règne est celui du malheur ;

Il faut qu'à l'effroyable guerre,

Succède un repos enchanteur.

O Paix, O Paix chérie,

Ramène le bonheur,

Au sein de ma patrie !

Quoi ! ne désirons-nous pas tous

Redevenir enfin des hommes ;

N'être plus haineux ni jaloux,

Pour finir un trop-long courroux ?

Aimons-nous tous tant que nous sommes

C'est le sentiment le plus doux !

O Paix, O Paix chérie, &c.

Laissons, en modestes vainqueurs,

Tomber nos armes triomphantes.

Sur l'urne de nos défenseurs

Portons nos regrets & des fleurs ;

Mais en leur mains bienfaisantes

Offrons l'union de nos cœurs.

O Paix, &c.

Fermions pour jamais les tombeaux

Qu'on avoit creusés dans la France,

En amitié soyons égaux.

Eloignons les affreux flambeaux,

- Flambeaux de haine & de vengeance ;

Par des bienfaits soyons rivaux.

O Paix, &c.

Sous les auspices de la Paix,

Revenons tous à la Nature ;

Elle ne nous trompe jamais,

Elle nous comble de bienfaits,

Et renouvelle sans mesure

Ceux qu'elle nous a déjà faits.

O Paix, &c.

Sous ton ombrage protecteur,

Olive chère & précieuse ;

Puisse naître le bonheur,

Les arts, la galeté, la douceur,

Cette urbanité gracieuse

Ouvrage d'un sexe enchanteur !

O Paix, O Paix chérie,

Ramène le bonheur,

Au sein de ma patrie !

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Specimens of British Minerals will shortly be published, from the cabinet of Mr. ASHLEY, of Cornwall.

Mr. CHARNOCK has published the Prospectus of an intended History of Marine Architecture. He has already been engaged upon this work upwards of twenty years; and it will cost him, before completed, upwards of six thousand pounds. It will be comprized in three or more volumes, royal quarto, and will be illustrated by upwards of one hundred plates. Nine guineas will be the price to subscribers.

Messrs. BEILBY and BEWICKE, engravers, at Newcastle, are preparing for early publication, a work on British Ornithology, similar, in plan and execution, to their much admired History of Quadrupeds.

Mr. T. THOMPSON, of Hull, has already committed to the press the third edition of his publication on TITHES, including an account of TITHES in Scotland.

A new and elegant edition, in large octavo, of "*Vitarum Plutarchi Eptome: hoc est, Græcorum et Romanorum Illustratum Res gestæ, in Compendium redactæ, per Darium Tibertum, Equitem Cæsarenatem*;" is announced, by subscription, to be published under the care and

direction of the Rev. T. SALMON, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford.

Mr. BRISTOW, of Canterbury, has issued Proposals for an octavo edition of the History of Kent, in eight volumes; with the maps, views of seats, antiquities, &c. The first volume has just been published, and the remaining ones will appear, successively, at the end of every five months afterwards. This publication will by no means interfere with that of the 4th volume of the folio history, printing by Messrs. Simmons and Kirkby, which is in great forwardness in the Press, and is intended to be published a considerable time prior to the two last octavo volumes of this edition, containing those parts of the county described in that publication.

A volume of Sermons, on various subjects, by the Rev. WILLIAM WOOLCOMBE, M. A. late Prebendary of Exeter, &c. is announced for publication, by subscription.

A collection of Mathematical Tables, in one volume octavo, by Dr. MACKAY, of Aberdeen, is prepared for publication, by subscription.

Proposals are circulated, for publishing, by subscription, a Representation of a series of Medals, descriptive of the Roman History, executed by DASSIER. They will be comprized in five or six plates, with ten or twelve medals on each, and be engraved in the same manner as the Sovereigns of England.

A Member of the University of Oxford has circulated the Prospectus of a Translation into English, of the Botanical works of LINNÆUS (as contained in his *Genera & Species Plantarum*), with every addition and improvement, down to the present time: collected from the best writers; and forming, together, a complete System of Universal Botany. He also proposes, if this undertaking should meet with encouragement, to publish a supplement, containing practical Botany, as divided into Medical, Mechanical, and Alimentary; including whatever is experimentally known, of the Virtues of plants, as connected with Medicine, the Arts, or as Food for Insects, Cattle, and Man. The work will be extended to six volumes in octavo. The price eight shillings per Volume. The first volume will be published, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

MADAME DE GENLIS is republishing "*Quelques discours politiques & moraux.*" This work, originally written in 1770, is in the Berlin press, and will make its appearance in the course of the winter. She also is about to publish, under her own eye, at Hamburg or Altona, a volume of Miscellanies, and an account of her travels since the revolution. The latter will also include a variety of particulars that occurred during her residence in London, Bury St. Edmund's, Paris, Mons, Tournay, Schaffhausen, Zurich, &c. She at present resides in the house of General Valence, who has married a near relation of her's, in Holstein, and is extremely desirous of returning to her native country.

HARRINGTON's Oceana, after having been translated into French, is at length to appear in a grand dress at Leipzig. Almost the only knowledge which foreigners formerly had of this celebrated work, was confined to the scanty specimens to be found in Mr. Hume's idea of "a Perfect Commonwealth."

The Baroness STAEL (formerly Mad. Necker), has finished her "*Zulma*," a specimen of which she distributed about two years since among her friends. The scope of this work is to exhibit the influence of the passions on the happiness of individuals and of nations. She is about to return with her husband, who is once more appointed ambassador from Sweden to Paris.

The French republic has settled a pension of 2000 livres per annum on the widow of the late Peter Joseph DESAULT, surgeon in chief of the grand hospital of humanity (*ci-devant* Hotel-Dieu) a member of the council of the board of health, author of a work in surgery, &c. Most of the medical men at present accompanying the different French armies, were the pupils of this great anatomist.

PASTORET, author of Legislation de Moïse, and a number of other celebrated productions, moved in the council of Five Hundred, on the 18th *Frimaire* (December 8), that Madame BAILLY should be considered as the widow of one of the representatives of the people. This idea having obtained the unanimous approbation of the members, she will be entitled to a pension suitable to her own condition, and the merits of her learned, but unfortunate husband.

Mrs. WOLLSTONCRAFT's last work, "*Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Denmark*," has just been translated into

German, and published at Hamburg and Altona. Her book on the "*Rights of Woman*" has also been well received on the continent, where Italian, French, and German editions of it have successively appeared.

Several of DIDEROT's posthumous works have just been printed at Paris. They were in the possession of his friend Prince Henry of Prussia, who has returned them to the native country of the author.

Teresa LEVASSEUR, the widow of J. J. Rousseau, on receiving a handsome provision from the National Convention of France, presented it in return with "*Morceaux inédits ou différens qui se trouvent entre le Manuscrit, & les éditions de Rousseau.*" This contains a variety of curious particulars, and supplies all the blanks and initials in his "*Confessions.*"

The cabinet of natural history belonging to the late Canon Conrad GESSNER, of Zurich, is about to be disposed of by his heirs. It has always been considered as one of the first collections in Switzerland.

The *low-Dutch* Muses, after long ogling our English poets, have attempted to translate part of the works of one of the most mellifluous of them; the title is not very sonorous: *Pope's Versuch vom Menschen, von Brocke überetzt. Englisch & Deutsch.*

It was observed at the last Leipzig fair, that books of divinity, theology, and controversy, had decreased 70 per cent. and that those which had made their appearance there were chiefly purchased for the clergy themselves.

Monsieur de CALONNE has hitherto been prevented by political motives from publishing his elaborate and long-expected work, on the Ancient Government of France.

CHENIER, the French republican and poet, speaking of the English, presumes to call them "*un peuple aujourd'hui façonné à l'esclavage*," and DAVID is pleased to term us "*une demi-nation.*"

Monsieur —, now Sir Francis D'IVERNIS, after having long predicted the utter annihilation of the French per money, has at length demonstrated in his "*Histoire de l'administration des finances & la République Française pendant l'année 1796*," that the government is in a state of the most deplorable bankruptcy! Sir Francis is perhaps the first prophet who ever arrived at the honour of knighthood.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Shipwreck, a comic Opera, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, composed by Doctor Arnold, 8s. Longman and Broderip.

The Shipwreck is certainly not among the happiest efforts of this pleasing composer; yet it comprises some excellent music, and is in a few instances strongly attractive. The overture opens in D minor. Its subject is bold and nervous, and after about thirty bars of spirited passages in common time, leads us to our old acquaintance "*Cease rule Boreas*," the air of which furnishes the second movement, and from the propriety of its situation, produces a forcible effect. The first movement is then resumed, and carried into the opening chorus, to which, having no close of its own, it forms a kind of symphony. This plan has frequently been adopted, but in few instances with more success than in the present. The chorus possesses some striking ideas, and for the most part is masterly conducted. The passages given in octaves are particularly animated, and the transition into the *major* of the original key, highly judicious.—The first air, "*Hope thou balm*," sung by Miss Leak, is elegant in its style, and highly finished in its accompaniments;—but we cannot allow it the praise of originality. The succeeding quartetto, though it opens with frivolity, contains some well-constructed bars, and is calculated to produce much stage effect. "*O'er the ocean*," sung by Mr. Dignum, is an elaborate composition. Much is attempted, and something is certainly effected; but we wish the whole song had been of more simple construction; that more of air had prevailed, and less dependence been placed on the accompaniments. "*Come, buy poor Sally's wooden ware*," sung by Mrs. Bland, is a pretty little ballad: and "*On board the Pallant*," sung by Master Walth, is characteristic; and the following *festiva*, in the midst of which is introduced an agreeable little glee for three of the voices, concludes the first act with good effect. "*With a heart light and gay*," sung by Miss Leak, and which opens the second act, is not particularly striking for its melody or expression. "*In the course of my life*," sung by Mr. Bannister, jun. possesses the merit of introducing at the end of each verse a bar or two of some old air, such

as, "*When Britain first at Heaven's command*," and "*God save the king*," songs consistent enough with the character of Harry Hawler, who intimates, almost at the same breath, that he loves to be master, and that he likes to be reigned over. The hornpipe movement given to "*When on the ocean*," is particularly pleasing, and, together with the air of "*Cease rule Boreas*," makes a gay and striking finale.

Twelve Canzonets for the voice, with an Accompaniment for the forte-piano, composed by P. Stevenson. 7s. 6d. Preston and Son.

It is with considerable gratification that we enter upon this work: its merits are so prominent, that we may freely indulge in the pleasure of praise, without danger of over-stepping the deserts of the ingenious author. These canzonets are (as the title should have expressed) composed for a single voice. The first "*Ab! leave me, dearest swain*," is a sweetly simple air, and though not strikingly novel, flows with a grace and smoothness that greatly delights the ear. The melody of the second "*G, Zephyr, and whisper the maid*," is particularly easy, natural, and expressive; but we must object to the first and second line ending in the key note. The third is not of equal merit; but the fourth, "*I mark not eyes of heavenly blue*," is so truly elegant throughout, as to evince great polish of imagination. The fifth and seventh are of more common description. The sixth "*Sweet Zephyr, tho' midst rosebuds playing*," is beautifully conceived: the "*dying sails*," at the end of the fourth and fifth lines, the modulation into the relative minor, at "*Soon, soon relieve*," and the passages given to the words "*Ab! whisper*," conspire to produce a most impressive and charming effect. But we must notice, that the word *together*, in the fourth line, is falsely accented: the emphasis should, as in speaking, have been thrown on the *first* syllable, not the *second*. The eighth canzonet, "*O would I ne'er had seen thee*," is uncommonly simple, yet rich in effect. The ninth, though agreeable, is not prominent in excellence: but the tenth and eleventh, "*The cuckoo to which I complain*," and "*Here's the bow'd and here's the grove*," are given in an attractive and polished style, while the twelfth, "*Dear is my little native vale*," is highly attractive, and accom-

modates itself to the style of the words with peculiar felicity.

The original music in *Macheth*, composed by Matthew Locke, arranged from the score, and adapted for the piano-forte, by B. Jacobi. 4s. Linley.

We have long wished that some intelligent musician would undertake the present work. This excellent music of Locke has always attracted the admiration of the public; but its beauties, from the form in which it had been printed, were inaccessible, except to the scientific performer. In this desirable task, Mr. Jacobi has acquitted himself with great success. Some little awkwardnesses, we are well aware, will ever attend the compression of *scores* into two staves; but as few of these as we could reasonably expect, obtrude themselves in the present undertaking.

Three Quartettos for a flute, violin, and violoncello, composed and dedicated to Dr. Haydn, by his late pupil, J. G. Graeff. 8s. Linley.

Mr. Graeff in these quartettos does honour to his master. The genius of the instruments for which they are written, are well consulted, and their combined effect studied with success. A respectable degree of science, as well as considerable freedom of imagination, pervade the whole work, and recommend it to public notice. We are particularly pleased with the first and third movements of the first quartetto; the subject of the latter of which (a *rondeau*) is original and striking. The first movement of the second is rich in its style, and the whole of the third is attractive and masterly; especially the first movement, which ranks with some of the best instrumental music of the present times.

New Guida di Musica; or, a complete book of instructions for the piano-forte, on an entire new plan: to which is added, forty progressive lessons, in various keys, composed by the late Francis Sturp. 8s. Preston and Son.

The exercises given in this publication are so simple, so progressive, and agreeable, as to impress us with a very favourable opinion of the author, as a musical tutor. We are only sorry that he has not been more liberal as to the *quantity* of previous information. The pupil is introduced to the practice somewhat immaturely. Some articles of instruction are omitted, which certainly ought to precede practice; and are, indeed, of such positive necessity, that no pupil can properly fit down to the instrument

without them. We particularly lament the total absence of observations on *time*, the grand qualification of musical tuition, and without which, every other will be totally inefficient.

"The Tar's Sheet Anchor," and "When many beams the sky adorn," two favourite ballads, the former sung by Mr. Sedgwick, and the latter by Master Walsh, in the *Charity Boy*, composed by Mr. Reeve. 1s. each.

Longman and Broderip.

The music of the "*Charity Boy*," though, not in the gross, of sufficient excellence to support the piece, still exhibits some few traits of talent; of which the present ballads are admissible instances. Both of them possess *character*, and are pleasing in their melodies.

"*L'Amour & Psyche*;" the favourite grand ballad performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-market, composed by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

L'Amour & Psyche (or *Cupid and Psyche*) is divided into three acts, to the first of which Mr. Mazzinghi has prefixed a formal overture, in two movements, while the second and third commence with short introductory symphonies. The several movements in each act are marked by numbers; by these numbers we shall point out the most striking of them: after the overture, which is a spirited and masterly composition, No. 2, first attracts our attention:—this is a *rondeau* in $\frac{3}{4}$, with an engaging subject, heightened by passages of judicious and agreeable relief. No. 5 is an elegant *andantino* in $\frac{3}{4}$:—No. 7, an *allegro* in $\frac{3}{4}$, is strikingly novel in its effect; and No. 8, an *agitato* in common time, is calculated to convey with considerable force the sensations alluded to by the word prefixed to it: trepidation and alarm accompany every bar, and evince the genius of the composer for scenic music. No. 1, in the second act, is a dance for the furies, and is admirably conceived, as to characteristic effect, and at the same time eminently scientific: the occasional *lentos* are beautifully introduced, and greatly enforce the general *furor* of the movement. No. 3, a sprightly movement in $\frac{3}{4}$ *allegro*, is gay without frivolity, and regular without being formal. The symphony by which the third act is introduced, is short, but assumes consequence from its merit. No. 1, 2, 5, 8, and 9, which is the finale, display a great degree of fancy, much mastery of execution, and thorough knowledge of stage effect.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WE concluded our last Sketch of the Parliamentary Proceedings with noticing the important determination of the Committee of the Commons, appointed to decide upon the Southwark election.

The next business which came before the House was the *sudden termination of the negotiation for peace*. Mr. SECRETARY DUNDAS, on the twenty-sixth of December, brought from his Majesty a message, importing—That it was with the utmost concern that his Majesty acquainted the House, that his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of peace had been unhappily frustrated—That the negotiation in which he was engaged was abruptly broken off, by the peremptory refusal of the French government to treat, except upon a basis inadmissible, &c.

This message was taken into consideration, by both houses, on the 30th of December; the papers and memorials relative to the negotiation for peace having been previously printed and laid before the members. (*See our last Number.*)

On that day, his Majesty's message being read, the Chancellor of the Exchequer began the debate, by stating that various and important considerations would arise from the discussion of this subject, and a variety of opinions would no doubt prevail; but all must concur in sentiments of regret, at the abrupt failure of the negotiation, and at the necessity of persevering in an expensive war, undertaken, however, in consequence of aggressions on the part of the enemy, for the independence of Great Britain, and the general security of Europe. These, he added, were undoubtedly the feelings of the House, but they were feelings of regret, unaccompanied by despondency or disappointment, unaccompanied by dejection, for there was nothing to regret but the obstinacy of the enemy.—That if it should appear that ministers were sincere and desirous for peace, and that they had attempted it on principles which ought to render it adequate and permanent, the attempt, though unsuccessful, would not be lost. It would prove to Europe that the enemy was the cause of the prolongation of the war; it would tend to unite England, and to divide France. Mr. PITT next proceeded to state the rise and progress the negotiation, reprehending the conduct of the French Directory at every stage of it. He commended the skill of LORD MALMS-

BURY, in proposing the principle of mutual compensations as a basis for negotiation. The French negotiator, he observed, at first refused to consent to this principle, but after some days it was agreed to by the Directory. "It is a point well understood," said Mr. Pitt, "that the final terms to be considered as binding upon the parties, never forms a part of the original proposition. But when the first advances were made by this country, they were met by no corresponding offers by the Directory; every difficulty that was started and removed, prepared only new cavils; the demands made by England were accompanied by no disclosure of the terms to which France would accede. After a reluctant admission of the basis, they insisted upon a specific statement of the objects of compensation."

Mr. PITT next defended the terms offered by this country, in the confidential memorial delivered by Lord Malmesbury to M. Delacroix, and censured the conduct of the French Directory, for their behaviour in the subsequent part of the negotiation. "After the delivery of this memorial or note, containing the proposals of this country," said Mr. Pitt, "a capitious demand was made to have it signed by Lord Malmesbury, which was complied with, to deprive them of every pretence to break off the negotiation; they then demanded an *ultimatum* in twenty-four hours. Was it possible to reconcile discordances, to smooth oppositions, or promote good understanding in this manner? Does it come within the scope of the negotiation? Is an *ultimatum*, which means that demand which is to come the nearest to the views of all parties, and to state the lowest terms which could be offered, thus to be made out at random, without knowing what the enemy would concede on their part, or what they would prefer on our's? It is a demand contrary to all reason and to all principle. With such a demand, therefore, it was impossible to comply; and, in consequence of this, Lord Malmesbury received orders to quit Paris in forty-eight hours, and the territories of the republic as soon as possible."

Having expatiated on the topics of the negotiation, from its origin to the proposition of renewing it by couriers, he said, "he was convinced there was not a hand in the British Cabinet who would sign such a proposition, nor a heart in the country who

who would sanction so much infamy, nor a subject in the British dominions who would consent to be the courier of so much degradation." Mr. Pitt concluded, with moving an address to his Majesty, which was an echo of the message.

Mr. ERSKINE rose, under evident signs of indisposition, to move an amendment, but after proceeding for about a quarter of an hour, he was obliged to sit down from faintness and debility.

Mr. FOX, after lamenting the indisposition of his honourable and learned friend, took the task of moving the amendment upon himself.—He said he was ready to confess, with Mr. Pitt, that the regret of the house ought not to be accompanied with despondency; but what calamities were not to be apprehended from the continuance of a contest which already had endured four years? We were now, he said, in a situation infinitely worse than when we engaged at first, aggravated, too, by the expenditure of 250 millions of money, and an additional annual burthen of six millions on the subjects of Great Britain, not to mention the incalculable sacrifice of many thousands of valuable lives!—So great an effusion of human blood, and such extended devastation, had not, during a similar period, happened since the time of Alexander.—The Minister, he said, was in the habit of amusing the house with elaborate details on the prosperity of the country, in contradistinction to the ruined state of the French finances, and consoling himself with the reflection, that though our sacrifices be great, those of the enemy are still greater: yet, notwithstanding all his boastings, the demands of the French Republic are greater than ever. Mr. Fox observed, that Great Britain was so far from being in a progressive state of amelioration, that her affairs were daily becoming more embarrassed, and the country subjected to additional calamities, from the prosecution of a war, begun without necessity, and conducted without talents. We were perpetually told of the ruin of the French finances; at one time they were at the verge of the gulph; and at another time in the gulph itself, just as it suited the minister's purpose.—Yet facts continually evinced the absolute falsehood of these statements.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Fox remarked that the minister's speech of three hours contained nothing but a memorial of opinions, by which this country has been misled from year to year. He then referred to his own exertions at the commencement of the contest, to induce go-

vernment to send an ambassador to Paris, when, undoubtedly, he would not have met with the treatment which Lord Malmesbury is alledged to have lately received. "But when they say that this ambassador was dismissed in a way unexampled in the history of civilized nations," said Mr. Fox, "they surely must have forgot the ignominious manner in which M. Chauvelin was sent from this country. At a subsequent period, when the whole of Belgium was regained, when France was not possessed of one foot of ground in that country, I then," added he, "renewed my motion for peace. This was at the period before the powers combined against the French Republic had gained the fortrefs of Valenciennes, but it was certain it must fail; I contended that then was the time to attempt a peace, when the grand alliance was unbroken, and the enemy in a state of despair."

This able statesman next proceeded to remark on the extravagant terms proposed by Lord Malmesbury; terms which, he said, the minister must have known would not be acceded to—and from this he inferred a doubt of the sincerity of ministers. He ridiculed the wild project of the minister, of reconquering the Netherlands for Austria, in the same happy strain of irony, in which he formerly exposed his hopeful scheme of the conquest of France.

He deprecated the lavishing of British blood and British treasure, merely for the purpose of aggrandizing the ungrateful and ambitious house of Austria. He showed the utter impolicy of Great Britain interfering in continental disputes; and how miserable a compensation it would be to the widows and orphans of those who fell in this ill-omened contest, and to the starving poor, and ruined manufacturers of this country, for the injuries they endured, that Austria should be permitted to retain the Netherlands.

Mr. Fox concluded a long and energetic speech, by moving an amendment, which embraced the principal points on which he had previously insisted.

It expressed the regret of his Majesty's faithful Commons, that the negotiation with the Republic of France should have unhappily terminated; adding, that they considered it their duty to speak with that freedom and earnestness which became the Representation of a great people—that they regretted that, from the memorial and other documents submitted to their consideration, his Majesty's Ministers appeared not to have been sincere in their wishes, or unequivocal in their professions for peace, as the house

house had been induced, from their repeated declarations to suppose. The insincerity of the overtures for peace which had been made, was to be inferred from Ministers' insinuating on the surrender of the Netherlands by France, which they thought proper to term a *sine qua non*, &c.

The amendment enumerated the many fair opportunities which had presented of concluding an advantageous peace with France, which the puerile arrogance of the Minister had induced him to reject in the most contemptuous manner; and concluded with these words:—"Your faithful Commons will therefore proceed to investigate the cause of that misconduct, on the part of ministers, which has involved the nation in these misfortunes."

Mr. DUNDAS, with much apparent emotion, declared, that he never heard from the most venomous oppositionist such inflammatory and mischievous sentiments. In his usual unpolished language, he said, that for twelve years past Mr. Fox had let slip no opportunity of lugging into the debate topics of a similar tendency, but his speech on this occasion, followed up by his amendment, was more dangerous than any thing that had fallen from him during that period.

He then proceeded to follow Mr. Pitt, in an elaborate vindication of Ministers, in the conduct of the late negotiation; and in reply to an observation which fell from Mr. Fox, respecting the cession of the Cape of Good Hope and the island of Ceylon, repeated what he had said on a former occasion. He had expressed a wish that it might remain in our possession for ever, but if in the event of a negotiation we were obliged to cede it, he should regret the circumstance, which could only be the result of necessity. He observed, that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to exclude the Dutch, or any other nation, from enjoying the advantages of the Cape; but it would be the height of impolicy to suffer it to be in the hands of a weak power, who could not defend it against a stronger, as it might be an easy conquest to some maritime power, to the prejudice of this country.

Mr. GREY spoke at considerable length in support of the amendment, and went over nearly the same train of arguments with Mr. Fox.

The House at length divided, when there appeared, for the amendment, 37, against it, 212. The original motion was then put, and carried without a division.

In the debate in the Lords, a similar amendment was proposed, and most ably

supported, by Lord Guildford, the Duke of Bedford, &c. but it experienced a similar fate.

Mr. LONG, on the 29th of December, brought up the Poor Relief bill. The bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Saturday.

The House of Commons met again on Saturday, the 31st of December, and adjourned till February the 14th, 1797.

It was no sooner made known to the Minister that the French fleet, which failed from Brest, in December, was designed for the invasion of Ireland (*see the article Ireland*) than the news arrived that it had been dispersed in a storm, and the intent of the expedition frustrated. After this event, the most sanguine expectations were entertained that the British fleet; under Lord Bridport, and the rest of his Majesty's ships which were cruising near that quarter, would fall in with and capture the French vessels in their return to their own ports. How far these expectations have been disappointed, will be seen by the following account of the ships taken from the enemy on that occasion. The fleet under his immediate command had not the good fortune to fall in with any of the enemy's ships, but a few detached vessels have been taken by other cruisers.

On the 5th of January, his Majesty's ship the Polyphemus, capt. Lumisdaine, captured and brought into the Cove of Cork, La Tortue, a French frigate of 44 guns, 625 men, including troops.

Captain Sterling, of his Majesty's ship Jason, took, in December, Le Suffrein, a French vessel, armed en flute, with 230 troops, arms, &c. on board.

On the 13th of January, Sir Edward Pellew, captain of his Majesty's frigate Indefatigable, discovered a French ship near the French coast, with two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports shut, and no poop. He, in company with the Amazon frigate, attacked the French vessel; but, after an action of six hours, the Indefatigable was so disabled, as to be obliged to sheer off.—The next morning they discovered the French vessel lying on her broad-side, and the surf beating over her. The Amazon was not to be seen at that time, and it since appears that she was also wrecked. Her crew, as well as that of the French ship, were saved.

IRELAND.

This kingdom has been lately thrown into a dreadful state of alarm, by the appearance of a French fleet off Bantry Bay, and other parts of the coast, with a design to invade it.

This fleet set sail from Brest on the 14th of December, consisting of 18 sail of the line, 14 frigates, six large transports, and some small vessels; the army on board consisted of 25,000 troops, with six weeks' provisions for them, and two months' provisions for the seamen. They sailed out of Brest harbour in two divisions, a gale of wind, however, coming on, the two divisions could not unite when they came to the open ocean. The fleet made Ireland in three days; but from the strong gales, were not able to enter Bantry Bay till the 24th, and then only part of it had anchored. A council of war was held, and the troops, it is said, were decidedly for landing; but none of the fleet having seen the Fraternity frigate, on board of which were admiral De Galles, and general Hoche, since leaving Brest, they resolved to put to sea. Sixty more transports, with troops on board, were ready to follow the expedition, as soon as a landing should be made good.

According to the information received by the Duke of Portland, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 10th of January, it appears, that during this alarm the most loyal spirit was manifested by his Majesty's regular and militia forces; and that there was every reason to believe, that if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity.

At the time the army was on its march, the weather was extremely severe, the Lord Lieutenant, therefore, ordered them a portion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance of 4d. per day to their wives, until their return. During their march, the utmost attention was paid to them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed. The roads, which in some places were rendered impassable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry; "and the poor people," said his Excellency, "often shared their potatoes with them."

From the armed yeomanry the government derived the most honourable assistance. Noblemen, and gentlemen of the first property, vied in exerting themselves at the heads of their corps.

In Cork, Limerick, and Calway, they undertook the duty of the garrison. Lord Shannon told the Lord Lieutenant, "that men of three and four thousand pounds a year were employed in escorting baggage, and carrying expresses."

In short, his Excellency is of opinion, that had the enemy landed, their hope of

assistance from the inhabitants would have been totally disappointed.

By the most recent accounts from France, it appears, that the whole fleet, except three ships, had returned to the ports of Brest and Rochfort.

FRANCE.

The Council of Five Hundred, on the 21st of December, adopted the plan of a committee for renewing one third of the legislative body, agreeably to the constitution. The plan was as follows:

1. There shall be elected for the present year only a third of deputies, by the departments of Belgium, of Montblanc, and the other united countries.

2. The division of the *ci-devant* Belgium into nine departments shall be provisionally maintained.

3. A new general list shall determine the number of the deputies to be elected annually, by every department of the republic, in proportion to its population.

4. There shall be sent to the new legislative body, after the first of next Germinal, the application of each deputy to his department.

5. To draw them by ballot, not by deputations, but upon the totality of the ex-members of the convention of one and the same council.

6. To obtain, as the result of the ballot, the effectual maintenance of 83 ex-members of the convention in activity in the Council of Elders, and of 167 members in activity in the Council of Five Hundred.

7. To make share in this ballot all those of the present deputies of Corsica and the colonies who shall not be replaced before the 15th Ventose.

8. To exempt from the ballot no other ex-members of the convention than those elected as members of the new third.

9. To prevent, by proper regulations, the difficulties which may attend the execution of the drawing by ballot.

The council were then reminded by Postoret, that the constitution also required the renewal of one member of the Directory, and moved, that a committee should devise the mode of putting it in execution.

Lechardy asked, whether the third going out, or the third coming in, should name the new member of the Directory? He objected to the nomination resting with the new members, who, he said, would make a bad choice, because strangers to men and things. This speech produced a mixture of murmurs and laughter; and was combated by Thibaudeau, who showed, that, according to the constitution, the

new

new member of the Directory was not to be named till Prairial of the 5th year (the month following the renewal of a third of the council.)

The jealousy which had for some time existed between France and America, on account of the alleged ingratitude of the latter in treating Great Britain as the most favoured nation, has, since the notification of Gen. Washington's resignation, broken out with greater violence. (*See America.*)

The Republican and Imperial armies in Italy have remained nearly inactive since our last statement. General Buonaparte, on the 26th of December, had his head-quarters at Milan, from whence he informed the Directory, that the Austrian troops, under general Alvinzy, were posted on the Brenta and in the Tyrol: that the army of the Republic extended along the Adige, and occupied the line of Monteballo, Carona, Rivoli; and that it had an advanced guard before Verona, and another before Porto Legnago.

Mantua at that time remained blocked up with the utmost strictness. According to a letter from the Emperor to general Wurmser, which had been interrupted, that place must have been reduced to the last extremity; the garrison were said to have had no provisions for a considerable period but horse flesh.

The Republican general then assured the Directory, that the Republic had no army which wished more than that of Italy the maintenance of the sacred Constitution of 1795, the only refuge of liberty and of the French people; and that they were eager and ready to fight the new revolutionists, whatever might be their designs.

About the same time, general Buonaparte also informed the Directory, that the Venetians had favourably received the army of general Alvinzy, which obliged him to take some new precautions. He took possession of the castle of Bergamo, which commanded the city of the same name, to prevent the partizans of the Austrians from strengthening his communications between the Adda and the Adige; for this province of the territory of Venice was ill-disposed towards the French. In the city of Bergamo there was a committee whose business it was to circulate the most absurd reports relative to the army; and in this province the French soldiers had been most frequently assassinated, and the Austrian prisoners most favoured in their desertion.

The fort of Kehl, on the Rhine, after the trenches had been opened before it two

months, and after it had cost the Austrians from 14,000 to 18,000 men, and 50,000,000 of florins, was evacuated by the French; they carried away all the artillery, and formed it into a park on the left side of the Rhine, they left nothing to the Austrians, their successors, but ashes and ruins.

WEST INDIES.

By accounts from the island of Martinico, dated the 16th of October, 1796, the British government were informed, that their affairs in Grenada wore the most favourable aspect; tranquillity was completely restored, and the communications throughout the island were perfectly open.

At that time a negotiation for a general exchange of prisoners had been opened with the commissioners of the French Republic at Guadaloupe; two hundred had then been interchanged.

In the island of St. Vincent, the Brigands and Charibs had been subdued in October. The number of Brigands who had surrendered or been taken since the 4th of July, amounted to 725; the number of Charibs to 4633, including women and children.—The whole loss of his Majesty's forces, under the command of major-general Hunter, in the island of St. Vincent, since the commencement of the Charib war, amounted to thirty-five rank and file killed, and ninety-six wounded.

AMERICA.

A dispute of a very serious nature appears to have taken place between the French Republic and the United States of America. M. Adet, the French minister at Philadelphia, on the 27th of October, transmitted to the secretary of state of the United States a public manifesto, stating, on the part of the French Republic, the grounds of complaint.

This ambassador lays it down as a rule with his Republic, that her flag will treat the flag of neutrals in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English. He then hints at the connivance which the Americans have frequently given to the English when they have seized ships bound from America to France:—that in the year 1795, Mr. Jay was ordered by the United States to remonstrate with the English on this subject, which created a hope that the grievance would not be repeated, and, therefore, the French Republic ordered her flag to respect the American vessels. The Committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe that this open and liberal conduct would determine the United States to use every effort to put a stop to the vexations im-

posed upon their commerce to the detriment of the French Republic. They were deceived in this hope, for the French Government now finds itself, with respect to America, in circumstances similar to those of the year 1795; and if it sees itself obliged to abandon, with respect to them and neutral powers in general, the favourable line of conduct they have hitherto pursued, and to adopt different measures, the blame of which would fall upon the British government, it is their conduct the French Government has been obliged to imitate.

The French ambassador concludes this paper with hoping, that the government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always respected.

Dec. 9.—A fire broke out at New York, which consumed nearly 70 dwelling houses and warehouses. The warehouses being of wood, and containing large quantities of spirituous liquors, added greatly to the rapidity and extent of the flames. The loss of property is immense.

The town of Savannah, in Georgia, experienced a similar calamity on the 26th of Nov. which destroyed 300 houses; and smaller fires also broke out in Baltimore and Maryland.

HOLLAND.

In the sitting of the Batavian Conven-

tion, of the 23d of December, a letter from Admiral Lucas was read, relative to the capture of the Dutch fleet at the Cape of Good Hope, by the English.

The Dutch Admiral relates the facts relative to this business nearly in the same manner as the English Admiral, till he comes to Saldanah Bay. On the 12th of August, he gained intelligence, while he was in the bay, that the English were between 9000 and 10,000 strong, and that a considerable part of that force was advancing towards the bay. He resolved immediately to sail away, but the fleet was in want of provisions and fresh water. In the mean time, on the 14th, 4000 or 5000 English troops arrived, who erected batteries on a height, and the Bellona began to fire with red hot balls. He adds, that he should then have immediately got under sail, had he not have been opposed by a strong squadron under the English Admiral. He then points out the manner in which he and his fleet were captured, and concludes with stating the bad dispositions of his men, who sang Orange songs, and were in fact in a state of mutiny; this mutinous disposition of his men, he observes, had as much influence in inducing him to capitulate, as the superiority of the English fleet.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
CATARRH	23	Dyspepsia	7
Peripneumony	4	Gastrodynia	7
Acute Rheumatism	5	Enterodynia	6
Inflammatory fore-throat	1	Colica Pictonum	2
Aphthous fore-throat	3	Obstipatio	3
Otalgia	1	Diarrhoea	7
Enteritis	2	Worms	3
Malignant Fever	2	Scrofula	3
Slow Fever	1	Chlorosis	6
Hooping-Cough	4	Menorrhagia	2
Measles	6	Prolapsus Uteri	1
Scarlatina Anginosa	1	Fluor Albus	2
Small-Pox	5	Mammary Abscess	2
Hæmoptoe	2	Schirrous Ovary	1
Hæmatemesis	1	Schirrous Liver	1
Hæmaturia	1	Gravel and Dysury	6
Acute Diseases of Infants	8	Thrush	3
		Shingles	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnoea	30	Porrigi	2
Pulmonary Consumption	14	Itch	3
Chronic Rheumatism	8	Boils	1
Lumbago	2	Prurigo	1
Asthenia	7	Intertrigo	1
Dropsy	4	Leprosy	1
Oedema puerperale	1	Purpura	1
Paralysis	2		
Cephalæa	5		
Hydrocephalus	1		
Epilepsy	1		

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quartan	1
Hæctica Adolescentium	2
Hæctica Senilis	1

The

The quick and irregular interchanges of frost, snow, and rain, during the present month, have been productive of coughs, catarrhal fevers, internal inflammations, and an aggravated state of *pneumonia pulmonalis*.

Several persons, in the decline of life, have died suddenly, from a violent attack of catarrh, or the *peripneumonia notha* of Sydenham, attended with a quick fluttering pulse, great difficulty of breathing, pain and oppression of the chest, head-ache, vertigo, or slight delirium; the cheeks being, at first, red and flushed, as SYDENHAM remarks, but presently becoming livid and bloated. Under these circumstances, a large effusion of lymph usually takes place, into the cavity of the chest and pericardium. Blisters, diaphoretics, gentle purgatives, and preparations of squills, seem to be the remedies which afford most certain alleviation. Bloodletting is inadmissible: of those who have been bled, at any period of the disease, I scarcely ever recollect to have seen one survive; and am convinced, that Dr. SYDENHAM's mode of practice, in this complaint, would be almost universally destructive.

The death of one patient was accelerated, in consequence of the alarm and confusion occasioned by the dreadful fire at Mr. Meux's brewhouse, near which he resided.

Young persons, more especially females, are sometimes affected with the above species of *peripneumonia*; and have often so great a degree of dyspnea, that they cannot lie down in bed, or take any sound sleep, for many successive nights: the pulse is feeble, and very quick, there being not less than 140 or 160 pulsations in a minute. In this disorder bleeding is equally fatal to the young and to those of an advanced age: young persons, however, in general, recover, if proper and early attention be paid to them.

The insidious appearances of this complaint sometimes lead unexperienced or careless practitioners into another error. The fur upon the tongue, after a few days, assumes a brownish colour: this circumstance, added to the state of the pulse, the loss of strength, and the absence of cough, suggests the idea of a malignant or putrid fever, if the attention is not directed to the heaving of the chest, and to the exciting cause of the disease.

The use of bark, wine, and aromatics, in such a case, it will appear evident, cannot be less pernicious than the

opposite mode of practice, by repeated bloodletting, strong purgatives, nitre, &c. so often fatally adopted by those who prescribe to the name of a disease, without sufficiently considering the state of the constitution affected with it.

The measles continue, in nearly the same degree as stated for the two preceding months. The scarlatina anginosa, and small pox, are still abating.

According to the London bills of mortality, there have died, between the 20th of December, and the 17th of January, of the measles, twenty-one; of the scarlet fever, three; of the small pox, ninety-seven.

In the general bill for the year 1796, it appears, that 307 have died of the measles; 3548 of the small pox; and 1547 in other acute diseases. On examining the bills of mortality, from the year 1628 to the present time, it will be found that at some periods a greater number has died of the small-pox, within twelve months; but that in 1796, the proportion of deaths from this complaint, to the whole annual mortality, has exceeded that of any preceding year. The only years in which the deaths, by the small-pox, amounted to more than 3000, were the following:

Total of Deaths.	By the Small-Pox.
In 1725, 25,523	3183, or 125 in 1000
1736, 27,581	3014, 100 ditto
1752, 20,485	3538, 172 ditto
1757, 21,213	3296, 154 ditto
1763, 26,143	3582, 137 ditto
1768, 25,639	3028, 128 ditto
1772, 26,053	3992, 153 ditto
1796, 19,288	3548, 183 ditto

From the report published by the committee of the Small pox and Inoculation Hospitals, it appears, that of those who take the disease casually, the mortality is in the proportion of one to six. It must be added, as a proof of the advantages of inoculation, that not more than one patient out of four or five hundred dies of the inoculated small-pox. The number of patients admitted into the Small-pox Hospital, from the 26th of September, 1746, to the 1st of January, 1796, has been 19,202: the number of patients inoculated within the same period, 29,890. During last year, 1506 were inoculated at the hospital, and only three out of that number died there. The number of patients admitted in the natural small-pox, was 480. As the hospitals are situated without the bills of mortality, their own register alone records the deaths which happen there, and which are according to the average above stated.

PUBLIC

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Jan. 26, 1797.

SINCE the payment of the dividends, at the beginning of this month, Stocks have gradually risen, in consequence of the ready-money which was brought to market. The purchases made in the 3 per cent. consols have been uncommonly numerous. Lottery Tickets, however, continue to fall, the market being greatly overstocked with them.

BANK STOCK, on the 3d of this month, was at 138; rose, on the 12th, to 140½; and was, on the 24th, at 143½.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were, on the 10th of

January, at 80; rose, on the 17th, to 81½; and were, on the 24th, at 82½.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 3d of January, at 71½; rose, on the 17th, to 72½; and were, on the 24th, at 73½.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 7th of January, at 53½; rose, on the 13th, to 54½; and have since gradually risen to 55½, at which price they left off, on the 24th.

LOTTERY TICKETS were, on the 24th, at 11L 17s.

The discount on the OMNIUM was, on the 24th, from 5 to 4½.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.]—At Leyton, Mr. Jones, wine-merchant of Elbow-lane, London, to Miss Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Richard Adams, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

John Bond, jun. esq. to Miss Margaret Eade, daughter of Jonathan Eade, esq. of Stoke-Newington.

At Mary-le-bone church, by the bishop of London, Charles Abbot, esq. M.P. for Helston, to Miss Gibbes, daughter of Sir Philip Gibbes, Bart.

At Mary-le-bone, Mr. John Ritson, of Arundel-street, Strand, merchant, to Miss Maynard, of Portland street.

William Berners, esq. of Bond-street, to Miss Rachael Allen Jarret, of Portland-place.

Benjamin Atkinson, esq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Judith Norman, of Cannon-street.

At Mary-le-bone church, Mr. Hudson, attorney at law, Furnival's-inn, to Miss Doncour, only daughter and heiress of Wm. Doncour, esq. builder, in Upper Cleveland-street, Marylebone.

Died.]—Mr. Edward Chaplin, of the Haymarket, builder.

Sir Benjamin Tibbs, late sheriff of the city of London.

At Highgate, Mrs. Cox, wife of Robert Kilby Cox, esq.

At his house in Cavendish-square, the lady of William Millbank, esq.

At his house, in Bartlett's-buildings, Benjamin Lyon, M.D.

At George White's, esq. at Newington-house, in Oxfordshire, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. John White, the wife of John White, esq. of Soho-square.

In his Majesty's Gaul of Newgate, Lord William Murray.

At her house St. James's-square, the Marchioness de Grey, baroness Lucas of Crudwell. She was born in 1723, married, May 22d, 1740, to Philip late earl of Hardwick; by whom she has left issue Annabel, born January 22d, 1751, married July 16th, 1772, to the late Alexander lord Polworth; Mary Jamaica, born February, 1756, married August 17th, 1780, to the late lord Grantham. By her

ladyship's death, the title of marchioness becomes extinct; the barony of Lucas goes to Lady Polworth.

Charles Mellish, esq. one of the commissioners of the stamps.

At Hampton Green, at the age of 26 years, after a severe and painful illness, terminating in a dropy, Luke Gardner, esq. of the kingdom of Ireland; by whose decease, a very large and valuable estate, in and about the neighbourhood of Dublin, devolves to his three sisters, as co-heiresses.

Much lamented by all his friends, Mr. Thos. Seddon, upholster, Dover-street.

In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Hitchman, widow of John Augustus Hitchman, esq. of Jamaica.

Suddenly, at his house, in Berners's-street, James Bradley, esq. secretary to the India Board Office, Whitehall, a place he had enjoyed for many years, with credit to himself and his employees.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, Richard Wright, esq. at the advanced age of eighty-two years, steward to the grandfather of the earl of Dartmouth, and till his death in that noble family.

At her house, in Argyle-street, Mrs. Mitford, widow of the late John Mitford, esq. of Newtown, in Hampshire.

At Richmond, Surrey, Miss Rees, eldest daughter of James Rees, esq.

At Walworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Townley, widow of Mr. Hammet Townley, formerly of Tower-street, hop-merchant.

At his house, at Hammer-smith, after a long life of usefulness, most sincerely lamented by his numerous friends, the rev. Morgan Jones, L.L.D.

Miss Sophia Garnier, of Conway-street Fitzroy-square.

Abroad, on his passage from Martinico to New York, lieutenant-colonel Andrew Ross, of the 21st regiment of foot.

Suddenly, of an apoplexy, at his house in Southampton-buildings, Mr. Edward Kimp-ton, surgeon, aged 21 years. The fate of this gentleman

gentleman affords a striking instance of the uncertainty of human plans and events: on the Wednesday preceding his death he was unanimously elected surgeon to the London Dispensary. In the pursuit of this station, those virtues and talents that called forth the zeal of his friends became known to an extensive circle, and he entered upon his office with the fairest prospect to himself, and the firm and flattering expectation of his supporters. It is reasonably conjectured that the exertion in his canvass proved fatally injurious. The Directors of Public Charities will, it is hoped, take warning from this case, so afflicting to humanity, and set an early and proper value upon modest merit, and not to subject it to pressure that cannot be sustained. The lustre of Mr. Kimpton's good name, the dawn of success that awaited him, his sudden and unexpected death, afford a lesson encouraging to virtuous conduct, and to industry in the acquirement of useful knowledge. Those, therefore, who were impressed with his worth, who deplore the loss of the object of their anxious hope, may derive consolation from the reflection that the example of his upright, though short life, may be useful.

In Air-street, Piccadilly, aged eighty-five, Edward Mason, esq. formerly secretary to the late duke of Cumberland.

In John-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Amy Filmer, sister to Sir John Filmer, bart.

The honourable Mrs. N. Boscawen, relict of the late D. Boscawen, brother to lord Falmouth.

Mrs. Burne, wife of Thomas Burne, esq. of Bedford-square.

At his father's house, in Grosvenor-square, John Stuart Wortley, esq. M.P. for Boscawen, and lieutenant in the Coldstream guards.

At Stoke Newington, in his 66th year, John Page, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

Joseph Bushnan, esq. comptroller of the city of London, at his country-house, Tottenham.

At his lordship's house in Portland-place, the right honourable lady Ranelagh.

Suddenly, at her house in Grosvenor-street, the dowager countess of Guildford; by her decease the ranger'ship of Bushy Park reverts to his Majesty.

Henry Pelham, esq. brother to the right honourable Thomas Pelham, secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

At Mr. Fowler's, at Battersea, Mrs. Anne Holland, late of Lowlayton, Essex, in the 84th year of her age.

After an illness of eight days, at his house near Fitzroy-square, Mr. Gainsborough Dupont, nephew to the late distinguished Gainsborough.

Mrs. Yerbury, wife of John Yerbury, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Moulsey, in Surrey, in the 89th year of his age, the rev. John Thomas, D.D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, upwards of fifty years, and Minister of Moulsey sixty-four years.

On Jan. the 13th, at the premature age of 22, Mr. John Geo. Cape, a native of the county of Leicester, late surgeon of the Earl of Oxford East Indianman. He was a young man of pre-

suming genius, and of considerable acquirements. His taste and knowledge in the fine arts rendered his company highly agreeable. His sprightly manners and amiable disposition render his death a severe affliction to all his relatives and friends. He had lately returned, in the the most perfect health, in the Earl of Oxford, to London, and while pursuing his anatomical studies, in the Borough, was attacked with a violent fever, which, in a few days, terminated an existence, the apparent dawn of an active and enterprising life.

On his late passage home from India, the vessel touched at Diamond Harbour, near to which the unfortunate Monro had been carried off by a tiger. It happened at this time that two adjacent villages were kept in continual alarm by one of these ferocious animals. Mr. Cape, however, and the third mate, Mr. Williamson, engaging a body of the natives to attend them, determined to go in search of him. Soon after they had sallied forth, Mr. Cape came upon him unexpectedly, as he lay basking in the sun in a field of standing rice. The tiger instantly sprung upon them, and a black man, at the side of Mr. Cape, fell a victim to his fury; alarmed, however, at the noise of the muskets and the yell of the people, the animal dropped his prey, and faced his assailants; but after the discharge of a few pieces, he set up a horrid roar, and walked leisurely into the under-wood. The poor man had his thigh bone stripped bare with one stroke of his paw, and was also so much injured in his head, that notwithstanding the immediate medical assistance afforded him, he died in a few hours. This tiger was considered as one of the largest in size which the natives had seen. In his haunt were found the remains of a bullock whom he had recently destroyed.

Additional Notice of the late Bishop of Exeter.

On the 12th of December, died, at Downes, near Crediton, in the county of Devon, the right reverend Dr. WILLIAM BULLER, lord bishop of Exeter; a prelate, whose moral qualities and talents, still more than his high rank and station, entitle him to an honourable distinction in the register of mortality. Born at Morval, in the county of Cornwall, in 1735, the son of John Francis Buller, esq. and Rebecca his wife, daughter of the right reverend Sir Jonathan Trelawny, lord bishop of Winchester; he was educated first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Oriel college, Oxford. In 1762, he married Anne, second daughter of Dr. John Thomas, lord bishop of Winchester. In 1763, he was collated to a piebend in that cathedral, and soon after named to be one of the deputy clerks of the closet to his majesty. In 1773, he was appointed to a canonry in the church of Windsor, which he resigned in 1784, on being promoted to the deanery of Exeter. From this deanery he was removed, in 1790, to that of Canterbury. In all these stations, as well as in the capacity of a parochial minister, he left the most honourable tokens of himself; in every place, as a most useful member of society,

Society, declining no duties, but strenuously and cheerfully exerting himself to fulfil all. In the year 1792, on the death of Dr. John Ross, of learned and worthy memory, he was advanced to the see of Exeter, with great satisfaction to a church and diocese who were anxious for his return, and whose experience of his eminent virtues and ability, afforded them the strongest assurances of finding in him a pious, vigilant, and affectionate pastor; and in this expectation they were not disappointed. Their only subject of regret is, that they were so soon deprived of his paternal care, and this at a period when much public benefit might still have been expected from his continued exertions, with equal zeal and prudence, to improve the service of parishes, and the condition of the inferior clergy. The dissolution of this excellent prelate (who was not more respectable in public than amiable in private life) may, it is feared, have been hastened by distress of mind, for the loss of three sons within a short period; the eldest of whom, the gallant colonel Buller, died in consequence of a wound which he received in the service of his country, in January, 1795.

Deaths Abroad.

On the 2d of May last, at Calcutta, in Bengal, after a few days' illness, Sir James Watson, kt. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Sir James was the son of a Presbyterian minister, who was for many years connected with a congregation of Protestant dissenters, in the borough of Southwark. He was educated for the ministry, at the academy, then at Mile-End, under the care of Dr. Cunder and Dr. Walker. When his academical studies were completed, he settled with a congregation at Golport, and officiated for some years its pastor. He there married a young lady of good fortune, either in possession or expectation. About the same time he entered himself at one of the Inns of Court, abandoned the ministry, and devoted himself to the study of the law. He was, in due course, admitted a barrister, received a diploma of Doctor of Laws, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In the exercise of his profession, he traversed the western circuit, and in consequence was chosen recorder of the borough of Bridport; and, about the commencement of Mr. Pitt's administration, its representative in parliament. His politics and those of his constituents were then in union. He, however, maintained his attachment to Mr. Pitt long after his constituents were led to entertain an unfavourable opinion both of him and of his measures. Mr. Watson (who had been appointed a serjeant) directed his views to the Supreme Court, in India, and long aspired to the office of a judge. In the pursuit of this object he was very zealous in his endeavours to attract notice at the India House, and uniformly devoted to the support of ministerial measures.

Upon the death of Sir W. Jones, to whom he must have proved a very unequal successor, he was appointed to the office of judge; but he died immediately after his arrival at Calcutta. What was the true cause of his death has not yet been ascertained; but the event was very unfortunate to a large family, that depended upon the attainment of an object which he had long pursued. His practice in this country was never very considerable; and as he had reason to expect the office of judge, when a vacancy occurred, he probably never paid much attention to it. His abilities were neither mean nor distinguished. He was never very assiduous in his application to business. Having one object in view, he laboured to attain it, by entering, on all occasions, with ardour, into India politics, and by an uniform support of the measures of administration. His natural disposition was amiable; and he appears to have been sincerely lamented at Calcutta.

In the West-Indies there have lately fallen victims to the sword and disease, no less than 216 British officers, among whom are Lieutenant-Colonels Malcolm, Innes, Riddell, Campbell, Whitwell, Ashton, Gamell, Baillic, Gilman, Scott, Hardy, Count de Billon;—Majors Edwards, Wilson, De Ravigne, Alcroft, Armstrong, Christie, Lakenwith, De Hellimer.

At Surinam, Thomas Christie, jun. Esq. late partner in the house of Moore and Co. Finsbury-square.

IRELAND.

The linen manufactures of this country have nearly attained the acme of perfection;—and the damask table linens of Ulster are not only in the first repute in the islands of Great Britain and Ireland; but are adopted by families of the first rank in every European country, as specimens of unrivalled elegance.

The most elegant ornamented devices in heraldry are now superiorly executed in the Irish linen loom, and our manufactures of cambric rival the most famed fabrics of Cambray.

The principle of Count Rumford's fire-improvements, extending to various important objects of domestic economy, the cure of smoky chimneys, the use of ovens and steam boilers, as a substitute for dressing meat by fire, is beginning to be generally acted upon in this country.

It is difficult to speak in terms of sufficient panegyric of the unanimity and spirit of loyalty which, on the late critical juncture, pervaded all ranks and denominations of Irishmen. The army, militia, yeomanry corps, &c. evinced the greatest gallantry, and a determination to march in quest of the invaders.

The Attornies' corps of Dublin have particularly distinguished themselves, and given a grand impulse of zeal and ardour to the whole national force.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE dean and chapter of Durham have lately added 20l. per annum to the incomes of each of the minor-canons, and 18l. 5s. per annum to ditto of each of the 8 singing-men; additions which make their present incomes, respectively, to exceed those of any similar appointment in the kingdom.

Witton castle, an elegant and magnificent structure, (just rebuilt, at a prodigious expence,) was lately destroyed by fire, only the outer walls being left standing.

The gentlemen who served on special juries, last assizes for Northumberland, generously agreed to give their fees, amounting to about 30 guineas, towards relieving persons confined for small debts, in Morpeth gaol: three persons were accordingly discharged by this act of humanity.

Through the exertions of a number of gentlemen, who have fitted up, feverally, at their own expence, houses that will accommodate the French ecclesiastics, (some 40, others 20, 10, &c.) the situation of those unhappy *strangers*, whom British benevolence has hospitably taken in, has been of late considerably ameliorated.

Married.—At Morpeth, Capt. Leeds, of the East Middlesex Militia, to Miss M. Sanderson. The rev. Dr. Price, prebendary of Durham, to Miss Sanderson, of Wimpole-street, London. At Chester-le-Street, by the rev. Mr. Nesfield, Mr. J. Wolf, surgeon, to Miss E. Wilson, of Charter's-haugh.

Died.—At Newcastle, J. Hedley, esq. frank even to bluntness in his manners, yet not a little respected for the inflexible honesty by which he was characterised in all his transactions. As a man and a magistrate he has left a good name behind him: nor durst destruction itself say to him when living, "Ill hast thou done." Mrs. Dixon. Aged 37, Mrs. Turner, wife of the rev. W. Turner; suddenly torn away from the nurture of an infant family, and from all those delights, the enjoyment of which, on earth, men call Happiness. Her premature fate is pungently regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintance. Mr. C. Robinson. Aged 97, Mrs. Greenwell. Mr. J. Elliott. Mrs. Hewitson. Miss Hamilton. At Willington, near Newcastle, Miss Wardell, a young lady not more distinguished for personal attractions, than for her mental accomplishments and amiable disposition. At Gatehead, aged 60, Mrs. H. Cowas. Aged 17, Miss Forster.

At Hexham, Miss M. Giles. Miss Bell. Aged 67, Mr. F. Stokoe, attorney. Aged 77, suddenly, Mr. J. Mason. Mrs. Saunders.

At Durham, Mr. J. Turbett: as he was walking in the street, some unknown person wantonly threw a snow-ball at him, which hit

with such force against the pit of his stomach, that he could only stagger to an adjoining house, where he instantly expired.

At North Shields, aged 24, Mr. T. Robson. Mr. P. Kennedy, agent to the Howdon Dock Company. Mrs. Lilly.

At Hurworth, Durham, of the scarlet fever, two sons and a daughter of major Colling, of the North Yorkshire Militia. The major had left them all in perfect health a few days before, when he set out to rejoin his regiment, at Colchester.

At Newton-le-Moor Hall, S. Cook, esq. At Newton-le-Moor, Mrs. Strother. Miss Hutton, of Sedgefield, Durham. At Brampton, Mr. F. Martin, surgeon, of great skill and dexterity in his profession. At Chichimin, aged 34, Mr. L. Tonic. At Fatfield upon Wear, Mr. A. Baker, faithman and fittage agent to the Beamish South-Moor Colliery. Mr. R. G. Galilee. At Broomhill, aged 97, Mrs. A. Pickering. Miss J. Wardle, of Whitburn. Mr. W. Walker, of Sunderland. At Stockton upon Tees, Miss J. Bell, respected while living and lamented when dead.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A number of new ships have been, lately built at Whitehaven, and the trade of that port, in this and other respects, is at present very flourishing.

Some disturbances took place lately at Whitehaven and Carlisle, when the parish officers were proceeding to carry into execution the militia supplementary act: about a thousand persons assembled, and burnt the parish-books, &c.

Married. At Carlisle, H. Cliff, esq. of Tavistock, Devon, to Miss Wilson.

At Workington, Mr. R. Wells, to Mrs. S. Cummins, widow. The bride and bridegroom had both entered their 63d year; the bride's maid had also just celebrated the 62d anniversary of her birth-day, and the bridegroom's man had reckoned "the tardy hours of time" to within a little of "threescore years and ten!"

At Castle Sowerby, by the rev. Mr. Denton, Mr. W. Johnston, of Kirklington, to Miss Ellwood. Mr. W. Robinson, of Lambfield, to Miss Ritson, of Dobie Hall, near Sebergham. At Crofs Canonby, Mr. Tisdale, public notary, of Belfast, Ireland, to Miss Steele, of Mayport. At Broomhill, Mr. Gattinger, to Miss R. Fraser, of Findrack. At Prestbury, by the rev. G. Mounsey, Mr. J. Goodfellow, to Miss M. Slack.

Died. At Carlisle, Mr. G. Brown. Mrs. Blamyre. Mr. M. Sinton.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Pattinson. Mr. T. Smith. Aged 64, J. Walker, esq. Mrs. Rothery. Mrs. Sawyer. Mrs. Bragg, a Quaker.

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At Workington, Mr. W. Gilliad. Aged 45, Mrs. Barns. 97, Mr. T. Bready. Mr. J. Calfon. Mr. J. Harrison. Mrs. S. Smith. Mrs. E. Young. Mrs. A. Williamson. Mrs. M. Harrison. Mrs. R. Fairlam. Aged 22, Mr. J. Elwood. At Seaton, near Workington, aged 81, Mr. S. Cragg.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. S. Black. Mrs. Major. Mr. J. Nicholson. Mrs. Wilkinson. At Ulverston, Mr. J. Fell, the oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Hodgson. Aged 45, Mr. J. Reah, of Hutton, Cumberland. At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. E. Batty. At Kirklington, aged 47, Miss J. Dures, a quaker. At Ulpha, aged 105, Mr. T. Jackson, a respectable yeoman, who was able to hold the plough till his hundredth year: he left, by three descents, a progeny of fifty-five descendants. At Kendal, aged 53, Mrs. E. Dickinson. Mrs. Robinson. At Egremont, Mrs. A. Benn. Mr. T. Golding. At Calthwaite, near Penrith, aged 72, Mrs. Dixon. At Brampton, Mr. F. Martin, surgeon.

LANCASHIRE.

A number of impositions and peculations have been, for some time past, practised in the town of Manchester, by the overseers of the respective parishes. According to a forcible and well-authenticated statement of facts, lately laid before the public, it is clearly shown that the parishes there have been, in many instances, most grievously imposed upon; and that the conduct of those hiring officers towards the poor of that town has been egregiously cruel and inhuman. This disclosure of parochial abuses satisfactorily accounts for the exorbitant poor-rates with which the public there have been burthened for some time past; and the author of the performance is entitled to the best thanks of his townsmen and the public, for the fidelity and zeal he has evinced, in tracing and collecting a series of such atrocious barbarities and impositions of office. One great source of these evils is attributed to the overseers not keeping their accounts fairly, and not producing them at regular and stated periods, for public inspection. Their statements should be kept as clear as those of mercantile houses, and published every year; in which case impositions would be easily detected. Indeed, of late, a number of respectable lay payers of Manchester have expressed their wishes that an annual report of this kind might be printed: this proposal, however, for *certain weighty reasons*, has never yet been complied with.

Within the short space of a fortnight no less than eight children were burnt to death in Manchester and its vicinity; in most of these cases this disaster arose from the children having been left alone.

The Manchester Agricultural Society have offered a premium of five guineas, to be given at their next annual meeting, for the *BEST* model of a BRICK, *designed solely for the purpose of draining land, and not applicable to any of the general purposes of building.*

Married.—At Liverpool, Captain Dawson to Miss M. Willson. By the rev. Mr. Houlman,

Mr. J. Roberts to Miss M. Orton. By the rev. Mr. Rophledge, Mr. J. Williams to Miss A. Rogerfon. By the rev. Mr. Houlman, Mr. N. Megrow to Miss A. Millington. By ditto, Mr. T. Walthew, jun. to Miss M. Lyon. Mr. R. Riding, attorney, of Prestcott, to Miss Downhill, of Huyton. At Warrington, N. Milner, esq. of Moor, in Cheshire, to Miss Gauley, of Longford-Hall.

Died.—At Manchester, Mr. J. Willson. Mrs. Haworth. Mr. J. Barkley. Mr. J. Barker. Mrs. Brownson. Aged 36, Miss M. Imms, of unaffected piety and modesty. Aged 75, Mrs. M. Lightbound, exemplary by a life of true christian devotion. After a long illness, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Dixon. Lieut. J. Briefley. Mr. Booth. Mrs. Shaw. Aged 60, Mr. R. Axton. Mr. T. Rimmer. Mr. J. D. Meredith, a young gentleman whose virtues and amiable qualifications had not yet arrived at meridian splendor. His death proves an irreparable loss to his relatives and friends. Mrs. Borral. Mrs. Howard. Mrs. Dawson. Mr. W. Moreton. Mr. J. Richardson. Near Manchester, Mrs. Brundrett. Mr. J. Forster.

At Liverpool, Mr. C. Neetham. Mr. Fisher. Miss M. Fearon. Aged 24, Miss White. Mrs. Frost. Aged 74, Mrs. E. Magee. Mrs. Moss. Aged 74, Mr. G. Cunliffe. Mrs. E. Berry. Aged 51, Mr. R. Middleton, merchant.

At Tarporley, aged 75, Mr. J. Walley. W. Patrick, a negro, for 30 years an honest and faithful servant of W. Gregfon, esq. of Everton. At Newchurch, in Rossendale, Mrs. Taylor. At Lancaster, Mr. J. Chantley. Mrs. Dodson. At Blackburn, aged 63, after a tedious and painful indisposition, borne with great patience and fortitude, Mrs. Bolton. Mrs. Ellinthorp. At Rusholme, Mr. R. Wood, an amiable and worthy young man. Sir R. Juxon, bart. of Rufford Hall. N. Hyde, esq. of Ardwick, a gentleman possessed of pleasing affability of manners, and a liberal benefactor to his indigent neighbours. Near Littleboro', Widow Wyld, with the character of a good wife, a good mother, and a good friend. Mr. R. Charlton, of Ardwick. Mr. J. Lonsdale, of Haslingden. Mr. G. Wood, of Strangeways. At Preston, Mr. R. Loxton, attorney. Mrs. Stapleton. Mrs. Crane. At Barton upon Irwell, Mr. J. Chadwell, sen. Mr. W. Latham, of Dean Head, Ripington. Aged 94, Mrs. Rainsford, of Chorley. Mrs. A. Hopwood, of Rhode Green, near Middleton. Mr. B. Holworth, of Chapel Walks.

YORKSHIRE.

Some very material alterations and improvements are about to be set on foot in the city of York, under the sanction of the mayor and commonalty. It is intended to pull down the present Ouse bridge, and all the avenues, on both sides, leading to it, and to build a *new bridge of iron*, with one principal arch in lieu of three; or otherwise a new bridge of stone, of the width of 35 feet within the parapets. The streets contiguous at each end are to be widened.

ed 40 feet, and the lower parts to be raised, so as to make the ascent and descent easier. To effect this purpose, all the buildings, gardens, &c. adjoining to the avenues, are to be purchased, and on their site new houses are to be erected, on a correct, uniform plan. Mr. Burdon, who possesses a patent for building iron bridges, is to be forthwith treated with, &c. The principal and interest of the money to be expended (estimated at 30,000*l.*) are to be liquidated by a toll on foot and other passengers, &c. till the whole sum is discharged, and then to cease. To promote this desirable work, the corporation of York have agreed to suspend, provisionally, their present tolls for coals and other articles, and also to contribute 400*l.* annually till the whole undertaking shall be completed.

At Northalerton, lately, a turnip being cut open, a gold ring was discovered in the centre of it. The ring had been lost 15 years ago, by a lady who lived on the premises, to whom it was now fortunately restored.

A great number of ship owners and merchants, in this and the adjoining counties, are so uneasy at a late decision of the court of King's Bench, which renders them responsible for the loss or damage of goods committed to their care, that, after different meetings on the business, they have agreed to petition the legislature for a new law to release them from such obligation.

Married.—At Guiseley, the rev. R. Hammeton, of Hipperholm, to Miss Harrop, of Holmforth. Mr. G. Jackson, of —, near Rippon, to Miss L. Lumley, of Ofgoodby. The rev. T. H. Fowle, M. A. of North Otterington, to Miss Tanfield, of Cartthorp, near Rippon. At Thorn, by the rev. J. Dixon, Mr. M. Pilley, of Lincoln, to Miss A. Staniland. At Methley, near Leeds, by the rev. J. Bailey, Mr. R. D. Askam, of Knottingley, to Miss Nalson. At Wakefield, by the rev. Dr. Bacon, F. Maude, esq. of Gray's Inn, London, to Miss Nettleton. At Hutton-Roof, by the rev. M. Sedgwick, of Manfergh, Mr. J. Smith, of Hale, near Kendal, to Miss Slater. Dr. Miller, organist, of Doncaster, to Miss Lloy, of Tuxford. Mr. Walth, of Tickhill, surgeon, to Miss Outwith, of Harworth, near Eveson.

Died. At York, aged 79, Mr. J. Threackston, coroner of the county. Mrs. Hardisty. Mr. J. Tate. In the Castle, John Wilkinson, a Quaker, who, with seven others, was committed to that prison upwards of twelve months ago, under an exchequer process, for refusing to pay tythes. The prosecution was instituted at the suit of the rev. G. Markham, vicar of Carlston, (W. R.) and who possesses, exclusive of that preferment, a rich benefice in Cheshire. It was partly with a view to the relief of these unfortunate sufferers that the benevolent ADAIR has preferred his bill, now pending in parliament; and we cherish the honest hope that the survivors may yet live to profit by his philanthropy. Aged 53, Mr. W. Hodgson, a gentleman well known for his exploits on the

turf. Mrs. Johnson. Aged 56, Mrs. Wrangham. At Scarborough, the rev. C. Burgh. Mr. R. Wilton. At Scalby, near Scarborough, aged 84, Mr. T. Craven. Mr. P. Mackintosh. At Leeds, Mr. B. Randall. Mrs. Hotham. Mr. Reed, acting governor of the Infirmary, a station for which he was peculiarly qualified, by that zeal for the public good, and that warmth of social affection, which formed so leading a trait in his character. Mr. S. Whalley. Ann Driver, mother, grand-mother, and great grand-mother to 108 children, of whom 92 are now living. Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. Hodgson. Mr. Crooks, schoolmaster. Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Asquith. Mr. Goodrick. Mrs. B. Benson, of Armley, near Leeds. Aged 61, Mr. Z. Wilkinson, of Osmondthorp, near ditto.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Newton. Mr. S. Bramhall. Mr. J. Woodcock. Miss Wilkinson. Miss Healey. Mr. Phazant.

At Hull, Mrs. Wide, wife of capt. W. who in the short space of one month has had to lament the loss of a father, a wife, and a child. Aged 27, Mr. W. Temple, printer.—To those who can appreciate *MÉRIT*, by genuine *worth of character*, and not by those tinsel distinctions which glitter only in the imaginations of little minds, it is sufficient to say, that Mr. T. was a most valuable member of society, and one whose constant study and endeavour it was to bless and meliorate the circle in which he moved. Mrs. Lee.

At Doncaster, Mr. Oldfield. Mr. Arnold. At Stokesley, Mrs. Romans. At Lowrow, (N. R.) aged 73, J. Parke, esq. a gentleman very charitable to the neighbouring poor, and deservedly esteemed for the strict honour and punctuality which uniformly marked his dealings. At Givendale, aged 56, Mrs. Singleton. At Poppleton, aged 21, Mr. A. Fothergill. At Bedale, the rev. R. Clarke, rector of the living, worth 1400*l.* per annum. At Norton, near Malton, Mrs. Taylor. At Kiveton Hall, the seat of the duke of Leeds, aged 70, Mrs. Milner, housekeeper in the family upwards of 50 years. Near Beverley, R. Jefferson, who from eccentricity of character, was generally known by the nick-name of "Bobbera of Molefworth." Sixty guineas were found concealed in the floor, at the foot of his bed, which he had bequeathed to a young woman who attended him, and who went by the name of "Bobbera's wench." At Beverley, aged 55, Mr. W. Staveley. Mr. P. Harrison, of Killing-Hall, near Ripley. At Plumpton, near Wetherby, aged 53, Mr. J. Cullingworth; he spent his life in strict conformity to *religious* as well as moral duties, and possesses a number of amiable qualities in a more than common degree. At Brighouse, Mr. W. Crocley, engineer to the Rochdale Canal. At Kirby Lonsdale, Mr. E. Batty. Mr. B. Milnthorpe, of Arthington, near Otley.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Smallpage. Mrs. A. Brookes. At Whalley, aged 65, Mr. Itherwood; also, a few days afterwards, aged 62, Mrs. I. Mr. J. Dufon, of Bradford.

[The late T. Hutchinson, of Harrowgate, M.D. F.A.S. was an useful man in the line of his profession. He had, in the course of many years' experience, made a number of acute observations on the nature and efficacy of the Harrowgate waters; so that his loss will be severely felt by those who are obliged to have recourse to the Spa. In other respects, he was a man of taste and literature; had made an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, and possessed a well-furnished museum, which was ever open to the inspection of the virtuous and antiquary.]

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Works of considerable importance have been commenced, and are carrying on, for improving the out-fall of the river Welland, and for more effectually draining the fenny grounds contiguous. The sum of 10,000l. has been already collected for this purpose.

The late annual ball at Lincoln, instituted for the encouragement of stufts, &c. of the Lincolnshire manufactory, was more numerously attended than even that of the year preceding.

Married.—Mr. E. C. Holgate, of Thornton Curtis, to Miss D. Ansell, daughter of J. Ansell, esq.

Died.—At Lincoln, aged 100, Widow Robson. Aged 41, Mr. W. Bingham. At Stamford, Mrs. Cliphsham. Aged 24, at Burleigh House, near ditto, after lying-in, to the inexpressible surprize and concern of all acquainted with her, the right hon. the countess of Exeter. At Gainsboro', aged 84, of a mortification in his hand, in consequence of the bursting of a gun, Mr. R. Otter. Mrs. Chapman, of Holbeach. Mrs. Gill, of Pinchbeck.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The magistrates of Nottingham have lately offered a reward of five guineas on detecting and convicting any person who shall be found bringing counterfeit copper coin into the town.

The dissensions which for a great number of years past have agitated the borough of East Retford, have at length terminated, in consequence of a late decision of the Court of King's Bench, that *all bye laws shall be ipso facto invalid which take upon them to enact matters which CONTRADICT OR OPPOSE THE CHARTER.*

At a late election of common-council-men, for Nottingham, it was agreed upon by the candidates on both sides, very much to their honour, that the abuse of giving money, &c. as practised on former occasions, should be wholly relinquished.

Died.—At Nottingham, aged 63, Mr. T. Harby, a methodist itinerant preacher. He had travelled upwards of 40 years in this religious connection, and had undergone in former years many hardships and persecutions which he sustained with extraordinary meekness of temper. His life was distinguished by singular purity, and he preached three times on the Sunday which preceded his decease. His

last words were those of the Apostle, "I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith," &c. Aged 84, Mr. Movetty. Mr. L. Jackson. The rev. J. Bigsby, rector of St. Peter's. At Caddington, Mrs. Ashwell. At Newark, aged 74, Mrs. Newham. At Mansfield, aged 17, Mr. G. Bilsborough. At Halloughton, aged 77, Mrs. Stutevant.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At Derby, aged 59, Mrs. Ward. Aged 76, Mr. Rowland. Aged 92, Mr. B. Granger, steward of the corporation of Derby. Aged 48, Mr. T. Smith. Aged 61, Mrs. Beard. J. Barker, esq. of Edenfor. Mrs. A. Wilmot, of Spondon. Mr. J. Harper, of Etwell. Aged 40, T. P. Bonnel, esq. of Duffield. At Ashborne, Mrs. Frith.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—Mr. W. Leigh, jun. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Okill, of Dutton-Hall.

Died.—At Chester, Mr. Howell. Mrs. Sproston. Mr. W. Macready. Mr. Hawkins. Mrs. Nicholson, of Stockport. At Knutsford, aged 79, Mrs. Wright. Mr. S. Salisbury, of Tranmore. Mr. W. Higginson, of Tarvin. Near Congleton, aged 100, M. Wright, yeoman. He was, to the last, an entertaining and lively companion, and possessed, in a most extraordinary degree, the use of his mental and other faculties.

SHROPSHIRE.

Lately were discovered, at Cadwgan House, near Wrexham, four suits of iron armour, and the skeleton of a very large horse, deposited in a dry sandy soil, in the side of an artificial mound, within the ancient mural extent of the Castelline inclosure. One of the casques, or helmets, differs from the rest, and bears a striking resemblance to the iron bonnet of Bulkeley, on the tomb at Beaumaris. The armour was complete, in head-piece, gorgets, or safe-guards for the neck, an iron apron in front, with a cuirass for the back, annexed to the apron by hinges. The suits were evidently knightly, the hooks and hinges being extremely compact, and well executed. The position of the horse's head was singular, being placed on the coats of mail.—Cadwgan House stands on an elevation, on the terrace of Offa's Dyke, is a very ancient edifice, and was once ennobled by the residence of a succession of Welch chieftains.

A corn and flour warehouse has been lately established by the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, where corn is retailed by single strikes, and flour in pecks, for the accommodation of poor families.

Married.—At Pitchford, by the rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. P. Williams to Miss E. Swift. At Albrighton, by the rev. Mr. Lloyd H. L. Galabin, esq. of Fenchurch-street, London, to Miss Crump.

Died.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Dyas. Aged 82, Mrs. Tecce. Aged 71, Mr. J. Watkis, remarkable for the peculiar simplicity of his manners, and the integrity of his life. Mr. Bassett. Mrs. Botvyle. Aged 87, J. Powell, esq.

esq. of Worthen. Mr. Fowler, comedian; his body was taken out of the Severn, at Shrewsbury. He had trod the stage in the companies of Whitley, Miller, and Mihill, for upwards of 30 years. The approach of old age, for which he had made no provision, is thought to have deranged his faculties, and to have produced this catastrophe. He was not considered as a first-rate actor, but bore the character of an honest worthy man.—B. Williams, esq. of Eaton. Aged 82, Mr. T. Morral, of Whitechurch, Aged 89, Mrs. Faulknor. Aged 92, Mrs. Lightfoot. Miss Broome, of Onslow. At Hopehay, the rev. C. Tucker, 40 years rector of the parish; he was profoundly learned, and bore a high character for justice and integrity. At Waters Upton, Mrs. Beech. Mrs. Smith, of Bridgnorth. At Worfield, aged 78, Mr. T. Bennet, parish clerk; of seven vicars that have lived there since the reformation, it is singular that Mr. B. has served under four of them. Near Ellefmere, Mrs. A. Mason.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Grand Trunk Canal Company have agreed to widen their canal, so as to admit the navigation of river boats, in that part of the line which extends from Fradley Heath to the tunnel at Hare Castle.

The magistrates of this county, at the last quarter sessions at Stafford, published a number of salutary regulations, with a view to prevent and suppress drunkenness.

Married.—At Litchfield, after a courtship of thirty years, A. Newton, esq. to Miss S. Nott. At Newcastle under Line, Mr. Haywood, aged 70, to Mrs. Bennet, aged 75. This is the *fourth* time that this blest couple have offered their mutual vows at the altar of Hymen.

Died.—At Blythfield, the hon. Miss Bagot, daughter of lord B.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A number of LADIES of Leicester have formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of administering relief to *desitute female emigrants*; objects really deserving of compassion and charity. The ladies of Hinckley have followed this praise-worthy example.

The Leicester Agricultural Society have offered, for the ensuing year, a premium of 10 guineas, for clearing effectually and economically a stated quantity of land from ant-hills. Ditto for the most satisfactory information relative to disposing advantageously of the soil of such ant-hills. Ditto for the best estimate of the comparative advantages between horned cattle and horses in plowing, drawing, &c. and other prizes, of 5, 3, and 2 guineas value, for the best management of cattle, teams, &c. They have also adjudged a number of premiums, of 4, 3, and 2 guineas each, to different claimants; one for a faithful servitude of 40 years' duration!

Married.—A. Caldecott, esq. of Stretton Hall, to Miss Marriott, of Cottisback.

Died. At Leicester, Mrs. Harris. Aged

68, Mrs. Valentine. Aged 69, Mr. J. Lewis, mace-bearer to the corporation, an office which he discharged with credit to himself, and advantage to the corporation. For some years of late before his death he had been incapacitated in some measure from fulfilling the duties of his function; the salary, however, was generously paid him. Mrs. Cotchett. Mrs. Guttridge. Mrs. Alsop. Mr. W. Eames.

At Keyworth, aged 93, Mrs. Harly, many years a governess to a boarding-school of young ladies. At Melton Mowbray, aged 25, Mrs. Wainer. Miss Gibbons, endeared to her acquaintance by the engaging suavity of her manners. At Castle Donnington, Mr. Widowson. At Loughboro', Mrs. Kirkland, relict of the late Mr. K. formerly bailiff of the corporation of Leicester. Mr. Scamp, of Belgrave.

At Lutterworth, aged 8c, Mr. Higga. Aged 76, Mrs. Murphy. At Market Harboro', Mrs. M. Major. Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. A. of Leicester, and youngest daughter of T. Fisher, esq. of Castle Donnington, eminently pious in her life, attentive to every social duty, and remarkably affectionate and courteous. Often has she made the heart of the widow and orphan to rejoice.

RUTLAND.

Died.—The rev. Mr. Robinson, of Glaston. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The corporation of Cambridge have tendered gratuitously to the heirs of the late Sir George Downing, bart. their option of two grants or parcels of land, whereon the new DOWNING COLLEGE is to be erected. The latter is an extensive piece of ground, comprehending 15 acres of land, situated to the south-east of the town, beyond Emmanuel College; the other is contiguous to the Castle, at the north-end of the town.

Died. At March, Isle of Ely, aged 103, Widow Griffiths. At Linton, aged 89, Mr. T. Talbot, attorney. Aged 96, Mr. R. Taylor, of Histon. Mr. T. Page, of Ely.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The barracks, with their extensive appendages, which are now erecting at Yaxley, (in the form of an oblong square,) cover about 40 acres of ground, and will be fully adequate to the reception of a body of 6000 men.

Died.—At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Stephenson, clerk of the peace for the county: an excellent boon companion. The rev. T. Stafford, rector of Hemington Abbot, and of Upton cum Coppingford, and justice of peace. Mr. Bais, of Ramsay.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Some considerable estates have been bequeathed, by the late Sir Edward Nicols, bart. to be disposed of in benefactions to clergymen, incumbents on small livings, situated only within the county.

Married.—W. King, esq. of Merton, Lincoln, to Miss Hopkins, of Peterboro'. W. Lucas, esq. of Kimcote, to Miss E. Clark, of Swinford, Leicester. Mr. T. Ilett, of Kingston,

ton, Warwick, to Miss Crump, of Brackley. At Polebrook, near Oundle, the rev. T Thompson, to Miss Seward. H. Boulton, esq. of Cottingham, to Miss Isaac, of Stamford Baron.

Died.—At Oundle, aged 76, Mr. J. Selby. Aged 66, Mr. T. Sanderford, of Maxey. At Mears-Ashby, aged 54, Mr. F. Walker. Aged 70, the rev. E. Owen, rector of Southwick, near Oundle. Aged 70, Mrs. Woot, of Thorney Fen. At Chatson, near Cuffe Ashby, Mr. Green. A cottager, near Mr. G's house, having been missing for ten days, was discovered lying dead on his bed; Mr. G. being the first who entered the chamber, imbibed the putrid effluvia, was instantly taken ill, and died in the space of ten days. At Peterboro', C.W. Reynolds, c. lieutenant, in the 1st division of Marines.

WARWICKSHIRE

Married.—Mr. J. Proffitt, of Aldridge, to Miss Blower, of Birmingham. At Birmingham, Mr. R. Court, of Stourbridge, to Miss Church, of Cirencester.

Died.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Harrison. Aged 79, the rev. S. Blyth, for near 50 years minister to a dissenting congregation. Mr. F. Meacham. Aged 66, the rev. T. Price, M.A. rector of Caldecote, and master of King Edward's free Grammar School, in Birmingham; a clergyman distinguished for the moderation of his sentiments, and his profound and critical learning. He was, in brief, learned without pedantry, and devout without bigotry. Mrs. J. Mosely. Mrs. Greatrex. Mr. T. Morgan. Mrs. R. Tindall. Mrs. Anderton. Mr. W. Pearce. Mr. Bolus.

At Warwick, Mrs. E. Cockbill. At Austrey, Mr. G. Simms. Miss E. Pargetter, of Cradley. At W. Broomwich, Mr. B. Brett. At Duddeston Farm, near Birmingham, Mrs. Wilson. Mr. W. Bradshaw, of Prior's Martin. Mr. A. Gravenor, of Coventry. At Middleton, Mrs. Sadler. At Tividale, Mrs. M. Cox.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Married.—At Fakenham, Mr. J. Eades, aged 56, to Mrs. Trier, aged 98. Wonderful to tell, the old lady settled her estate on the children she still expects to have by her present husband. The rev. G. Shelton, vicar of Cleve Prior, to Miss M. Stevenson.

Died.—At Worcester, Mr. T. Hurdley. Mr. Perrins. Mrs. E. Sterry. Mrs. E. Done. Mr. E. Andrews. Mrs. Hodges. Mr. J. Maurice. Mrs. Shipley, of Broomgrove. Mrs. Douglas, of Salwarp. Mrs. Wothington, of Stourport. At Alcester, Mr. J. Ford, a Quaker. At Little Malvern, the rev. Mr. Williams. Mr. F. Lightband, of Holt. Mrs. Higgs, of Hartlebury.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Married.—At Bromyard, J. H. Jones, esq. to Mrs. Freeman.

Died.—At Hereford, Mr. W. Thackwray. Aged 34, Mrs. Williams. Aged 98, Mrs. Price, long eminent for the benevolence of her disposition, and her practice of Christian piety. Aged 95, Mrs. Trehearn. Near Hereford, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Yates. At Brockmanten, G.

Dale, esq. At Kington, Mrs. Hare. At Llangan, aged 105, M. Davies, widow. She could read the smallest print without spectacles, till within a few weeks before her death; and enjoyed a cheerful old age in the use of all her faculties. At Hentland, Mrs. M. Bennet, a kind benefactress to the indigent. At Much-Marele, Mrs. M. Chambers. At Leominster, aged 82, Mrs. E. Thomas, and Mrs. Vale. Mrs. Pritchard, of Barafree-Court. Mrs. Gregory, of the Bog-Mines.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

The Monmouthshire Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, at Usk, offered premiums, of two guineas each, to any man or woman who shall shear the greatest number of sheep in the neatest manner, at the next shearing season; also of one guinea each, for the second best performance of ditto; and half-a-guinea for the third best. They also awarded a premium of six guineas to a claimant for the best crop of potatoes hoed and kept clean, five guineas for the second best ditto, and three for the third.

Died.—At Monmouth, Mrs. Tanner. L. Edwards, esq. of Talgarth.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Married.—Mr. E. Shepherd, of Uley, Gloucester, to Miss Durke, of Breckon, Worcester.

Died.—At Cirencester, Mrs. A. Webb. Miss E. Aldridge, of Stroud. At Gloucester, Mr. G. Gibbs. Mrs. Saunders.

OXFORDSHIRE

Married.—The rev. H. Geary, chaplain of of Christ Church, Oxon, to Miss Watton, of Sandford.

Died.—At Oxford, Mrs. S. Smith. At Newington House, Mrs. John White, of Soho-square, London. At Woodstock, Mr. T. Morris, well known in that district as a fox-hunting sportsman. Mr. W. Baylis, of Hen'ey. At Abingdon, Mr. Powell. At Bampton, Mrs. M. Fox, a dutiful wife, a tender parent, and a kind neighbour. Mrs. Dolley, of Coggs. Mrs. M. Hearn, found dead through the inclemency of the weather, near Oxford. Mrs. Allen, of Hendred.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Married.—C. Thompson, esq. of Round Copse, to Miss A. Smith, daughter of M. S. esq. Major, of the Tower of London.

Died.—Mrs. S. Hurst, of Newton Blossomville.

BEDFORDSHIRE

A very great number of weekly allowances which the late Mr. Whitbread had paid for many years before his death, to poor aged persons at Bedford, and the adjoining villages, are generously continued by his son, the present Mr. Whitbread.

Died.—At Bedfordshire, Mr. W. Langley. Mr. E. Deverell, of Leighton Buzzard.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Died.—At Sawbridgeworth, aged 80, the hon. Mrs. Boscawen, sister-in-law to the late gallant admiral B.

ESSEX

ESSEX.

Died.—W. Deane, sen. mayor-elect of Harwich. At Colchester, Capt. Perkin, adjutant to the North Yorkshire Militia. Mr. Bullock, surgeon, of Chelmsford. Mrs. Hedgley, of Abridge. Mrs. Brooks, of Boreham. Mr. J. Philpot, of Gallay-wood Common. At Cooperfall, J. Cheveley, esq. barrister, and justice of peace. This singular character exceeded in various instances of parsimony, the late J. Elwes, esq. Aged 20, of a paralytic fit, Miss F. White, of Great Saling.

NORFOLK.

The holding of the Lent assizes is to be removed from Thetford, which lies in a corner of the county, to Norwich.

Died.—At Norwich, Mrs. S. King. Mrs. C. Hogan. Mr. W. Yall-p, Clerk of the Market. Mrs. Southern. Mr. C. Fearman, father of the Common Council. Mrs. Wilcocks. Mrs. Bokenham. Mrs. R. Harmer. Mr. Dye. Mrs. E. Brewster; in whose character, integrity and benevolence were prominent traits. Mrs. Havers. Mr. S. Briggs, the last surviving members of a society of Herbalists, who laudably passed many of their leisure hours in the study and gathering of plants, and were the first to cultivate and propagate the Rhubarb-plant in this country, which they effected to successfully, as to rival, in colour, flavour, and medicinal virtues, the roots of the Russia and Turkey kind. Aged 78, Mr. P. Holt, the Dean's verger. Mr. Bevis. Aged 71, J. Hardy, gent. Mrs. King. At Wymondham, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Forster. At Yarmouth, Mr. E. Crane, Mr. G. Hurry, merchant, and Mr. J. Symonds, jun. At Swaffham, Mrs. Fuller. At East Dereham, Mrs. M. Unwin. Mrs. Carter, of Hardingham. At Attleborough, Mrs. P. Cockell, and Mrs. M. Grubb. Mr. C. Poppey, of Costessey. At Lynne, Mr. R. Newman. At Diss, Mrs. Brown. On All-hallows Plain, Mr. R. Wright, who submitted, with meek passive fortitude, to adverse circumstances; he was diligent in business, and ever evinced a disposition to relieve the afflicted and poor, as far as his situation and circumstances enabled him. At Bingham, Mrs. England. At Weston, Mr. Man. At Burnham Thorp, Mr. N. Howard. Mr. P. Ransom, of Swanton Morley. Miss Cole, of Thetford, Mrs. Riches, of Stoke Holy Cross. Mr. S. Bennet, of Hareston. Mr. P. Bloy, of Walsingham. Mrs. S. M. Iveson, of Hingham. Mr. Martin, esq. of Newton. Mrs. Glover, of Sedgeford. Rev. T. Howes, M.A. rector of Fritton.

SUFFOLK.

Married. The rev. R. Dreyer, LL.B. rector of Wroughton, Bucks, to Miss Bonhote, of Bungay.

Died. Mrs. Plumer, of Dalham. Mr. G. Turner, of Creeting St. Peter's. Miss H. Syer, of Brettenham. Mrs. Goldsmith, of Fornham All Saints. At Bury, aged 104, A. Prigg, widow. Mrs. E. Spark. Mrs. Twist, of Icklingham. Mrs. E. Drury, wife of the rev. G. D. rector of Whitton. Mrs. M. Curtis,

of Lowestoft. At Ipswich, Mr. R. Clark. Mrs. Bantoft. Mr. E. Kerridge, late of Scut-ton Hall, near Ipswich. At Haddenham, aged 24, Mr. W. Gottherd. He was found frozen to death in the morning, after having been skaiting the day before, and having parted with his companions in good health and spirits. The rev. R. Nunn, rector of Hepworth and Hemmington. Mrs. Winn, of Bury.

SUSSEX.

In the extensive new barracks lately erected at Horsham, the beds are placed in niches, resembling brewing coolers, in two tiers, one above the other, on each side of the room. The fire-places are made of cast-iron, and the furnaces for boiling are on a new and curious construction, conformable to the plan of count Rumford, and are at once commodious, economical, and safe.

It is in contemplation to erect and establish at Lewes, a county infirmary and dispensary, which shall be capable of receiving and accommodating at least 50 patients constantly.

The herring-fishery on this coast has been productive, in an unparalleled degree, during the whole season; affording a very reasonable relief to a great number of indigent families.

The subscriptions to the Sussex Society, lately set on foot for an annual exhibition of bulls, heifers, and South Down sheep, have been of late considerably augmented, and the society meets with general encouragement.

It is in contemplation to improve the road from Brighton to London, by making a partial new road, of 20 miles in length, which will avoid the fatiguing hills of Ryegate and Clayton.

A plan of the new Sussex Infirmary and Dispensary lately submitted to a meeting of gentlemen, &c. at Lewes, having been approved of, measures are now taking to procure subscriptions, &c. throughout the county, for building or hiring a competent house, and for drawing up suitable regulations, &c. for effecting the purpose of the charity.

Died. At Ditchling, Mr. Fieldwick, school-maister. At Shoreham, Mr. J. Roberts. — G. Lum, esq. of Walburton, near Arundel. At Horsham, Mr. E. Lee. At Silfield-Place, Lady Sheffield.

KENT.

The works for the improvement of the fortifications at Sheerness are rapidly proceeding. A large tract of marshy ground has been lately inclosed for this purpose. The powder magazine is also to be removed to the Isle of Grain, and store and rope-houses are to be erected on the ground where the old ships stand.

The Kent Agricultural Society have offered premiums, of two guineas and one guinea each, to servants of both sexes, who shall have lived five years in husbandmen's families; two guineas each to labourers who shall have lived in ditto five years, and the same to cottagers who shall have reared six children by honest industry; also five guineas to the person who shall produce the best *turn-wrist* plough, so constructed

ed as to be fit for general use; also four guineas for the best cart stallion kept for covering in the county, and two guineas for the second best ditto; also four guineas for the best bull kept in Kent, and two guineas for the second best; also two guineas to any labourer in husbandry who shall have had in his possession five living flocks of bees, for five months prior to a time mentioned; one guinea and a half for the second in number, and one guinea for the third ditto; also four guineas for the exhibition of the best Romney-Marsh ram, and two ditto for the second best; and, lastly, two guineas for an exhibition of the best fleece of wool of a Romney-Marsh ram, grown in Kent, of a stipulated quality and quantity.

Married.—D. Walker, esq. senior captain in the 60th regiment, to Miss Ryan, of Hales Place, near Canterbury. Rev. H. Roper, rector of Charlton, to Miss Chamberlayne.

Died.—At Canterbury, Miss Starr. Mr. J. Underdown. Mr. H. S. Bown. S. Johnson, gent. Mr. W. Hadden, of Bredgar. Rev. P. Crompt, chairman of the quarter sessions of the western division of the county. At Hythe, Mr. W. Maxted. At Bobbing, Mrs. Goord. At Milton, next Sittinghorn, Mrs. Adams. At Whitstable, Mr. J. Thorp, of the company of Dredgers. At Birchington, Mrs. S. Neam. Mrs. Rigden, of Lenham. At Smeth, Mr. W. Elliott. J. L. Blackman, esq. of Farnborough. At Bromley, Mr. R. Booth. Mr. W. Coleman, schoolmaster, at Deal. At Hoath, Mr. W. Goldhinch. At Romden. E. Otway, esq. At West Wickham, P. Shepherd, esq. H. K. Bradford, esq. collector of the customs at Sandwich. At Dover, Mrs. Partridge, and Mr. R. Bradley. Mr. T. Powell, of Deal, who, from affluent circumstances in life, by a sudden reverse of fortune, was plunged into a state hardly above mediocrity; after which, his fortitude being unequal to the shock, "he pin'd in thought," and gradually declined in health. Mr. M. Comport, sen. of Cooling Castle.

HAMPSHIRE.

The company of the Portsmouth and Portsea fishery (although a recent institution) is actively supported by a great number of the inhabitants, and promises to ensure, ultimately, considerable success.

The shell of the king's house, at Winchester, built by order of Charles II, and originally destined for an occasional royal residence, has lately been repaired and fitted up, for the purpose of being converted into barracks.

At Boldre, near Lymington, a new poor-house has been lately erected, in which the ignorant are instructed, and many of the abandoned have been reclaimed. The children are trained up to industry and virtue, and are catechised, at stated periods, when the old people regularly attend.

Three hundred orphans or helpless children have been brought up to useful trades, &c. by the charitable society of Alens, at Winchester, since their first institution.

A new lodge for the fraternity of Freemasons was lately opened at Winchester.

To the disgrace of humanity and British jurisprudence, the savage practice of bull-baiting was lately announced, by the TOWN CRIER, in the streets of Winchester!!!

Died.—At Southampton, Mr. Balfour. Mr. J. Brisfaut, jun. a corporal in the West Yorkshire militia, so well beloved and so much respected, that a very unusual honour was paid to his memory; all the privates of the regiment, and all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, attending the corpse, in funeral procession, to the grave. At Winchester, Mrs. Dennis. At Portsmouth, Mrs. Collins, and Mr. C. W. Bedford, first clerk of the cheque at the victualling office. At Portsea, the rev. J. Pennington, of St. Peter's chapel, after a laborious life spent in the service of the church, yet not privileged to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*. At Botley Grange, the lady of E. Morris, esq. Mrs. E. Demery, of Hartford Bridge. Mrs. Shephard, of Lymington. At Itchenferry, Mrs. Hatton. P. Ewer, esq. of Bursledon. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 20, Miss Chapple; and at Yarmouth, ditto, aged 84, Mr. H. Devenish, who had lived on Thorley farm upwards of half a century, and acquired a handsome fortune by successful industry.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.—The rev. J. Bradford, master of Oakham School, Rutland, to Miss Angel, of Reading.

Died.—At Brixton Hill, aged 77, Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Hopkins, of Cholsey. Mr. J. Treacher, of Hurley. At Reading, Mrs. Symonds. Mrs. Vincs. Mr. Davies, minister of a Baptist congregation upwards of 30 years. The hon. and rev. W. Cadogan, vicar of St. Giles's, Reading. Mr. J. Cousins, of Speen.

WILTSHIRE.

The late Christmas festivities at Fonthill, the seat of Mr. Beckford, were celebrated with as hospitality that would have done no discredit to the noble spirit of our most magnificent ancient English barons. The fore part of the day was devoted to rural sports and exercises, as wrestling, running, playing at single stick, &c. and prizes were awarded to the most successful performers. On the lawn before the house, commodious booths were erected, for the accommodation of all the poor of the two Fonthills, Hindon, and several adjoining parishes, amounting to several hundreds; two bonfires, and 111 fires were made in the area, at which an ox and 10 sheep were roasted whole. About 400 gentlemen, and other parties, tradesmen and tenants of Mr. B. dined in the house. The number of spectators was about 10,000. Mr. B. closed the festivity by ordering 200 blankets, of the Salisbury manufacture, to be distributed among the neighbouring poor, with a load of fuel to each, &c.

On Jan. 3, part of that stupendous monument of antiquity, Stonehenge, was observed to fall, by some husbandmen who were ploughing

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near it; a remarkable concussion of ground was occasioned by the circumstance. Three of the five trilithons (or pairs of stones at the western end, with their impostes) of which the adytum of the structure originally consisted, fell flat westward, levelling also, in their descent to the ground, a stone of the second circle, that stood just in the line of their precipitation. The two other trilithons remain in their original position. One of the trilithons in the inner circle had long been observed to decline from its true perpendicular. The stones which fell were seven feet eight inches wide, three feet thick, and twenty and a half long, of which four feet and a half were always under-ground. On the top of these stones were semi-globular tenons, of eighteen inches diameter, made to fit mortices in a cap-stone, which is laid across them; that stone is sixteen feet in length, four feet nine inches in width, and three feet in thickness. From the lower end of the supporters being now exposed to view, their prior depth in the ground is satisfactorily ascertained, six feet. The destruction of any part of this grand oval is a circumstance to be regretted, as it contained the most gigantic materials of the whole structure. Repeated moisture, and particularly the rapid thaw which succeeded the late deep snow, hid, in all probability, sapped the foundation. No account is upon record of the falling of the other parts; and, perhaps, previously to this tremendous downfall, no alteration in the structure had taken place for the three last centuries. The impost, which is the smallest of the three stones, weighs about thirty tons; and does not appear to have received any injury by the fall.

Died.—At Salisbury, Mrs. Green. Mr. W. Bishop. Mr. J. Rogers. Mrs. A. M. Egerton. Mr. L. Chubb. Mr. T. Gibbons. Mr. W. Wewitzer, brother to Mr. W. of Drury-lane theatre. At East Knighton, Mr. E. Symonds, of Poole. At Marlborough, Mr. W. Coleman. At Amesbury, Mrs. S. Hixon. Mrs. Simmons, of Alderbury. Miss Lambert, of Boyton. At Trowbridge, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Cottle. Mr. Norman. Mr. T. Greenland. J. Edwards, esq. of Chalcot-house, justice of peace.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Lately, in the kitchen-garden of a gentleman at Gartmore, a number of carrots were pulled up, which weighed between four and five pounds each, exclusive of their green tops.

Mr. Palmer, Mayor of Bath, has published a second letter on the subject of his proposed subscription for discharging the interest and principal of the late loan, and to assist government in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society have announced a number of premiums, to be distributed at their next annual meeting, for inventing any new manure or compost; for a more cheap and useful scarificator; for making the best cyder; exhibiting the best swine; constructing the most simple and useful dung-cart; a new threshing machine, &c. They awarded, at their last meeting, several premiums, MONTHLY MAG. No. XIII.

of the respective value of ten guineas, five, three, and one, for an exhibition of the best ram, and of the finest ram's fleece; for experiments on drilling on turnips, and potatoes; for long and faithful servitude, and bringing up children without the aid of a parish. The Duke of Bedford obtained a prize of five guineas, for his exhibition of the finest fat sheep.

A correspondent of ROUTH'S *Bristol Journal* recommends, as a certain cure for the cancer or fly in turnips, to sprinkle lime-water over the ground, as soon as it shall be prepared for the seed; also to steep the seed in old urine, and to sprinkle the ground a second time with lime-water as soon as the plant begins to appear above the surface.

Lately, at Bristol, at the celebration of the anniversary of the late Mr. Colston's birth-day, the sum of 539l. 18s. was collected by the *Dolphin, Anchor, Graces!* and *Merchant Venturers* societies for that city, for the purpose of being distributed among necessitous families.

Married.—At Bristol, Mr. Witherington, to Miss Maynard. Mr. J. Perry, to Mrs. Brown.

Died.—At Bristol, Mrs. Roberts. Mr. Stephens. Mrs. Bannister. Mr. E. Hill. Mr. J. Pearce. Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Gooding. Miss A. Scopholme. At Bath, Major Gen. B. Eyres, in the service of the India Company. Mr. Anelly. Miss A. Monk, of Edmonton. Mrs. Halton. Mrs. Hannam. The Rev. E. Armstrong, dissenting minister, of engaging gentleness of manners, and benevolence of disposition. Mrs. M. Ifed, Mr. W. Mayo. S. White esq. J. Hamilton, esq. from the West Indies. Mrs. Page. Mr. Scudamore, Mr. A. Vickary, of Taunton. Mr. Penny, of Tiverton. At Keynsham, Mrs. Gawn. At Stanton Drew, Mr. T. Coates. At Willington, Mrs. R. Lippen-cott. At Chew Magna mills, Mrs. Reed. At Jacob's Well, Mrs. Comish. At Axbridge, Mr. L. West, attorney. At Hallowtrow, Mrs. Purnell. Mrs. Townley, of Norton. At Pill, Mr. G. Blackwell. At Dundry, Mr. Dyer. At Bedminster, Mr. Bell. At Crewkerne, Mr. Clarke, surgeon, a skilful practitioner in the line of his profession. At Shipton Mallet, Mr. E. Pullin. At the Hot Wells, C. Edwards, esq. of London. At Belmont, Mrs. Curtis. At Long Sutton, Mr. J. Pill. At Puxton, Mrs. A. Bailey, whose hospitable doors were never shut against the destitute stranger. Aged 84, the Rev. C. Budge, of Chewstoke. Rev. W. Barret, Rector of High-Ham. At Banwell, Mrs. Denmead. Miss Brice, of French-Hay, a young lady of transcendent merit; her virtues and accomplishments rendered her the delight and admiration of her friends and acquaintance; her life was one uninterrupted charm of goodness, condescension, and sympathy; and in her last moments, it was difficult to ascertain which shone the brightest, the triumph of her virtue, or the self-abasement of her humility.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.—At Poole, Mrs. T. West. At Warminster, Mrs. E. Galpine. At Lyncombe, the
M. Lawy

Lady of major Chester, late of the 33d. reg. At Dorchester, Mrs. Hawkins. Mr. Drew At Pulham, the rev. J. Parsons, rector for upwards of 52 years. At Bridport, W. Sloane.

DEVONSHIRE.

The works on the culm-pits, in the parish of Tavistock (recently discovered) are at length commenced, with the promise of great public and individual advantage. The culm already dug, proves to be of the best quality, and equal to that imported from Wales, either for the lime-burner or the maltster.

An asylum for lunatics on a charitable foundation, has been lately established at Exeter. Upwards of 1600*l.* have been already subscribed.

Lately, at Exeter, the workmen employed in digging a new vault in the cathedral, discovered, about two feet below the surface, covered with fine earth, a complete skeleton, put together with wires. On the occiput was this inscription, neatly and deeply cut: *Opera & studio Joh. Ritzeni & Godfr. Schleri, Germanorum, 1632.*

Married.—J. A. Wallinger, esq. of the East Essex militia, to Miss A. M. Gordon.

Died.—At Exeter, Mr. J. Vigurs. Mr. W. Coulson. Mr. Pickhard. Mrs. Symonds. Mr. Woolcombe. Mrs. Pullon. Mr. J. Gifford. Mr. J. Rocket, of Honiton. At Bodmin, aged 100, Mrs. M. Chapman; till with-

in a few days of her death, her memory was perfectly sound, and her appetite, taste, and smell, remarkably good; for the last 15 years, however, her eye-sight had entirely failed her. At Dunster, Mrs. M. Dodd, mistress of a ladies' boarding school for many years, with reputation. At Torr Abbey, the seat of G. Carr, esq. aged 84, Edward Seagel, who had served in the family 50 years, in the capacity of kind, with genuine honesty and integrity. T. Carpenter, esq. of Taverton, near Tavistock. At Kinglbridge, Mr. Wolreod. At Exmouth, Mrs. Elson.

CORNWALL.

Died. Aged 73, the rev. J. Lethbridge, of Launceston. Mrs. Stevens, of St. Ives.

SCOTLAND.

The North British Mullins have driven the India do. out of the American market;—indeed, the demand there for British goods in general is greatly increasing.

The river Clyde lately deserted its course, above the celebrated fall of Corra, leaving the channel below, for above four hours, almost wholly dry. This is the fourth instance of the kind which has occurred in remembrance; it has not been traced, however, to any satisfactory cause. It is conjectured that the waters have found some subterraneous passage.

Died.—The Hon. Ld. Dregon, one of the judges of the Court of Session.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

THE sudden and extreme changes which have taken place in the weather of this month, have done some damage among the late-sown WHEATS, that had not got sufficient hold of the ground; but not so in ch, perhaps, as to be of serious moment. The prices of this article remain, on the whole, nearly stationary, or rather on the decline. What is extraordinary, is the great disparity of prices between the Western and Northern districts. In some of the markets in Yorkshire, the price is near two shillings a bushel below that of some of the Wiltshire markets. Both of them are manufacturing counties: but, in the former, oats (which are low) are the staple food of the poor; while, in the latter, wheat is the main article of consumption. Beside, the markets of Bath and Bristol are supplied chiefly from this quarter.—The average price of all England is 54*s.* 11*d.*

The present mild state of the weather is singularly favourable to the BEAN culture, and we expect speedily to hear of the DIBBLES being got to work in the Vale districts.

The Price of WOOL is on the decline; owing to a check which has lately been experienced in the woollen Manufactures; but even under these circumstances, we fear, the decreasing number of aged sheep will not prevent its future rise: sheep slaughtered at eighteen or twenty months old, afford little wool to the clothier, and that of an inferior quality.

SMITHFIELD MARKET has this season been remarkably well supplied. The Norfolk and Suffolk supply, which is just commenced, promises to be very considerable. The consumption continues, however, to be so great, that prices are still on the advance, BEEF averaging 4*s.* and MUTTON 4*s.* 8*d.* per stone. The demand for Government continues to be from 500 to 700 head per week. In NEWGATE MARKET, Beef is sold from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* and Mutton from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*

The HOP MARKET is tolerably brisk.—Bags, East Kent, fell from 80*s.* to 112*s.* Pockets, ditto, 100*s.* to 126*s.*

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No. XIV.—FOR FEBRUARY, 1797.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, OLD LILLY, has very agreeably displayed his talent at prediction, and I doubt not, that the close of the year will give him the credit of more accomplished prophecies, than ever could be exhibited by his name-fake, with those renowned seers, *Wing* and *Partridge*, to boot. I do not pretend to see farther than he into the general scene of human affairs; but there is one particular department which he has but slightly touched upon, in which I presume to think myself qualified to make some addition to the history of the coming year. This is the state of *literary occurrences* which are to take place during its course; and if you, sir, will indulge me with a place in your next Magazine, I hope to convince your readers, that *Old Lilly* is not the only prophet in the present age, out of a mad-house. I shall imitate him in uttering my predictions with a clearness of language, that shall leave no doubt, after the event, whether they are really accomplished or not.

LITERARY PROPHECIES FOR 1797.

I discern in embryo three new tragedies, five comedies, and six musical entertainments, for the London Theatres. The tragedies will be splendid, stately, and abundantly loyal—they will be praised in the papers till nobody goes to see them. The comedies will be partly sentiment, partly farce; and two of them, at least, by the efforts of the actors for whom they are written, will be preserved from oblivion till the year 1798. The musical pieces will certainly expire with the almanacs.

A new imposition will be practised on the black-letter gentlemen with some success; but the hero, this year, will not be Shakespeare, nor will a six shilling book be written, after its detection,

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to prove that it ought to have been believed.

The controversy about the talents of women, which you, Mr. Editor, after setting on foot, so cruelly left in the lurch, will give birth to two bulky volumes, from a female pen; which will, at least, prove that lightness and vivacity are not, as has been supposed, characteristic of the writers of that sex.

The Oxford University press will this year be chiefly employed in printing catechisms for the use of French emigrants and their converts; yet some progress will be made in re-editing a German edition of a forgotten classic. N.B. Dr. Bradley's astronomical papers will *not* appear this year.

The alliance of church and state, and the consanguinity of *all* religions, will be ably supported by an eminent divine, in full prospect of a seat on the episcopal bench.

The political world will be thrown into a strange ferment towards the end of autumn, by an extraordinary publication of an extraordinary character, containing a renunciation of all former principles. I am sorry that the delicate nature of the subject obliges me, in this instance, to adopt somewhat of the ambiguous language of other prophets.

The elegant press of Bulmer will, this year, send forth a Collection of *the Puerile Poetry of England*; wherein the popular compositions of "Hey my kitten, my kitten;" "Jack and Gill went up the hill;" "There were three crows they sat on a stone;" and a variety of the like kind, will be carefully edited and illustrated with historical and critical notes, by a learned member of the Society of Antiquaries. Vignettes, head and tail pieces, and designs, by a lady of quality, as usual.

Two Pindaric Odes, by a hackney coachman; a Collection of Sentimental Sonnets, by a washer-woman; and an Epic Poem, in twenty books, by a printer's

ter's devil ; composed in types, instead of being committed to paper, will agreeably entertain the lovers of poetry.

An infallible method of cure for the yellow fever, which wants only a trial beyond the Atlantic to demonstrate its efficacy, will be communicated to the public by a young graduate from Scotland.

A new project of nutrition, by inhaling the gales of baker's, cheefsmonger's, and cook's shops, will administer food to the pneumatic speculators.

I see this moment on the road from Edinburgh, two bulky MSS. one, an absolutely new Theory of the Human Understanding ; the other, a Complete History of the Proceedings of one of the Provincial Synods ever since the Reformation ; but whether any bookseller will be found to undertake their publication, my art does not positively inform me.

A novel, by a lady, will make some noise ; in which the heroine begins by committing a rape, and ends with killing her man in a duel.

A Proposal for a Reform in Law-proceedings, published under the name of an eminent barrister, will greatly astonish the gentlemen of the long robe, and occasion much debate as to its authenticity, till a statute of lunacy taken out against the author will clear up the matter.

Lastly, Mr. Editor, I foresee the sitting up of three new Magazines, furnished with all the meretricious baits and decorations that are calculated to draw in purchasers ; but I do not see in any of them, a rival to the *Monthly Magazine*.

Your most obedient.

February 5, 1797. TIRESIAS, Jun.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The following humorous effusion, in imitation of the style of Dr. Johnson, fell from the pen of the HONOURABLE THOMAS ERSKINE, about sixteen years since. It is supposed to have been written by the Doctor, who was then at Buxton, after coming out of the bath, and addressed to his friend, Mr. Boswell, in Scotland.

FORTUNE often delights to exalt what nature has neglected, and that renown which cannot be claimed by intrinsic excellence, is often derived from accident. "The Rubicon was equaled by the passage of Cæsar," and

the bubbling up of a stream in the middle of a lime-quarry, has given celebrity to Buxton.

The waters, in which it is agreed no mineral properties reside, and which seem to have no better claim to superior heat than what is derived from comparing them with the almost Siberian atmosphere that surrounds them, are said, however, to possess a spirit, which, though too volatile and unknown to receive a name from the chemists of graver ages, have, in this fanciful æra, when macaroni philosophers hold flirtation with science, taken the lead of all the other elements, and those whose nerves have found no relief in change of sky, or variety, seek for a refuge here, in *fixed air*.

Amazing, indeed, is the avidity with which all ranks of mankind seek after that health, which they have voluntarily alienated to disease. Like methodists, who hope for salvation through faith without works, invalids come here in hopes to find in the well, that vigour they lost in the bowl ; and to absorb in the bath, the moisture that evaporated at the ball, or in the stews.

For this purpose, they venture to this dreary spot, which contemplates, with envy, the highlands of Scotland ; surrounded by barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual—where scarce an inhabitant is to be seen, unless when the sun (whose appearance is justly considered as one of the wonders of the Peak) draws them out, from a curiosity natural to man, to wonder into what cavern the storm has retired. Yet this is summer ; and if the winter holds its natural proportion, the inhabitants of the hall, who are not thirty yards from the well, must pass months without any communication with it. Yet here, the same folly which created disease, for the cure of which so much is suffered, obstructs the operation of the remedy from which so much is hoped. Animated by the appetite, which even the diluent powers of common water, assisted by the vibrations of exercise, and the collusive hilarity of reciprocal salutation, would give to a body obstructed by gluttony and rest ; they devour, with delirious hunger, a farinaceous sponge*, with its interstices undulated in butter, which might smile with contempt at the peristaltic exertions of an elephant, and of which, the digestion would be no less an evil, than the obstruction : if

* Muffins.

obstructed,

obstructed, it convulses the stomach with rancid exhalations; and if, by its gravity, it finds its way to the bowels, it tumefies them with flatulent paroxysms: by its detention in both, it becomes acrimonious and mephitic; and, while its fumes arise and salute the brain with palsy, its *caput mortuum* descends, and lays the foundation of fistula. Very providentially, however, the evils of breakfast are not aggravated by the dinner. Dinner is rather a ceremony here, than a repast; and those who are delicate and sick acquire popularity, by disseminating among the multitude that food, which nothing but rude health, both of body and mind, could digest. When it is finished, the chaplain calls upon the company to be thankful for what they have received; and the company, remembering they have breakfasted, join in the thanksgiving.

The evils of the day are likewise happily alleviated by the early hour of going to bed; and, if sleep forsakes the pillow, even fancy itself cannot charge it upon the supper.

There are, notwithstanding, here, upwards of two hundred people, who, by talking continually of how much nature has left undone, and how little art has done for the place, increase the spleen they hope to cure at it; who speak with rapture of the beauties and pleasures of Matlock, which, though within their reach, they never go to; and who, hoping, by the power of imagination, to convert a smoking cauldron into a cold bath, relax, and wash to sensitive agony, those fibres, which require the tension of the bow-string, and the rigour of steel!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extensive circulation of your Magazine, and the popularity it has justly acquired, render it one of the most proper vehicles for conveying to the public, a plan which has been often in my contemplation, and which appears calculated to serve the interests of science and literature, not less essentially than a more elaborate undertaking.

Previous to the happy invention of printing, it was impossible to acquire erudition otherwise, than through the medium of those great academical institutions, which certainly, since the revival of letters, have nobly contributed to the improvement of mankind. When

books were scarcely to be procured, it was absolutely necessary to attend to oral instruction. The domestic man, who could not enrol himself as a member of an university, was placed out of the reach of improvement; the late student knew not how to cultivate his hitherto neglected faculties; and the female sex were totally excluded. It has, however, been well remarked, that since that great discovery to which I allude, every bookseller's shop is become an University in itself. There are few sciences which may not be acquired from books, as well as from lectures; and the modern languages are as much the repositories of knowledge, as the ancient. There are, however, few advantages entirely free from inconveniencies, and thus the multiplicity of books is attended with a difficulty to the student, in the choice and selection. He who resolves to study without the aid of a tutor, knows not where to begin; and the facility of acquiring knowledge, is lessened by the danger of embracing error.

I have been, sir, a self-taught man myself, and I cannot but remember, with pain, the difficulties I have encountered, and the time I have lost, for want of that information which a man of some reading might, with ease, have imparted. I have, therefore, long wished for an opportunity of pointing out to young persons, who may now be in the situation in which I then was, a few initiatory treatises, as guides, in the several walks of science and literature, which may render their journey less fatiguing, and their course less devious than mine have been. This opportunity it is, sir, in your power to afford me; and I flatter myself, you will not find it to your disadvantage to appropriate a small part of your Magazine, to an article which may be eventually of no inconsiderable use to the younger part of your readers—for, since time is one of the most valuable of our possessions, he who instructs us in the economy of that article, is a benefactor to mankind.

As I shall not address myself to proficients in the several sciences, it is not my intention to enter into any criticisms on those elaborate works, which are more calculated for the use of professors, than of students—I shall chiefly confine my endeavours to the task of enumerating such elementary treatises, as may lead to a general acquaintance with the most useful branches of human knowledge. I have not the vanity to believe, that either my reading is so extensive,

or my judgment so correct, that I shall not be sometimes mistaken. I do not presume to seat myself upon the bench; I shall be content to act in the humbler capacity of crier of the court—as I shall only mention those authors in which I am conversant myself, some valuable productions will, of course, be overlooked. I shall hold myself, however, obliged to any of your correspondents, who will undertake to correct my statements, or supply my deficiencies; and to your readers I shall say, in general, that though I pretend not to infallibility, I may yet be of some service; or in the words of a well-known author—

— Si quid novisti rectius istis,

Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

Natural philosophy is, if not the most useful, at least, one of the most captivating of the sciences. To be totally ignorant indeed of that world which we inhabit, must afford a painful sensation; and he who can observe the various phenomena of nature, without wishing to explore the causes, must be destitute of that curiosity which is almost a characteristic of man. But in this science, more than in any other, discoveries are multiplied; new theories are almost every day presenting themselves to our notice; and new systems are explored. The important, but recent, discoveries concerning the composition of natural bodies, and particularly the aerial fluids, have been only lately methodised and collected; and I should have been at a loss to name an elementary book, had not your last retrospect of literature, directed our attention to Dr. GREGORY'S *ECONOMY OF NATURE*, as "a comprehensive and well-arranged summary of physical knowledge, judiciously adapted to conduct those who have not leisure for extensive reading, into a general acquaintance with nature." The work itself I have procured, and examined with some attention, and I can safely give it my sanction, as comprehending all the most important of the new discoveries, and as explaining them in a remarkably clear and intelligible manner. The second book, which treats of the nature of fire and heat, I would particularly recommend to the attention of students, since I have not seen the doctrine, which it explains, before in print—I have, however, myself, long been in possession of the substance of it, in a MS. copy, of the justly admired Dr. Black's *Lectures*, which I obtained from a student at

the University of Edinburgh, and from those lectures the Doctor must have selected his principal materials. The different species of airs are more correctly and clearly described in his fourth book, than I have observed in any other publication; and the whole of the second volume, which relates chiefly to the structure of the earth, and the materials of which it is composed, is well deserving the attention of the student, and will serve as an excellent introduction to the study of mineralogy.

MR. NICHOLSON'S *INTRODUCTION to NATURAL PHILOSOPHY*, is a very comprehensive and accurate work on these subjects. The third book, which treats of astronomy, I should particularly recommend, as well as the preceding book, which is connected with the same subject. The books on electricity and magnetism, are short, but satisfactory. The chemistry is, in part, out of date, as it is compiled on the old phlogistic principles, yet the greater portion of it is still correct, and may be read with improvement. Mr. Nicholson's book, I must add, however, is better adapted to the use of those who have made some progress in philosophy, than to mere beginners; but it may serve as an useful companion to those who are attending, or have attended, lectures.

DR. ENFIELD'S *INSTITUTE OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY*, is professedly intended for those who are instructed in the first principles of mathematics; and to such, I will venture to recommend it, as one of the clearest and best books on the subject: it was apparently intended to serve as a textbook to lecturers, &c. and it is certainly well adapted to the use of students, who attend academical courses of lectures. The optics, I think, particularly able and clear. The late Mr. FERGUSON'S *LECTURES* are admirably adapted to the use of beginners; they require no previous acquaintance with mathematics, and the style is simple and perspicuous. It is well known that Mr. Ferguson's forte was mechanics, and this subject constitutes the most valuable part of his lectures. I say nothing of Dr. Goldsmith's philosophy, since, though it is beautifully written, it is superficial, and in some parts, erroneous.

Those readers who, without any considerable knowledge of mathematics, wish to acquaint themselves particularly with the discoveries of Newton, will find them detailed in a popular and pleasing

style,

style, in Dr. PEMBERTON'S VIEW OF THE NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY. VOLTAIRE'S account of the Newtonian philosophy, though very superficial, is yet pleasing; I have always, in particular, admired his account of the discoveries on light and colours, and his explanation of the phenomena of the rainbow. Another French book I must also mention, with commendation, as a general work on natural and experimental philosophy, and that is, BRISSON'S TRAITÉ ÉLÉMENTAIRE DE PHYSIQUE, to which I can perceive Dr. Gregory, in his late work, has considerable obligations. There are also some detached treatises on particular topics of philosophy, which are popular and useful. Dr. PRIESTLEY'S HISTORY of ELECTRICITY and of OPTICS, are both of them replete with entertainment and instruction. Mr. Cavallo's treatises on air, &c. and Mr. Adams's work on electricity, are well deserving attention. The lectures published by the latter gentleman, I have not read, but I have heard them respectfully spoken of. GRAVESANDE'S INTRODUCTION, and HELSHAM'S LECTURES, are old; but they are scientific, though somewhat abstruse; and I have seen a work on experimental philosophy, in three volumes, by the late Benj. Martin, which I thought good for the time in which it was compiled, viz. about forty years ago, if I rightly remember.

One or two, however, of the first books which I have recommended in this letter, will enable any person to read with advantage, the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, in which most of the new discoveries, at least in this country, are, from time to time, recorded. I know not whether the JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE is still continued; it was an excellent and useful periodical repository for the scattered parts of science. But I perceive, sir, that I have already exceeded the usual limits which, I believe, you allot to such addresses as this;—if you approve of my correspondence, I shall be tempted occasionally to resume it, and shall, before long, transmit to you a short essay on the study of history—in the mean time, I am, sir, with many thanks for the entertainment which your Publication has already afforded me,

Your most humble servant,

Feb. 20, 1797. NEFIODIDASCALOS.

4

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE reputation which Mr. Marsh has acquired by his letters to Mr. TRAVIS, a work, which will vie in critical acumen, industry, and genius, with any ever published in this country, is too well established to receive addition from farther testimony: yet, as Mr. Travis has gotten the manuscript in dispute in his own possession, and threatens, notwithstanding his repeated defeats, to write again, it may not be improper to state to your readers, that the greatest critic in biblical literature now living, is decisively of opinion, that the fact is completely proved. Greifbach, in the prolegomena to his new edition of the Greek testament, speaks of Mr. Marsh's discovery in the following manner:

Steph. I.) detectus nuper est a Marshio in publica bibliotheca Universitatis Cantabrigiæ, ubi sigla K k. 6. 4. notatus est. Quondam Vatabli fuerat, amici Stephani. Hunc omnino codicem Stephani I) esse; validissimis argumentis evicit Marshius.

The consequences of this discovery are fatal to Mr. Travis and his adherents, if he has any, in this, or any other, kingdom; and the learned and religious world must rejoice, that this controversy has occasioned the most accurate researches of a PORSON, a MARSH, and a GRIESBACH, into the value of the edition of the Greek testament, which is the basis of most of the testaments in the vulgar languages of Europe. I remain, sir, yours,

London, Feb. 11, 1797. INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiries made last month, by your correspondent B, I beg leave to state, that there are, to my knowledge, eight pieces preserved of the poetry of Hywel, the son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales. The volume, No. IV, of the Welch School Collection, being a transcript, made by Dr. Davies, of the poetry of the middle ages, contains copies of the number above specified; and, the following is one of them, accompanied by a literal translation, by

Your humble servant,

MEIRION.

Hywel ab Owain a gant yr Atwdyl hon.

Caravi gaer wengiaer o du gwyerlan;

Men yd gâr gwylder gwelod gwylan;

Ydgarwni vyned, can ni'm cared yn 'rwy,

'Ry eizun ewwy, i ar veingan,

I eiry;

I edryc vy gwaer, gwerthin egwan ;
 I adrawz caru can doeth i'm 'fran ;
 I edvryd vy lledvryd, a'i lled ovrwy
 I edryd, llywy lliw ton dylaf.
 *Liwant o i gyfoeth a zoethr atan,
 *Liw eiry 'lathyr oerfel ar ucel van,
 *Rag val ym cozidi yn 'Lys Ogyrvan.
 Cweirir o'i hazaw hi azoed cynran ;
 Ethyw a'm enidi ; athwyv yn wan !
 Neud athwyv o nwyv yn ail Garwy Hir,
 I wen a'm lluzir yn 'Lys Ogyrvan !

TRANSLATION.

Hywel, the son of Owain, sang this ode.

I love the white glittering walls, on the side of the bank, clothed in fresh verdancy, where bashfulness loves to observe the modest seamew's course. It would be my delight, though I have met with no great return of love, in my much desired visit, on the sleek white steed, to behold my sister, of suppliant smile ; to talk of love, since it is come to my lot ; to restore my ease of mind ; and to renew her slighted troth with the nymph as fair as the hue of the shore-beating wave.

From her country, who is bright as the coldly-drifted snow upon the lofty hill, a censure has come to us, that I should be so treated with disdain in the Hall of Ogyrvan.

Playful, from her promise, was newborn expectation ;—she is gone with my soul away : I am made wretched ! Am I not become, for love, like Garwy Hir, to the fair one, of whom I am debarred in the Hall of Ogyrvan ?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE I acknowledge with gratitude the very great obligations we owe to divines and philosophers, for the valuable precepts they have laid down, to guard us against those vices which are followed by great calamities, and for the no less important consolation they afford us against such evils as we can neither foresee nor prevent ; I regret much that they have narrowed their labours by addressing themselves to mankind in general. This may seem an extraordinary objection, but it will appear very justifiable, when you consider that the advice which is given to all is seldom accepted by any, and that it is individual application only which can give it effect. These sages of ancient and modern times deserve great praise for what they have done, for cheering the hearts of men in the hour of anxiety, for affording consolation in the hour of distress, and for suggesting a lively hope even on the brink of despair. But these are things in which man, as man only is concerned. It is much, but it is not all ; and where they have, in my opinion, fallen short,

is in handing down no advice, no precepts, no comfort, adapted to the case of men of fashion, women of ton, and persons of distinction ; nor have they been more attentive to the distresses which befall us as members of the corporation, as chairmen of clubs, and as guests at a table.

Now, sir, these and other distresses of a like kind, which I shall enumerate, although usually set down among the "little things" which are, or ought to be, beneath our attention, are really among the greatest misfortunes of life : first, because they are perpetually recurring, and add, therefore, to the general mass of unhappiness ; and, secondly, because not one of those philosophers and divines who have made the afflictions of human life their study, have condescended to say one word about them, or have mentioned them with indifference and contempt. All this appears to me very extraordinary, and to detract much from the utility of their labours. You will permit me, therefore, to enter a little minutely into a subject which is highly interesting, and for aught I know, hitherto untouched.

I believe, sir, that if we will set about analyzing and decompounding our respective portions of happiness and unhappiness, we shall find that each is made up of an infinite series of "little things." Little things, then, "being great to little men," ought not be beneath the attention of those who assume the chair of authority, direct our judgment, prescribe our sentiments, and regulate our hopes and fears. These have given us admirable counsel against excessive grief for the loss of relatives, and the loss of fortune : but are these the only losses that require a healing balm ? How many are every night made miserable in this metropolis, by the loss of an odd trick ! How many have their sensibility deeply wounded by the death of a parrot ! How many are cut to the heart to reflect that the ball they missed yesterday will no more return ; or that the brilliant assemblage of persons of fashion which they were prevented from joining, may never meet again ! Nay, with all due respect to philosophers be it spoken, is the misplacing of a cane, or a pair of gloves, no misfortune ? Is not the infolence of a box-keeper, who refuses us places on the night the king visits the theatre, a calamity, aggravated by rudeness, and incurable by its being, perhaps, the last night of the season ?

Ycc

Yet for these evils we have no remedy. What avails it to fortify the mind against covetousness, against ambition, against the fears of death, when amidst our speculations on such abstract and distant subjects, a visit remains unreturned, or a mantua-maker has forgotten her orders? We may bear up against the pangs of despised love, and the oppressor's wrongs, but it requires no small share of philosophy to behold the china in ruins, and the canary-bird a prey to the undistinguishing ferocity of a cat. How many have we seen bury a wife, in "all the decent manliness of grief," who have been tortured almost to madness when they beheld the meat spoiled, the butter rancid, or the pie overbaked! How many, who can submit with patience to the disorders attendant on a late period of life, are mere children in philosophy, should they come late into the theatre, their favourite song past, and their places taken!

He, therefore, who would prescribe for such calamities, would be a general benefactor. It would require, however, that he should not merely possess the austerity of an ancient philosopher; that he should be able to harangue like Socrates, or epistolize like Seneca: it would require that he should be a man of the world, and apply his remedies where the disorder was contracted. In my last excursion to the watering places, I had many melancholy instances of the great need the visitors of those places stand in for such a philosopher. Of what avail would it be to preach there about the common and vulgar asperities of human life, and omit the more important and trying circumstances of a cruel rain, a perverse raffle, and a morbid *cummi*? to have a party of pleasure broke up just as the set is made up; to be within one of the lucky number; and to be tormented, perhaps for a day, with *dont-know-how-ibness*? these, indeed, are calamities; they wring the heart, they put the temper to a severe trial, spoil the appetite, cover the countenance with a deadly pale, and drive sleep from the eyes, and slumber from the eyelids. Must they not, therefore, be greatly aggravated, when no assistance is at hand, no soothing consolation nigh, nor friend to sympathize, no kindred bosom to share the grief with?

But we need not leave this epitome of the world, the metropolis, for instances

of calamity for which we seek in vain after consolation. Men of callous minds, who have not learned the sweet luxury of sympathy with the distressed of others, may view the stock-list "in the calm lights of mild philosophy." Ah! little do they know the infelicity which a fraction gives, nor the misery that hangs upon a half per cent.: nor how much easier it is to put off the thoughts of eternity than to dispel the fears of a bargain for time.—In the higher ranks, let us behold the distress of lady A. when she finds that lady B. has two more card-tables at her rout, and, perhaps, six more persons of fashion on her list. No less afflictive is it to be outdone in the splendour of one's equipage, the richness of one's liveries, the number of footmen, or of horses.

Such, sir, are a few of the calamities of human life, for which I can find no sources of consolation among divines and philosophers. Whether they thought such matters too much above, or too much beneath their concern, I know not; but certain it is, all our *Solamina miserie* are very deficient in such important matters. This is a want which I hope to see speedily supplied. The circulation of your Magazine is such as entitles me to expect with certainty that this paper will meet the eye of some person qualified for the task. It would be an expensive work, in all probability, because it must necessarily be a voluminous one, but the expence would be more than defrayed by a general subscription among the unhappy sufferers.

I have already hinted that the frequency of these calamities renders such a work more necessary than all our other systems of philosophy. A man cannot lose above two or three affectionate wives in his whole life; but he may lose a splendid dinner every week; and a lady of rank may weep over the grave of twenty lap-dogs, before she has an opportunity to pay the last duties of friendship to a much-lamented husband. We may not be ambitious of a place at court, but it is insupportable not to have a place at a new play. We may not be desirous to make a fortune rapidly, but not to make a party rapidly when "Ranelagh" strikes upon the ear, is one of the most trying "calamities that flesh is heir to."

I am, sir, your's,

SOLOMON SYMPATHY.

Feb. 10.

To

THE Editor of the Monthly Magazine is desired to mention, in reply to C. D. in the Magazine for January, page 4, under the title of "Hume misquoted in the controversy on the Talents of Women," that the words, "it is a maxim in all philosophy, that causes which do not appear, are to be considered as not existing," appear in the octavo edition of Hume's *Essays*, vol. i. part 1, essay xxi, page 181, printed for Cadell, &c. 1788.

Hume himself, in the advertisement prefixed to the second volume of his *Essays*, protests against what every candid man would spontaneously avoid, the quoting an early edition of an author's works, to the neglect of his latest improvements. C. D. in defence of this principle, refers to an edition of Hume, who is well known by every person acquainted with literature, to have been continually improving his works, printed in 1753, above twenty years before the author's death. It is, however, most probable, that the very words in question, would likewise be found, not looked over superficially, in the duodecimo edition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present universal dearth of provisions, renders every hint calculated to increase its abundance, or diminish the price of any of the necessities of life, worthy of attention. A small pamphlet has lately appeared at Vienna, with a view to promote this desirable end: it is entitled, *Experiments on a Cheap and Nutritive Food*, at present totally neglected. This food consists of the blood of horned cattle, with the addition of aromatic herbs; it has been boiled into a soup, in no respect inferior to other soups. By evaporating the liquor to dryness, a kind of portable soup is formed, which may be preserved for several months. When fried in a pan, the blood assumes the consistence, and resembles the taste of liver. The author calculates, that with the addition of a moderate quantity of bread, 15,000 persons might be supported daily, in the city of Vienna, with a wholesome and palatable food, that is suffered to run to waste. Objections to this kind of nourishment can only arise from absurd prejudice; as every one that eats meat, is, in fact, nourished by the same kind of blood as is shed in the slaughter of the

animal, and as the blood of the hog is universally eaten without disgust.

Feb. 8, 1797.

C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUBSTITUTES FOR CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

1. *NATURAL History*—either real objects, or pictures, explained in order.

2. *Civil History*.—The most impressive moral lessons selected, and the whole connected and illustrated by chronological tables, maps, plans, &c.

3. *Experimental Philosophy*—which, appealing to the senses, ought to be one of the first objects.

4. *English Style*.—A point of the first importance, and of no small extent—not only to understand, but to be expert in all the accuracy, and delicacy, and force, of our own language. For the attainment of which, as in the customary education of the Greeks, the finest parts of our best authors, in verse and prose, may be committed to memory, and recited—and afterwards imitated at leisure with the pen.

5. *Modern Languages*—so necessary in traffic, conversation, and some of them replete with information.

6. *Geometry, Algebra, Logic*.—The last treated as a practical art, applicable to every department of human life, and taught by copious examples and exercises.

7. *Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture*.—the several operations viewed, and afterwards pursued in books, improvements considered, &c.

8. *A greater attention to Gymnastics.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you allow me a corner of your Magazine for a query to your numerous and learned readers?

How far back can the practice of smoking and taking snuff, whether of tobacco, or any other substance, be traced; and to what part of the world?

The creation of two new senses, or inlets to sensual enjoyment, appears to me so extraordinary a fact in the history of mankind, that I think it well deserving of an accurate investigation; and I shall be happy, at least, to be put in the way of making the research.

Your's, &c.

INQUISITIVE.

T.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AT a time when serious alarms are felt on the subject of a French invasion, and when ministers are adopting the strongest measures of defence, in most parts of the island, will you permit me, through the medium of your excellent *Miscellany*, to call the public attention to an important, but neglected and defenceless part of the country?

MILFORD-HARBOUR has been often celebrated for its natural advantages and excellencies; it is also generally considered as a place of great national importance; for its situation and safety render it a very proper place for the execution of the *naval part* of a project of invasion. Speculators have proposed various methods of securing it; the most plausible of which is, rendering it the station of a division of the channel fleet. The mere inspection of a map will convince any one, that this would also greatly add to the safety of Ireland. *Government* has likewise entertained such an idea of its consequence, as to take some measures towards fortifying it, a brief account of which, with its present power of defence, will, I hope, not be unacceptable to your readers.

The first attempt to fortify this harbour was made by queen Elizabeth, early in the year 1588, to protect this part of the kingdom from the threatened *Spanish invasion*: two forts were then erected, one on each side of the mouth of the harbour. They were dug in the cliffs, not far above high-water mark. The ruins of them are still visible, and are called *Angle and Dale Blockhouses*. They do not appear to have ever been completed, nor is it known that any cannon were mounted on them. The tradition here is, that strong chains were thrown across the entrance of the harbour, from one of these houses to the other, and firmly fixed in the rocks. The distance between the *Blockhouses* is about 300 yards. Great judgment was shown in the choice of these spots: they command the entrance of the harbour so completely, that a few heavy guns placed here would render it highly dangerous for any hostile vessel to attempt passing them.

The next attempt to fortify Milford-harbour was made as late as the year 1757, when it was ordered to be fortified by an act of parliament, which appointed commissioners, and granted 20,000*l.* towards carrying on the works.

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These commissioners, after one year's deliberation, delivered a report to the House, in consequence of which another act was passed, in 1759, to alter and amend the former. Engineers were now added to the commissioners, another sum, of 10,000*l.* was granted, and batteries were ordered to be erected at *Peterchurch-point*, *West Lanyon-point*, and *Neyland-point*. These places were fixed upon in consequence of the report of the former commissioners, who were directed in their choice by reasons with which the public are not yet thoroughly acquainted. Some persons, at the time, proposed the site of the *old Blockhouses*, which, from the above account, must appear highly proper. But queen Elizabeth's ministers were no more! Others recommended the *Stack Rock*, which rises above water, between *Angle* and *Dale*, at no great distance from the entrance. The harbour between these places is very wide, and forms two fine bays, very commodious for landing an army. This rock commanding both the mouth of the harbour and these bays, would have been a very good situation for a fort. Indeed, a small sum expended on either of these places, would have afforded comfortable security. They were, however, attended with one dreadful inconvenience: their distance from *Pembroke*, the nearest *garrison town* is no less than eight miles; the officers and engineers must have put up with indifferent accommodations: and how troublesome must it have been to pay visits, attend assemblies, &c.!! The importance of this matter must strike every reader, and, until he can discover a better reason, justify the abandoning of those distant and exposed situations! Of the *three points* mentioned in the last act of parliament, which are within musket-shot of one another, *Peterchurch* is the only one on which any work has been begun. This is a low and level spot, on the north side of the harbour, projecting a considerable way into it: it is within one mile of the town of *Pembroke*, but nine miles from the mouth of the harbour, in a right line. *Neyland-point* is a little higher up, on the opposite or north side. The water between these two points is much narrower than it is all below, or for a considerable way above. A ridge of rocks, called the *Carrs*, visible at low water, runs almost across the harbour, from *Peterchurch-point* to *Lanstadwell*, a little below *Neyland*. This would render it dangerous for a ship of the line to venture so far up. In

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spite, however, of these untoward circumstances, in building the external walls of a fortification on this spot, were expended the aforesaid *twenty thousand pounds*. During the progress of the work, it was perceived, that this fort could not prevent a fleet of men of war from anchoring either at Dale, Angle, Hubberton, or, indeed, in any part of the haven where it would be safe for ships of the line to lie.

But it was alledged that government had in contemplation to construct dock-yards and arsenals, at *Neyland*, where two 74 gun ships had been built some time before. This fort, it was asserted, would both protect these, and contribute to the internal safety of the whole harbour. With this view, the walls were carried on, until all the money was some how disposed of. But, unluckily! before another application could be made to parliament, it was discovered, that both this fort and the intended dock-yards were entirely commanded by the hills that overhang them, on both sides of the water. It was, at last, admitted that a few men, landed any where below, might, by gaining these hills, take the fort, without any possibility of resistance. The works were instantly abandoned. Nothing but the outer walls, which are very capital, have been finished. No cannon were brought thither, nor is there *one on land* near the harbour. "Hear the conclusion of the whole matter:" *we are as defenceless as nature left us!*

Your's, &c.

Milford, Jan. 1797.

DYFED.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN times of public calamities, we must expect to hear public complaints; and where numerous evils are known to exist, one complaint will be only introductory to another. It is true, indeed, cautious and self-interested politicians, prudent and timid philanthropists, will be forward in putting the question, Where will your reformation stop? By this single question, they will confound themselves, and perplex others: in the moment when talking of public exertion, they will sink into indolence and repose; and instead of opposing, will be borne down by the popular current.

But corruption, no less than reformation, is progressive; and may not the question be put in another form: Where

will your evils stop? or, more properly still, Where *do* they end? The latter, I confess, is too serious and sedate a question to receive an answer rapid and extemporaneous, I therefore agree to pass it.

"But we are prepared, at present, to meet all these questions." I rejoice to hear it. I wish we could meet them like men and philosophers; like persons determined to pursue the enquiry, and to obtain the right answer; to trace public calamities to their true source, and to ascertain the proper remedy. But *national* evils do not float on a surface; they usually lie deep; and more patience is required to fathom them than may be at first conceived. The schemes of *philanthropists* are frequently feeble and insufficient; those of politicians are sometimes evasive and ruinous: while the philosopher throws out his solitary truth, and, retiring, sighs, "Alas! my country."

I have just been looking over the copy of Mr. PITT'S Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor, lately presented to the House of Commons. I intend making no remarks on it at present. During this session, also, Lord MOIRA, I understand, designs bringing forward the case of persons confined for debt; this subject also I shall pass without any remarks: both will shortly be made the subject of parliamentary enquiry. May the distresses of the poor be seriously investigated, and effectually relieved!

But is there not another class of evils equally entitled to parliamentary enquiry? I mean such as arise from THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR PRISONS.

You perceive, sir, I here allude not to the *persons of debtors* merely, the question embraces the *actual present state* of the *prisons themselves*; a subject involving the condition of the buildings; the circumstances and characters of the different classes of prisoners; the mode of their confinement; the nature of their employment; the unavoidable evils, both in regard to health and morals, to which these places of horrors are left exposed, and in which, after all that has been attempted by individuals, and all that has been sanctioned by parliament, they are, even at present, almost universally involved.

These evils have been hinted at, though but slightly, in THE COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. I have had a fresh opportunity of reviewing them; and from the

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terrors that I have myself been witness to in several prisons in England and the principality of Wales (and in Wales the condition of the prisons is, for the most part, deplorable) as well as through information received from others, sufficient reasons present themselves for the questions I have frequently heard proposed: Do these evils still exist? Do they admit of a remedy? Is there sufficient ground, at present, for parliamentary enquiry?

Permit me to leave these questions in your excellent Repository, for useful hints. Some of your readers, perhaps, may, at their leisure, make them the subject of their contemplation. I am myself, sir, neither a philosopher, a politician, or a philanthropist, but a mere collector of facts: a few I intend, at a future period, to submit to the consideration of your readers; in the mean time, I remain their's and your's respectfully.

G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Miscellany seeming perfectly calculated to afford not only general instruction, but to contribute much to the advancement of literature, I doubt not, but that the lives and biographical memoirs of literary men must ever be agreeable to you.

If the public can, by means of some of your numerous correspondents, be furnished with those of the late reverend **MORGAN JONES**, of Hammer-smith, I am well persuaded, it will not only be doing justice to his memory, by a display of his virtues, but will evince to the world at large, that those who have derived benefit from his exertions, are not destitute of gratitude. In his death, the public sustain the loss of a promoter of science, while youth is deprived of a most agreeable preceptor, at the same time that a numerous family has lost the best of friends.

February 4. G. J. W. DISCIPULUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the following notice of three most celebrated libraries in Paris, which have been dismembered, or sold in retail, since the commencement of the Revolution, be judged not incompatible with your plan, its insertion will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

THE first of these libraries, which was that of **LAMOIGNON**, was thought to be the most splendid and select of any in France. This had formerly belonged to **William de LAMOIGNON**, first President of the Parliament of Paris, in the time of **Louis XIV.**, who lavished prodigious sums in procuring the collection of all works of excellent taste and erudition. It became afterwards successively the property of **BERRYER**, Lord Keeper of France, and of **LAMOIGNON** his son-in-law. **Berryer** exerted indefatigable diligence in getting into his possession the best editions of every work, always making it his business to procure the most perfect and finest known copies, for strength of paper, excellence of preservation, elegance of binding, and width of margin. With respect to the modern editions of works, even of such as were published in foreign countries, he always directed his agents to get them for him, if possible, in boards; and when he had collected a variety of copies, he made choice of a perfect one out of the number, which he afterwards ordered to be bound in the best Morocco.

Lamoignon, equally inspired with this hereditary passion for bibliography, submitted the Catalogue of his grandfather's library to a rigid examen of learned men, with orders to discard all ordinary editions, and all works of which later and better editions were to be had. (The learned **Adrien Baillet**, librarian to the first **M. de Lamoignon**, had been chiefly consulted in the arrangement of the original library.) A new Catalogue was however now executed, in the analytical mode, consisting of 35 vols. in folio, in which all the MSS. were preserved, together with all the books which **M. Berryer** had added to the collection; while many, which had now become unnecessary, were expunged. The two libraries were then consolidated into one, and **M. de Lamoignon**, with unceasing care, was continually augmenting it. In 1770, he printed a catalogue of the library, in one volume in folio. There were upwards of 5000 volumes bound in Morocco, green, red, blue, and yellow; many also were lined with tabby; by far the greater number were large paper copies, and some were printed on vellum. It is a circumstance highly to be regretted, that this magnificent collection is now dispersed.

Another very valuable library was that of the late Cardinal de **BRIENNE**, archbishop of Sens, the catalogue of which

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which was published by Debure, in three volumes 8vo. in 1792. The two first volumes of this catalogue, entitled, *Index Librorum ab inventa Typographia*, contained a most curious relation of the original of the invention of printing, with a similar history of engravings in wood and copper, and a prodigious number of the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics. The last volume contained the most superb and accurate modern editions of the same classics; authors, in large paper; a great number of books printed on vellum; prayer-books by Nic. Farry, decorated with flowers and miniatures; several books of cuts; a grand assemblage of the finest books of antiquities; and a most beautiful and complete collection of travels, by *Torodere de Brice*, in 29 volumes in folio, bound in a style of incomparable elegance. The bulk of this splendid library was sold in retail, at the Hotel de Bouillon, many articles of it having been previously conveyed abroad and dispersed.

In the same Hotel de Bouillon was also sold by auction, the library of the late famous MIRABEAU, member of the first National Assembly. This collection was by no means so extensive as those of Lamoignon or Brienne, although it contained, like them, the most costly works, and the best editions. It was rather, indeed, a sketch of the immense library he meant to have accumulated, if he had not been prevented by a premature death. What renders its dispersion the more unfortunate, is, that it was made up for the most part out of the fine collection of the celebrated Count de Buffon.

London, Feb. 4, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the present interruption of our political and literary commerce with ITALY, the following *Skizzo*, relative to the present state of literature in that country (which I have been at some pains to collect and translate from foreign journals and other publications) will, I presume, be an acceptable *monnaie* to you and your readers. I know not whether the present situation of the political circumstances of Italy may not even give an additional interest to the article.

It is well known, that in Italy, every city entitled to any consideration, is provided with academies of natural history, of architecture, antiquities, and poetry; an observatory, a gymnasium or institute,

&c. and that the greater part of these societies publish their memoirs, containing the result of their investigations at regular and stated periods. These collections, however, are for the most part circumscribed, more or less, within the limits of their own vicinage, and are seldom or ever known to pass the Alps. In fact, the whole stock of Italian bibliography, if we except the libraries of Venice and Bassano, is rather tied down to a narrow retail business, than exported in a productive intercourse with foreigners, or even expanded into a respectable internal circulation.

LITERARY JOURNALS.

On the same account it is, that the Italian literary journals are neither able to give a competent account of the periodical productions of their country, nor even to support themselves for any length of time. Thus, the *Esemplari di Roma*, the *Novelle Letterarie di Firenze*, the journal published every month at Venice, by ANGLIETTI, and the *Giornale di Pisa*, by FABRONI, three or four volumes of which are generally published in the course of every year, have experienced in their progress a number of interruptions, so that it is, and has been, exceedingly difficult, and especially for foreigners, to procure complete sets of any of these works. The *Giornale della Letteratura Italiana*, printed at Mantua, and the *Esemplare Enciclopedico di Napoli*, are the publications the most to be depended upon with respect to the regularity of their appearance. This last work, however, chiefly furnishes original pieces, although it also gives, occasionally, some announcements and critiques on new publications. Of the former work, a volume (the fifth) appeared towards the end of the year 1795. Till lately, a volume, divided into two parts, was published every three months; by a new arrangement, however, two volumes only are now published in a year, that is, one every six months (price 18 paoli, ready money). It is not possible that this journal, although by far the most complete of any, should be able to present a satisfactory analysis of all the new literary performances which appear in the course of the same year; it gives, however, a concise preliminary notice of them, at the end of every year.

MEMOIRS OF SOCIETIES.

Among the memoirs of literary bodies, those of the Florentine society of *Georgopiles* deserve an honourable mention in this place. The active Leopold infused

infused a new spirit and life into this ancient institution; under his auspicious encouragement, the secretary was enabled to draw forth and arrange a prodigious mass of materials, which had been forty years in accumulating, and to publish some of the most interesting. The first volume of these memoirs appeared under the patronage of Leopold, in 1791. A second was published last year, by PAGANI, under the title of *Atti della Real Società Economica di Firenze, ossia di Georgofili*, in 8vo. It comprises the years from 1783 to 1789 inclusive. It is said that a third volume is now in the press, which is to bring the labours of this society down to the present year, and will comprehend two eulogies, the first on Targione-Tozzetti, and the second, on Monetti; thirteen memoirs, among which, two of the chymist Hofer, a learned German, residing in Florence, and one of Tozzetti, on the different materials requisite for the manufacture of paper, &c. are the most remarkable; and a number of extracts.

The *Società Italiana*, of Verona, of which the chevalier LARGIA, a distinguished chymist, is the president, published last year the seventh volume of its *Memorie di Matematica e Fisica* (at Verona, by RAMANZINI, in a quarto of 511 pages, with seven cuts) consisting of twenty-two memoirs. There is a curious letter of CALDANI in it (professor of medicine at Padua) on the subject of two pretended hermaphrodites; also a history of the *Kermes*, and of the use made of it in the middle ages; and a dissertation on the knowledge which the ancients had of the sexual system of plants, by Rossi.

Since the announcement, by SPALLANZANI, of the discovery of a sixth sense in bats, which, with those animals, is a substitute for sight: all the naturalists of Italy are, if I may use the expression, in close pursuit of this organ. The volume I last mentioned, contains a memoir of doctor BONVICINI, which announces a similar discovery in snails.

In Verona, is another academy of agriculture and arts, a succinct history of whose transactions is published annually, in the form of a *programme*, by the marquis ALEXANDER CARLOTTI. It is printed by Moroni, under the title of *Storia dell' Accademia di Agricoltura, Commercio ed arti di Verona*. In the same city was published, last year, a pamphlet of 20 pages, in 8vo. entitled, *Osservazione Meteorologiche, Mediche, ed Agrarie, fatte in Verona, nell' anno, 1794*.

The literary society of Belluno has announced the following question, as a subject of the prize (twenty-four sequins) to be adjudged at their next general meeting: "*What mode can be adopted, likely to prove the most efficacious, in reconciling and harmonizing the Italian Purists, summoned CRUSCANTI, and the modern Neologists?*" For a number of years past, a new edition of the dictionary *della Crusca* has been preparing at Florence, on principles more comprehensive than formerly. The new verbs, *esistere, analizzare, insegnare, illeggiadrire, remarcare, rinfattare*, till now the stumbling-block of the CRUSCANTI, are here cordially admitted and naturalized.

ASTRONOMY.

The best Observatory in Italy, is that of BOSCOVICH and DE LA GRANGE, in the *ci-devant* College of Jesuits, called *la Breza*, at Milan. SCHAFER, in his Letters on Italy, lately published (*Briefe auf einer reize durch Italien*, vol. ii. page 206) gives it the preference even to that of Greenwich. An interesting description of it is also to be met with in a Voyage to Lombardy, by the Spanish Abbé, JUAN ANDRES, published at Madrid, in 1793, under the title of *Cartas familiares del Ab. J. Andres, a su hermano, C. Andres*, a work, in other respects, worthy of mention, and particularly for the accuracy of its descriptions. The *Ephemerides Astronomicæ* of Milan, begun in the year 1775, have been continued up to 1795. The title of the last volume is, *Ephemerides Astronomicæ, Anni 1796, ad meridianum Mediolanensem suppediteæ. Accedit appendix, cum observationibus & opusculis. Mediolani, apud Galeatium* (in 8vo. 218 pages.) The Abbés REGGIO, CESARIS, and ORIANI, are alternately editors of this work, and enrich it with remarks and occasional dissertations.

Next to the *Ephemerides* of Milan, we may rank the *Tavola delle Efemer. Astron. calcolate col mezzagiorno di tempo medi nel meridiano di Roma, ad uso della specola Gaetani*, published at Rome, by Fulgoni, 1795. This observatory, constructed at Rome, by the Duke DI SIMONETTA FR. GAETANI, on the summit of his palace, is now under the direction of the Abbé VEIGA. P. Audefredi has given a description of it in his Travels.

PHYSICS, &c.

Among the original productions on the subject of the mathematics and physics, the continuation of the *Elementi d'Algebra*, by Professor P. PAGLI, of Pavia; the second volume of which

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(in 4to. 378 pages) appeared at Pavia, at Mugnani's. The *Fondamenti della Scienza Chimico-Fisica*, by Vin. Dandolo, at Venice, at Pepoli's, 1795, in 8vo. 528 pages; and the *Annali di Chimica e Storia Naturale*, Ovverova Raccolta di Memorie, fatta da L. Brugnatelli, are chiefly entitled to notice. The 7th and 8th volumes of this last work (each of 330 pages, in 8vo.) were printed at Padua, in 1795, and are not unknown in other countries, especially to the amateurs of animal electricity. CALDANI, MORELLI, VALLI, CARRADORI, in conjunction with the editor, defray the principal charges of it.

It is well known, that at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, June 16th. 1796, there fell out of the air many stones, of considerable size, on the coast of Sienna. This shower of stones has given occasion to a number of polemical writings relative to it. Besides the paper of the Abbé SALDANI, that of DOMINICO TATA, published at Naples by NOBILI, under the title of *Memoria sulla Pioggia di Pietra*, (74 p. in 8vo. 1794) and which assumes, that these stones were generated in the air, has met with a most favourable reception from his countrymen.

MEDICINE.

The recent productions on the subject of Medicine do not seem to be very interesting. MONTEGGIA, who translated the works of FRITZE, on the venereal malady, has also published his own observations on this disease, under the title of *Annotazioni sopra di Mali Venerei*, at Milan, 1794, in 8vo. STRAMBIO has republished his former Memoir on the *Pellagre*, an endemic disorder peculiar to the inhabitants of the Milanese, with considerable additions. (At Milan by Bianchi, 1794, in 8vo.) The Œconomical Society of Verona, among other Memoirs which they have crowned, have published, *L'illustrazione della Terme di Caldiero, nel distretto Veronese*. (At Verona, by GUILIARI, 1795, in 4to.) The physicians BONGIOVANNI and BARBERI drew up the narrative, which they prefaced with a history of those Hot Baths, not a little interesting to the amateurs of antiquities and philology. A third edition of the *Principes de l'Art des Accouchemens* (Principles of the Art of Midwifery) by KOEDERER, with 18 plates, and a considerable Supplement, by the Translator, JOSEPH GALLETTI, appeared at Florence, in 1795, in 4to. The chief thing remarkable in this work,

is the description of a machine of his own invention, and which is now made use of in the Hospital for Midwifery at Pavia. —“*Questa macchina, unica nel suo genere* (says the author) *consiste nel dimostrare al vivo e nel far sentire elastiche tutte le parti della generazione della donna, a tel segno che a norma della violenza, o sia del grado di forza, con cui opera l'ostetricante sulle parti medesime, et su quelle del corpo del feto, viene espresso il dolore negli occhi della donna ivi rappresentata.*”

Many years ago, a rich attorney of Rome, Pasquale di Pietro, sent to Paris, at his own charge, a young physician, of great promise (Aldrubali) to be under the tuition of the celebrated Le Roy. Pasquale, afterwards, with the permission of the pope, founded a professorship, for illustrating the art of midwifery, at the *Academy of the Sapienza*, at Rome, to the chair of which the same Aldrubali was appointed. Two annual prizes were also founded by Pasquale, consisting of a medal of gold and another of silver, to be awarded to the pupils who should evince the greatest proficiency. Aldrubali manifested no less zeal for the improvement of the art, by taking upon himself the tuition of a number of female pupils, at the hospital of St. Roch. As a last instance of his public spirit, Pasquale founded a school for the instruction of deaf and dumb persons, devoting much of his own time to the duties of the institution. The *Elementi di Ostetricia*, lately published at Rome, by professor ASDRUBALI, in two volumes, in 12mo. with cuts, may be farther considered as the fruit of Pasquale's zeal for the improvement of midwifery. This work is more popular in Italy than even the *Lezione di Ostetricia*, by VALLE, and demonstrates Asdrubali to be equally consummate in the theory and practice of his art. His *Pelvometro digitale*, which he describes in the 35th page of the first volume, is particularly deserving the attention of the faculty.

Count Francis BONZI, of Rimini, who distinguished himself, in the year 1751, by several Tracts on *Veterinary Medicine*, published, in 1794, the two first volumes of an intended Vocabulary of this science, the letters of which, however, reach only to B. The work, when completed, is to contain at least twelve.

SCUDERI, a physician of Naples, in some repute for his philanthropic treatise on the Extirpation of the Small-Pox, published, in 1794, an *Introduzione alle*
Storia

Storia della Medicina Antica e Moderna, in 8vo. containing 274 pages. The author, to judge of him by this specimen, does not appear to be very familiar with the most modern medicinal works of Germany, and the other northern nations.

THEOLOGY.

In the department of theology, properly so called, an habitual silence seems to prevail at present: even the bitter source of polemical controversy has been dried up for several years past. With difficulty has the ex-jesuit ZACCARIA, (an Octogenary) been able to bring down to a ninth volume his *Raccolta di Dissertazioni di Storia Ecclesiastica, in Italiano o scritte, o tradotte del Francese*. (At Rome, by Salomoni.) This work, begun in 1792, has brought the history of the church no farther than down to the third century.

Pietro PALETTA, a canon of Verona, has announced an accurate and detailed History of Heresies (*Storia ragionata delle Eresie*) which is to be executed by the beautiful presses of Guiliari.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

In the department of Oriental literature, the *Annali Ebreo-tipografici*, of the Abbé ROSSI (at Parma, in 4to.) claims distinguished notice. This work may be considered as the continuation of the four volumes of *Various Readings of the Old Testament*, published by the same author.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has lately occurred to me, that the 3d verse of Hebrews xi. is not only erroneously translated in all the modern versions of the New Testament, but that, in its true meaning, it strongly favours one of the leading dogmas of those ancient Christian heretics, the Valentinians, and shows St. Paul to have entertained opinions somewhat analagous to the Platonic theory of ideas. The passage in the original is as follows:

Πιστι νομει καθετισθαι τους ακιρας σμα-
τα θεου, εις το μη εκ φαινομενων τα βλεπομενα
γυγονται.

This, in the English version, is rendered: "Through faith we understand, that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen, were not made of things which do appear."

In the first place, the *worlds* is evidently a forced interpretation of *αιωνας*; and, even admitting it was not, leaves the passage very ambiguous, from the uncertainty to what worlds St. Paul alludes. If we adopt *ages*, which is the general sense of the word in the New Testament, we shall indeed avoid a forced and ambiguous interpretation, but we shall render the meaning of the apostle trifling in the extreme: for as he has elsewhere told us, "that all things were framed by the word of God," what particular faith does it require to believe, that by the same word he framed the ages?

I observe, in the second place, that according to the definition of faith, given in the first verse of this chapter, that it is "the evidence of *things not seen*," it is clear, that St. Paul is speaking in this passage of something *invisible*. Since then *αιωνας* is neither *worlds* nor *ages*, what shall we say it is? I answer the *æones* of the Valentinians: and, agreeably to this, the whole passage should be translated as follows: "By faith we understand, that the *æones* were framed by the word of God, in order that things which are seen, might be generated from such as do not appear (i. e. from things *invisible*)." Every one who is much conversant with Greek authors, must certainly be convinced, that *ως* means *in order that*: and I was glad to find, that bishop Pearson translates as I have done, the latter part of this verse.

Now we learn from the second book of Irenæus against the Heretics, that according to the Valentinians, all created things are the images of the *æones*, resident in the *pleroma*, or *fullness of deity*. And does it not clearly follow, from the above version, that according to St. Paul too, the *æones* are the exemplars of visible, or created things? To which we may add, that this sense of the passage wonderfully accords with the assertion, that "faith is the evidence of things not seen." For here the *things which do not appear* are the *æones*; these, according to the Valentinians, subsisting in deity. So that from our version, St. Paul might say, with great propriety, that "we understand by faith, that the *æones* were framed by the word of God, in order that things which are seen, might be generated from such as do not appear:" for this naturally follows from his definition of faith.

It appears likewise, that St. Paul men-
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tions these *æones*, Heb. i. ver. 2, where he asserts, "that they were produced by God through Christ

I farther add, that among these *æones* of the Valentinians were *νοῦς, βούλος, αἰών, ἀλήθεια, σοφία*, i. e. *intellect, a profundity, silence, truth, and wisdom*, which, as the learned Gale well observes in his notes on Iamblichus de Mysteriis, &c. prove their dogmas to be of Chaldaic origin. For these words perpetually occur in the fragments of the Chaldaic oracles; not to mention that the middle of the Chaldean intelligible triad, is denominated *αἰών, æon*.

It will be said, perhaps, that these oracles were forged by certain heretical Christians; but this may be easily confuted by considering, that they were largely commented on by Porphyry, Iamblichus, and Proclus, who are well known to have been great enemies to the Christian religion; and that it is very unlikely, men of such uncommon learning and sagacity, should have been so grossly deluded. Besides, though these oracles were the fountains of the Valentinian dogmas, yet it will be found, by a diligent inspection, that they are repugnant in most particulars to the leading tenets of Christians of all denominations. Hence Proclus has largely shown, in his books on Plato's Theology, that the several orders of gods mentioned in these oracles, are perfectly conformable to those delivered by Plato in various parts of his works.

* That some of these oracles may be confidently ascribed to Zoroaster, and that others of them are of much less antiquity, is, I think, evident from the following considerations: in the first place, Johannes Picus, earl of Mirandola, in a letter to Ficinus, informs him, that he was in possession of the oracles of Zoroaster, in the Chaldean tongue, with a commentary on them, by certain Chaldean wise men. And that he did not speak this from mere conjecture (as Fabricius thinks, and many other learned men have thought, he did) is evident, from his expressly asserting, in a letter to Ubinius (Op. p. 256) that, after much labour, he had at length learned the Chaldean language. And still farther, he has inserted in his works, fifteen conclusions, founded on this very Chaldean manuscript, though they appear to have escaped the notice of all the critics.

In the next place, Proclus cites one of these oracles as prior, and another as posterior, to Plato. And what is still more, in his MSS. Scholia on the Cratylus, he says, that certain oracles respecting the intelligible and intellectual orders, were delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus.

I only add, that as these *æones* of St. Paul, and the Valentinians, are the exemplars of the visible universe, it is evident that in this respect they are analogous to the ideas of Plato.

I remain, sir, your's, &c.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor-Place, Watworth, Feb. 4.

THE ENQUIRER. No. XI.

QUESTION: *Ought Error, in any case, to be designedly propagated?*

FOR TRUTH AND GOOD ARE ONE,
AND BEAUTY DWELLS IN THEM; AND
THEY IN HER,

WITH LIKE PARTICIPATION. *Athenide.*

A MORE important point of practical casuistry can scarcely be canvassed, than that which is proposed as the subject of the present enquiry. It is interesting to all who are concerned in the education of children and youth, whether as parents, or as official preceptors, who, if they be desirous of discharging their duty faithfully, must be solicitous to determine, whether they are bound, on all subjects of instruction, strictly to adhere to their own opinions, and communicate to their pupils the honest result of their best judgment; or whether they ought, even contrary to their own private sentiments, to follow the general sense of the public, expressed in its instituted, or customary, formularies. It is interesting to the whole body of public instructors, who must be desirous to satisfy themselves, whether they be under a moral obligation, in all their addresses to the people, to adhere religiously to that doctrine, which they judge to be true; or whether they are at liberty to adopt popular errors, and foster vulgar prejudices, under the notion of deceiving men for their benefit. It might be added, that it is interesting also to the legislator and magistrate, were it not fully proved, not only from theoretical speculations on the nature and end of government, but from the long story of disorder and misery, introduced into society by the patronage which civil governors have thought it necessary to afford to one set of religious opinions in preference to another, that legislators and magistrates have nothing to do with the establishment of truth.

Perhaps there are few young people, whose minds have been imbued with sentiments of integrity, to whom it will not appear strange, and almost immoral, to make it at all a question, whether it

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be lawful to propagate error? Judging from the genuine principles of rectitude in which they have been instructed, and glowing with that honest love of truth, which is so natural to the uncorrupted mind,

— *incoctum generoso pectus honesto,*

they start back with a kind of instinctive horror from every appearance of deceit, and ask, with indignant emotion, Can virtue hold alliance with falsehood? Can good come out of evil?

On the other side, the fact is indisputable, that many persons, in other respects eminently distinguished for wisdom and virtue, have not scrupled to bend their ordinary language into the track of current opinions, and to conform to practices, which they have little hesitation in acknowledging to have originated in error. Who has not heard of the distinction which almost universally prevailed among the wise men of the ancient world, between their *esoteric* and their *exoteric* doctrine? the former consisting of the pure result of their most subtle speculations, which were industriously kept from the public ear; the latter, of the ordinary precepts of morality, mingled with the dogmas and tales of a fabulous theology, and the institutes of vulgar superstition. Many of those who have been celebrated, not only for purity of moral doctrine, but for their personal virtues, appear to have thought the propagation of error perfectly right and justifiable, as the only means of imposing necessary restraint upon the minds of the multitude.

It is on this supposition alone, that we can account for the general countenance which ancient philosophers, who were, certainly, not insensible of the absurdity of the Pagan mythology, gave to superstitious rites and ceremonies, which had no other foundation than these fables. Even the wise and excellent Socrates, who taught so pure and rational a doctrine concerning the Supreme Being, laid it down as a maxim, that a wise man will worship the gods according to the institutions of the state to which he belongs; and he adhered to this maxim to the latest hour of his life, when he requested his friend, Crito, not to neglect the offering of a cock, which he had vowed, to Esculapius. Pythagoras, concerning whom, if any thing be certain, it is, that he was, both in his doctrine and practice, a friend to good morals, did not scruple, in order to give his doc-

trine the more powerful sway over the multitude, to encourage superstitious credulity, by pretending to supernatural powers. His precepts were delivered to the people as from the oracle of Apollo; and, on several occasions, he professed to perform miracles. The enlightened Cicero, who so completely saw through the impositions which were practised upon the Roman people, as to say, that he wondered how the *baruspices*, when they looked each other in the face, could refrain from laughing; nevertheless, did not scruple to lend his assistance towards carrying on the deception.

Even the sacred school of Christianity has furnished abundant examples of error, designedly countenanced and propagated by great and good men. False miracles have, through a long course of ages, been exhibited on the ecclesiastical theatre, by Christian priests: and from a curious narrative, lately published*, it appears that they are not yet wholly out of vogue. The laity are still, in various Christian churches, both Romish and Protestant, taught to embrace tenets, and to practise ceremonies, which candour, with its utmost effort, cannot suppose to be universally believed and revered by the clergy. Discourses are written, and lectures are read, to apologize for subscription to articles of faith, which are not throughout, and in their obvious sense, believed. Church benefices are retained by men of amiable manners, and, in other respects, of strict probity, who, nevertheless, do not scruple to disavow their belief in many parts of the formularies to which they have solemnly declared their assent, and thus, inconsistently enough, support with one hand that system of error, real or supposed, which they pull down with the other. Bishop Hoadley preached a sermon against church authority, which put the whole nation in a ferment, and yet continued in his see. Dr. Clarke wrote against the doctrine of the Trinity, and yet continued to read the Litany. Dr. Blackburne wrote *The Confessional*, and yet kept the preferment which he held by subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles.

If great and good men have thus contributed to the support and propagation of error, it must have been their serious opinion, that there are cases in which error ought to be supported and propagated. An explicit declaration of the

* See Mr. Berrington's Examination of Events termed Miraculous, and reported in Letters from Italy.

reasons on which this opinion is founded, might, perhaps, be expressed in some such terms as the following :

"After all the fine-spun theories of morals which have been advanced by ingenious men, it is now pretty generally agreed, that there is no other satisfactory criterion of moral action than its tendency to produce happiness. No action, therefore, which has this tendency ought to be pronounced immoral. If, by any means, I create in the mind of another a judgment, or opinion, which I know, or believe, to be false, I am, it is true, imposing upon him error in the shape of truth ; but if I am, at the same time, impressing his mind with a conviction which will probably have a beneficial influence upon his conduct, I am doing him good, or performing towards him a benevolent and virtuous action. The beneficial effect is the same, whether my words, which produced it, correspond to the abstract truth of things or not.

"Abstract truth, or falsehood, must, it is granted, always exist with respect to every possible proposition ; for every supposable thing either is, or is not : but universal experience has shown, that the knowledge of truth is an attainment of extreme difficulty. The depth at which truth lies is proverbial. Who is certain, after all his labour, that he has brought it up from the well ? What appears truth to me, appears error to another. Why, then, follow so uncertain a guide as my own judgment of what is true, when I can so much more easily determine, from observation, what is useful ? If I am satisfied that my instructions are, on the whole, useful, why disturb myself because they have in them, unavoidably, a mixture of apparent error ?

"We necessarily imbibe error with our infant breath. Errors innumerable are forced upon our judgment by the report of others, by our own senses, by the customs and habits of society, and even by its wisest institutions. Why should we attempt to avoid that which is evidently a part of the great plan of nature ? Why not co-operate with its general laws, by rendering men's unavoidable errors productive of good ?

"Whether it be possible for human nature to become altogether the pupil of truth ;—whether it be possible to put all men in possession of a sufficient stock of certain knowledge, to become the basis of individual and social happiness ;—may

admit of doubt ; but, in the present state of the world, it can scarcely be questioned, that it is impracticable to conduct its affairs without giving encouragement and support to error. Whenever the magistrate has made himself the judge of abstract truth, and professed to take it under his patronage, by giving a formal establishment to one set of opinions in preference to another, he has adopted a system productive of incalculable mischiefs. This is equally true, whether the system has been adopted in a Romish conclave, a British council, or a French convention ; and the man who projects or supports this system, whether he be a Bonner or a Robespierre, whether he be a Burke or a Condorcet, is, unquestionably, a persecutor. The magistrate whose sole object is the public good, in order to preserve the public tranquillity, and secure to every individual the first right of a rational being, that of exercising his reason without restraint, ought to afford equal patronage, or at least equal protection, to all public instructors, although it may be very evident that, in doing this, he must, in many cases, give countenance and encouragement to the propagation of error : his business is to consider not what is true, but what is useful ; and even error may, in certain circumstances, be useful.

"This usefulness of error has, in many instances, been experimentally proved. In all ages, the multitude have been kept in awe by fictions addressed to the imagination and passions. What effect would the ancient metaphysical philosophers of India have produced on the minds of the people by their abstract speculations, concerning the divine nature and attributes, if they had not personified the operations of Deity under the names of Brahma, Vishnou, and Sheva, and exhibited them to the fancy in fables and images ? Among the Greeks and Romans, what would Plato's *beauty and good*, or Tully's *bonestum* have done to keep the world in order, without the fables and ceremonies of the Pagan religion—without priests and augurs—without the Elysian Fields and the Shades of Tartarus ?

"In fine, let the most correct philosopher ask himself, Whether, in his ordinary intercourse with mankind, he does not find himself under the necessity of accommodating himself to their habits of thinking, and, by the terms which he uses, to encourage opinions which he thinks erroneous ? Is there a disciple of Berkley, of Hartley, or of Hume, who, while

while he plumes himself upon thinking with the wise, does not condescend to speak with the vulgar, and hereby to support and countenance error?"

Such, in their full force and extent, are the arguments which may be conceived to be urged by the advocates for the discreet propagation of error: and it must be confessed, that they carry with them a degree of plausibility which may easily gain them credit, especially with persons who happen to lie within the attraction of other adventitious motives to the exercise of discretion. It may, however, be doubted, whether they will stand the test of an unprejudiced and disinterested examination.

Without entering into the general question concerning the foundation of morals, and even admitting utility to be the measure of virtue, it may be confidently asked, whether an invariable adherence to moral truth, or veracity, be not, at least, as likely to be useful to mankind, as the violation of this law of morality in the wilful propagation of error? Whether the love of truth be woven into the original fabric of the human mind, or whether it be the result of a series of unavoidable associations, it cannot be doubted that it is natural to man. No good man ever violates it without reluctance. Few merchants take a custom-house oath, which they know to be not strictly true, without wishing that they might be excused. A clergyman, who subscribes the Thirty-nine Articles with a secret consciousness that they do not perfectly coincide with his sentiments, must feel an uneasy pressure as he enters the narrow door, and, notwithstanding the usefulness of the edifice to which he is admitted, must wish the passage into it enlarged. These are right and laudable feelings; and it is by no means certain, that mankind have ever been benefited by counteracting them.

If the certain knowledge of abstract truth be a difficult attainment, it is not less difficult to determine, with certainty, what will be, on the whole, useful. The general good is a vast object, and comprehends an endless variety of complicated relations and circumstances, in which the mind is in as much danger of being lost, as in the labyrinth of a speculative truth. Because the whole field of knowledge does not lie open to the human understanding, it is not to be inferred that man is incapable of possessing himself of sufficient knowledge to secure his happiness, without calling in

the aid of error: nor ought the mistakes and errors into which men fall before they acquire the perfect use of their reason, or while they neglect to exercise it, to be urged as an argument for the deliberate and systematic propagation of error among beings to whom reason is given for the very purpose of correcting error.

It is admitted, that the exclusive patronage of any particular system of opinions, under the notion of supporting the cause of truth, is an exercise of civil power which always has been, and always must be, injurious to society: but it is also asserted, on the other hand, that any interference of magistracy for the purpose of encouraging and supporting a system which the magistrates themselves believe to be founded in error, in expectation that it will furnish useful instruments of controul, is, at least, equally injurious. If the magistrate affords equal protection and encouragement to instructors of all classes, he permits, it is true, the dissemination of false principles, but he does not, in reality, patronize and propagate error; for nothing to certainly promotes the discovery and propagation of truth, as the unlimited freedom of discussion. Whatever is for the public good, it is the business of the magistrate to encourage; but experience has proved, that the public good is not promoted either by the patronage of any specific system of supposed truth, or the propagation of error: it must, therefore, be his duty to leave truth and error a clear field of contest, with no other interference than may be necessary to bring together skilful combatants, and to secure them fair play.

It cannot be proved, in a single instance, that any interference, either of the magistrate, or the priesthood, in favour of error, has ever been productive of good. The ingenious devices, for example, of the Indian Brahmins, to amuse the people with splendid fictions, what effects have they produced for which the people have reason to thank them? They have established the most debasing system of servility; they have confounded moral obligation with childish superstition; they have created an unnatural separation between man and man, by dividing society into distinct casts, productive, on the one part, of insolent tyranny, on the other, of abject and wretched slavery. Similar consequences, though perhaps in an inferior degree, have followed from similar sys-

tems of imposition in other countries: and, if, in any instance, good effects have been produced, by institutions founded in error, it has been owing, not to the error, but to the truth which has been incorporated with it: for, perhaps, no system has ever been established so erroneous, as not to contain some true and useful principles of religion and morality. In every age and country, the multitude have possessed a sufficient share of understanding, to be capable of receiving, from their more enlightened brethren, a plain and simple state of facts, with their obvious conclusions, as the ground of general maxims for the conduct of life: and, in order to render men virtuous, nothing more seems necessary, than to convince them, from the known nature of things, and from certain experience, that it is their interest to be so. Had this experiment been fairly tried, through the long course of ages, in which men have been amused with the fictions of priestcraft, it is impossible to say to what degree of wisdom and happiness men might, by this time, have attained.

The truth is, it is not only contrary to experience, but to the nature of things, that error should be productive of good. In the strict language of philosophy, "truth and good are one." To treat every being and object according to its true nature, qualities, and relations, must be to render it, as much as possible, useful. Every error in judgment, concerning the nature of things, must open the way to some error in conduct, and, consequently, be injurious. These observations rush upon the mind nearly with the force of self-evident axioms. To suppose that error should produce good, appears almost as palpable an absurdity, as to make darkness the parent of light. It may, therefore, without hesitation, be concluded, that no attempt to impose upon mankind, by propagating error, either "is," or, "can come to, good;" and that where appearances of this kind arise, they are the mistakes of misapprehension, or the self-created illusions of a timid or selfish mind.

Prudent men will tread the ground of new opinions with cautious steps; modest men will judge with deliberation, and assert with diffidence; and polite men will not unnecessarily deviate from the established forms of language: but good men will always prefer truth to

error; and wise men will not be easily persuaded, that truth may not be safely trusted with the great charge of making the world happy. If the glorious day should ever arrive, in which the clouds of error shall be cleared away, it will, we doubt not, be seen, that truth is a luminary sufficiently bright to show mankind the path to happiness.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondents J. J. and I. H. p. 691 and 852, differ very widely in their sentiments respecting the utility of the *Board of Agriculture*; and this, too, will probably be the case among such of your readers as think the question to be of any importance.

For my own part, I am very much inclined to agree with J. J. upon the whole, because the objects he points out as deserving the *first* attention of the board, have been as yet in a great measure overlooked, and also because the political considerations he alludes to, appear to have been one of the principal causes of its formation.

Be this, however, as it may, I. H. certainly over-rates their "philanthropic exertions," when he ascribes "the present spirit of agricultural knowledge and improvement in the country" to the labours of the board of agriculture. I have, like this gentleman, made tours through various parts of the country, though not of the same extent, or occupying so much time as those he describes; and my information authorizes me to say, that, excepting in some few counties around the metropolis, or in the neighbourhood of Bath, there is not one farmer in ten, who has the least knowledge that such a board exists. The improvements to which I. H. refers, may rather, therefore, be ascribed to a very different cause, viz. to the high price of the produce of land, by which the farmers are encouraged and enabled to cultivate their farms in a superior manner, and to try any experiments by which their art may be yet farther improved. Reduce the value of their produce, and at the same time keep up or increase the present enormous taxes, and then I. H. will soon find that the benefits of the board in question are by no means "incalculable!"

I. H. justly observes "that the principal point is to make the earth produce as much human food as possible." Should

we not then be approaching this important, this principal point, in proportion as we cultivated our *waste lands*? Have we not immense tracts of these wastes*, which might be made highly productive by the respective proprietors, if they could obtain permission?

The most essential service the Board could render to the country, would be to push forward as much as possible, "the general bill for the enclosure of commons;" and also of open town-fields, which are a very great impediment to good husbandry. Such a bill would indeed be "incalculably beneficial" and acceptable: and although I. H. rightly supposes, that many obstacles would present themselves, by reason of "the various jarring interests" which would arise, yet zeal, perseverance, and strict impartiality, would easily surmount them—especially if "the general voice of the nation calls" for this necessary improvement.

That the general voice of the nation (particularly of the yeomanry and lesser freeholders) does make this call, is beyond all doubt. Why the call is not attended to, I. H. in part, accounts for, and certainly his reasons have their weight. But yet there is a number of wrongheads who whisper, that perhaps the bill is postponed, not only for the above-mentioned reasons, but also because it would lessen the quantity of game, interrupt the sons of Nimrod, and deprive some professional men, or men in a certain subordinate station, of part of their emoluments!

If, however, the freeholders of this country are yet to obtain private local enclosure bills, according to the present expensive mode, they would do well to consult the excellent observations of Mr. A. Young (*North Tour*, vol. i. p. 252) upon the glaring defects of many such bills, previously to their signing a petition for the purpose, or employing a solicitor. Your's,

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Doncaster, Feb. 2, 1797.

* By the report of Messrs. Rennie, Brown, and Shirreff, who were employed by the Board of Agriculture, in the year 1794, to examine into the state of husbandry in Yorkshire, it appears, that in the North and West ridings of that county, there are no less than 265,000 acres of waste land, capable of cultivation.—The enclosing of this vast tract, would indeed "be in a short time incalculably beneficial."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE magnitude and boldness of the plan proposed in your valuable *Supplementary Number*, for a total abolition of tythes, excited my curiosity and surprize, but as on an attentive examination of it, I am by no means satisfied either of its justice or its practicability; I trust to your usual impartiality for an admission of the following remarks:

The author of the essay observes, that "there is no description [of tythes] but what is capable of valuation: and whatever may be fairly valued, may be fairly bought, and annihilated for ever."

Now I am so far from agreeing with this gentleman, that any description of tythes can be fairly valued, that I shall not scruple to deny that they can be valued at all. The present possessors are only tenants for life, and though the valuation may be just and advantageous for them, it will not be so for their successors, especially at some distant period, when land and every thing else shall rise far above the present standard. Let us suppose, for instance; that the tythes had been bought up, on the present plan, at the beginning of the Reformation, what would be the condition of the clergy now? and should we not justly have had reason to complain of the arbitrary act of the rulers of that period, and the tame indifference of the clerical body, who could so shamefully sell their right for a present advantage? Or had this project taken place no farther back than the latter end of the preceding century, I fear the ministerial provision at the present moment would have been of a sorry nature, and far more pitiable than the condition of the poor curates, which has been so often and so pathetically described.

We may call our valuation (made by conscientious and sagacious men, sworn to make a just account) *fair* and *beneficial*, and it may be so, according to the present price of land, and the necessary articles of life; but the question is, whether the present standard is the highest to which those articles can possibly go? If not, our valuation cannot be *fair*, and those who come after us, will have just reasons to execrate our conduct. They will have *just reason* to complain, because we have sold that which does not belong to us. It is the property, not of a body of men, but of an institution, and, therefore, if any of the trustees shall alienate that

that which is committed to their care, what are they in the eye of strict and impartial justice?

The right of the Church to the object in question, is to the full as ancient, and imprescriptible too, as the oldest land-owner in this kingdom. This right, is not, indeed, *jure divino*, neither is the Mosaic or Melchisedechian order a necessary rule of government in Christian countries; but the clergy have another and a far more solid ground of support to their claim, and that is in the national law; I do not mean any particular acts of parliament, but in the very primary principles of the English law, and which secure to him who has a proprietorship in land, from time immemorial, an inviolate possession. It may be deemed very presumptuous to say, but it is nevertheless true, that the parliament has no authority to compel men to sell their property, and especially that of which the holders are only tenants for life.

This plan appears clearly to have the tendency, I will not say the *design*, of reducing the clergy to a capricious and dependant mode of subsistence. There must, necessarily, upon its adoption, be a public fund, out of which the ministers are to be paid. Who are to have charge of this fund?—Laymen, no doubt. What will be the consequence, but the creating a new institution, which will require a very liberal support, so that a considerable part of the property of the church will go to pay treasurer, secretaries, and a numerous *et cetera* of officers? Then a divine will have to demand attendance upon these men in power, who will look for perquisites and fees, without which, his salary will not be very regularly paid.

I confess, the mere supposition of *bumbling* the ecclesiastical body to such a sorry condition, makes me look on the plan with disgust, although no one is more sensible of the necessity of a reform in this case, than, Your's, &c.

Feb. 6, 1797.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following comparison between great and small farms is the result of a discussion on the subject, in a conversation among real farmers, and is at the service of your Magazine, if you think it worthy of insertion:

A parish divided into large farms will require fewer horses to till it, by one

third, than the same parish divided into small farms.—A horse consumes as much as would comfortably support three human creatures.

Two-thirds of the labourers will gather in a harvest of a parish if in large farms, of those whom it would require to get in the harvest of the same parish, if divided into small farms. Men walking with the cart from the field to unload it, then back into the field to load it, which must be the case on small farms, is great waste of time, or unproductive labour, and at a season when labour is doubly valuable. At other seasons of the year, too, waste of time on a small farm is necessarily very great; one man will sow for all the ploughs on a large farm; and on a small one, a man will do nothing besides, supposing there are only two. The same case applies to the shepherd, for there requires one to attend the flock, if any is kept, on the small farm (be the sheep ever so few) where any part of the farm is common field (except where the custom of the parish is to keep several small parcels together, called town-flocks, a practice almost every farmer complains of, who is concerned in them); and on a large farm, one man is sufficient. Yet the parish laid into large farms, employs nearly as many labourers as if it was divided into small ones. The large farmer hoes his corn, and performs several other operations in husbandry, little practised by small farmers.

Sheep are mostly bred, reared, and fattened by the large farmer; I refer to those reared on farms chiefly arable. To him we are indebted for most of our mutton, and our wool; and the utility of this last article, in a national view, almost exceeds calculation. The expence of the shepherd, if the farm is common field, and the want of room if enclosed, prevents the small farmer from profiting by sheep.

It is alledged against large farms, that they do not breed the poultry and eggs, nor make the butter, which small farms do: which may be a fact. But before it is proved that small farms are advantageous to the community from this circumstance, it must be proved, that breeding of poultry and eggs, and making of butter, is so. If all the produce of the lands throughout the kingdom were converted into poultry, or were consumed at the same waste, as that is which is eaten in turkies, fowls, geese, &c. it would not support half the inhabitants

it now does. And grafs converted into butter, instead of beef, bears nearly the same proportion. The high price of poultry cannot be injurious to the poor, as nearly half of it is bred by them, and I am sure they sell twenty times as much as they buy. Breeding and rearing of poultry, is within the reach of almost every person's finances and situation, which makes the competition so great, that scarcely any profit is attached to it: and there appears no reason why a farmer should pay his attention to that part of his business from which no profit arises. Every farmer keeps a sufficient number in his yard, to pick up what is unavoidably scattered, so that nothing is wasted or lost.

Another charge against large farms is, that the holders of them monopolize the corn. But as the charge has frequently and repeatedly, been brought forward, without a single instance produced of either time, or place, or persons, who have entered into this combination, it falls to the ground. It is not probable, I imagine it impossible, that so large a body of men as the farmers, should ever enter into a combination to enhance the price of corn, or any part of them, that can have any effect. As a proof that the farmers bring their corn to market, as fast as it is beneficial to the community, we in general find it gets dearer from Christmas to the ensuing harvest. They may speculate sometimes, in part of what they raise themselves, and such a speculation is absolutely necessary, for the interest of the nation. Suppose, on the contrary, they never speculated, but sold all their corn as they threshed it out, which would usually be by the first of May; the consequence would be, that all the mealmen of small capital would be obliged to relinquish business immediately, and the whole trade would be thrown into the hands of a very few opulent men. For mealmen would be obliged to lay in a stock of wheat to last them from May till after harvest, near five months; and as a greater capital would be required, a larger profit must be laid on every quarter of wheat for breaking it, to pay the interest of that capital. Besides, a part would be damaged, perhaps spoiled, by being stored in such large quantities: and as the good must pay for the damaged, or spoiled, this would farther enhance the price. This very circumstance would endanger a combination, as the whole of what must be had to support the nation would be

in the hands of a few very opulent individuals, who are in the habits of convening meetings to regulate their trade.

An argument brought in favour of small farms is, that they hold out an encouragement to industry and sobriety, by enabling a person, who has saved a hundred, or a hundred and fifty pounds, at service, to employ it to the best advantage in farming one of them.

Supposing the fact of discouragement, there will still be a balance of evils.—Small farms are the principal cause why so little improvement has been made in our agriculture for centuries past; it has by no means kept pace with the improvement either of our mechanics, or manufactories; but is centuries behind them, when compared with that state of perfection to which it might be brought. The mode of farming adopted by a farmer of this description, is almost always the same as has been practised in the village, time immemorial; his ideas are local, and his prejudices strong in favour of his system, however erroneously founded. Improvements he cannot find out, as they are the result of experiment; experiments he dares not try, for if the first fails (which is often the case) he is ruined. It is almost impossible he should: perhaps he can scarcely read or write; he can consult no authors on agriculture, since he would not understand their terms: on the contrary, the large farmer is, from his circumstances, enabled to give his son a liberal education, when compared to the other. This destroys prejudice, and gives him ability to extract information from the innumerable publications on agriculture, which are daily issuing from the press. He tries experiments, for if the first fails, his circumstances enable him to try a second, or a third, and he is mostly rewarded in the end. All the principal improvements which have been made, were by large or rich farmers. But, leaving the introduction of improvements from drills and hoes, &c. out of the question, the large farmer's land will in general be found in the highest state of cultivation of the two, supposing both to farm according to the system of the district.

Another argument brought in favour of small farms is, that they produce most happiness: that where four or five farms are laid into one, one family only is happy, where four or five before were comfortable. But if we examine a parish

rish divided into large farms, we shall find the poor better off than when divided into small ones. The small farmer performs that part of husbandry himself, for which the labourer would receive the highest price. The large farmer's attention being his chief employ, he lets the poor the best, with the rest of the labour. Thus, on the score of happiness, as it immediately affects the persons concerned and employed in agriculture, the balance is equal.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
Kelsball, Jan. 16, 1797. J. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following particulars, relative to the recent eruption of a singular species of VOLCANO, in an island of the CRIMEA, I lately received from the continent; I conceive such an article to be consonant with the generally useful plan of your Work.

On the 27th of February, 1796, about eight o'clock in the morning, on a point of land which lies a few miles north of Taman, a subterraneous noise, resembling thunder, was suddenly heard to proceed from under a small mountain, situated in the district of Putsché, in one of the islands of the Crimea. Soon afterwards, there was seen to arise from the summit of the mountain, a thick column of smoke, which changed, after an interval of some minutes, into fire, in the shape of a sheaf, and retained this appearance for the space of half an hour. The mountain then began to throw out, to the distance of a furlong, an argillaceous matter, and a number of stones, in which a mixture of this matter was observable.

On the day following, the whole surface of the ground lying round the mountain, was found to be overspread with this new stratum, reaching to a considerable height. It was not until the third day, that the eruption entirely ceased. During the whole of this time, flames were seen to flash out at intervals, and a noise, not unlike that made by boiling water, was occasionally heard in the interior of the mountain. This phenomenon (examples similar to which, according to Boccone and Howel, occur sometimes in Sicily) is the more remarkable, as it serves to throw some light on the physical constitution of the soil of the countries wherein they are found.

The circumstance may also be illustrated by the observation, that a number of circular apertures have been noticed, for a length of time past, on certain eminences in the island of *Pbanagoria*, and from these issued, continually, a filthy fluid slime, which is, in many instances, blended with naphtha; an appearance which abundantly justifies the conjecture, that in the internal soil of the island, much combustible matter may be lodged. Former hypotheses made on the subject of Volcanos, have certainly received some additional confirmation from the circumstance of this recent eruption.

Your's, &c.

S. T.

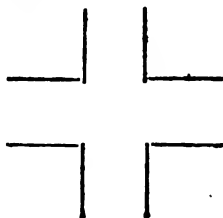
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many exaggerated accounts have appeared of the cavern lately discovered at Burrington-Come, in Somersetshire, an authentic description may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

It was related in the newspapers, that thirty skeletons were discovered, perfect, and lying north and south, the bones cemented to the rock: but neither was there any perfect skeleton, or any apparent regularity in the mode of laying them. The entrance to the cavern is by a steep descent: from the irregular manner in which the skulls lie, it appears, that the bodies were thrown down carelessly; and I am confirmed in this opinion, by observing, that though the cavern extends one hundred and thirty feet, there are no bones farther in than a body thrown from the aperture would have fallen; none of the smaller bones remain. The skulls are incrustured with Stalactydes, and crumble away when an attempt is made to remove them.

A sepulchral vault was discovered, some few years back, near Nimlet, in the neighbourhood, but it has been destroyed, and the stones used in a lime-kiln near! Of this I could get no other information. In the parish of Budcome there is another, which I visited; it is shaped thus:



and

and extends about ten feet either way. Many bones were lying there, but as it is long since it was opened, I could learn nothing of the position in which they were found. The vault is very rudely constructed: it is on a level with the field, covered over with stones and rubbish, but so irregularly, as to present no appearance of a tumulus.

I shall be obliged to any of your readers who can inform me, at what period these modes of sepulture were common.

Bristol, Jan. 28.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO regulate judiciously the internal policy of states is a more difficult matter, than to maintain their external relations. Of this internal policy there is no department more involved in difficulties, than the management of that numerous class of modern society, termed the Poor. I say of *modern society*, for among the nations properly termed *ancient*, no such class of citizens is heard of. Our ancestors, at no very remote period, were ignorant of the existence of a class of people who were to be supported at the public expence; and foreign countries, nay, even our near neighbours, the Scotch, till within a few years, had no such establishments, and, comparatively speaking, had no poor. The idea of supporting one class of citizens at the expence of the rest, first originated in this country; and the immense increase of the number requiring to be so supported, since that period, is a proof that there was something erroneous in the original institution.

To regulate, or to abolish, an institution, which increases the evil it was meant to obviate, which rewards and encourages vice and profligacy, while it oppresses the prudent and attentive, is a problem which has employed the wisest heads, and the best patriots of this country. That Mr. PITT should attempt to succeed in what so many great men have failed, will not surprize any one who has observed the arrogance which has prompted him to tear away some of the firmest supports of the constitution of the country, as well as the rashness which he has displayed on many other important occasions.

I shall notice some of the clauses in the intended bill, and endeavour to prove their inadequacy to produce the proposed effect.

The intention of allowing a shilling per week to a poor family, for each child,

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is not made the first clause of the act without a meaning. It is of a piece with that little policy by which the minister has attempted to regulate the affairs of great nations. It is a bait to catch the *straggling benevolence*, as it has been most aptly termed, of many well-meaning people. The notion of its benevolence will be widely diffused among the poor, who, hearing that for every idle child they are to receive a shilling per week, will extol the goodness of Mr. PITT, and wish for the existence of the law. But let me ask any reasonable man, whether this shilling per week is not an inducement for the poor man to keep his child ignorant and idle, because when able to work this premium for idleness ceases.

The plan of uniting parishes, except in cases where in contiguous parishes great inequality in the numbers of the poor is found, which is already done, I highly disapprove, for reasons which will appear more fully among the improvements which I shall suggest on this subject. The more men are broken into small societies, the more easily are their interests understood, and the better they are managed; every parish, therefore, should be obliged to take care of its own poor.

The notion of purchasing a *poor man a cow*, or other animal yielding profit, must, certainly, have originated in the brain of a Cockney, and is too absurd to be treated but with ridicule. Where can the man who is so poor as to require relief from the parish, find food for a cow? If a cow is not well fed, she will not yield any thing at all, far less profit. If the suggestion of this clause ever travelled so far from London, as to have an opportunity of contemplating the meagre, half-starved inhabitants of an over-fed common, he would not have supposed there was much humanity in condemning any quadruped to such a mode of existence, or any biped to depend upon it, either for existence or profit. The number of these commons, too, are daily, and very wisely, diminishing, with the concurrence of the legislature of the country. But this benevolent plan would soon cover the sides of our highways with starving cattle, and fill the cellars of St. Giles's with hungry swine, and meagre asses, the animals from which the inhabitants of these places are accustomed to derive profit.

The intention of mingling the parochial funds with those of benefit societies,

would

would not, I think, answer the proposed intention; the narrow mode of thinking of the lower classes of people, makes them peculiarly jealous of money matters. While they themselves have an opportunity, as stewards, &c. of superintending the distribution and expenditure of their funds, they know how they are disposed of, and that they are not embezzled: but they would not willingly trust their savings in the hands of people whom they could not call to account; besides, to confound the industrious and frugal with those who are so lost to all sense of shame, as to come upon the parish, is highly improper.

The appointment of wardens and guardians of the poor, and, again, inspectors of these guardians, is an attempt to solve the old problem, *quis custodiet ipsos custodes*, and is not likely to succeed much better than former attempts to attain the same object. The wardens of the poor, who, I suppose, are to be in the stead of the present masters and mistresses of workhouses, will, I presume, receive salaries; consequently, a number of small places will be created, to be given away by the partizans of the minister, one evident purpose of the present bill. But what motive have the inspectors or visitors to execute their duty? Few occupations are more unpleasant than to contemplate the situation of the poor in a workhouse; to see human nature miserable and degraded; to hear complaints, whose validity it is difficult to investigate, and, perhaps, impossible to redress, because arising from the querulousness of dependence, the stings of conscious folly, or the recollection of departed pleasures. From such a task, when the novelty is over, most men will gladly shrink. How much more easily, as well as certainly, would these ends be answered, by rendering it the interest of such as had the care of the poor, that they should be comfortable and industrious. That this is possible, I shall attempt to prove in its proper place.

Nothing can be more absurd than the idea of making up to the poor what they cannot earn; they will never work, if they are to be paid for being idle.

To take children from their parents, and educate them in public, is a very bad plan, and should always be avoided, if possible. The education that teaches us to live, is not that which is acquired from masters, or in schools; but what is learned from parents, from relations,

and companions. But this education can never be acquired where children only see children, equally ignorant with themselves. I have, myself, known an example of a parish child, brought from nurse at three years of age, who knew the names of common objects, and could combine a variety of ideas in language. After two years' confinement in a workhouse, with children of its own age, and similar education, it had forgotten the appellations of the most common objects, so as not to be able to distinguish, by name, a horse from a hog. But, sir, it has a worse effect, it destroys all those relations which are the bands and cement of society. A boy, educated in an hospital, knows neither father nor mother, sister nor brother; he has no relations either to care for, or who care for him; he has, therefore, no character to support. Inspection alone is sufficient to convince any man, how much this kind of education tends to abase and vilify the human character. Let him compare the pale vapid inanity of the countenance of the children congregated in a parish workhouse, with the health, intelligence, and vivacity sparkling in the faces of an equal number of the same rank, drawn together, for a few hours in the day, under the thatched roof of some old dame, in a country village, and ask himself, if he would wish to see his species degraded, and the spirit of the rising generation nipt in the bud, by being educated in a workhouse?

It is always painful to attribute an apparently good action to bad motives; but from the line of conduct exhibited by Mr. PITT, on other occasions, somewhat analogous to the present, it certainly is not unfair to hint at the *real reason* which made him snatch this measure from the hands of a gentleman, who, if he had not succeeded better, most assuredly would not have conducted it worse. On this occasion, when the pressure of the poor laws, and the ineffectual aid the poor received from them, had impressed the public mind so strongly, that the Minister found credit attach to the person who made the slightest attempt to remedy the grievance, he conceived it a favourable opportunity to court popularity. He expects that the lower class of people will look up to him as their friend and protector. In this, however, he is deceived. There is not a workman in a garret, in London, nor a manufacturer in the country, who does not know that the *WAR* is the *cause*

cause of their poverty, and execrate him as the author of it.

Mr. Editor, in my next epistle, I shall offer you some hints, with respect to the mode in which I think the poor and the helpless ought to be treated. I shall not attempt, however, to follow the minister in his exalted flights of benevolence; to annihilate poverty, by distributing to the poor the property of the rich. I think it possible, by cherishing a spirit of independence, to make a man ashamed of depending on the bounty of another; by inculcating habits of prudence and economy, to make it unnecessary, that he should be so, and that those who really cannot support themselves individually, may be enabled to support each other, by being distributed into proper communities.

London, Feb. 6, 1797.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE SEA, SHIPS SAILING, &c.

AMONG the sublime objects of nature, none is more striking than that vast expanse of water which forms the sea; and which, from the variety of appearances that it is capable of assuming, affords a fertile store of images to the poetical observer. The greater part of these are of the grand and terrific kind; and Homer, whose genius, and subject led him to the peculiar contemplation of such scenes in nature, has drawn copiously from this source. He seems frequently, like his aged Chryses, to have walked musing on the shore of the resounding main, attentive to all its changes, and fixing their several forms upon his imagination, for the various purposes of description and comparison. It is justly remarked by Pope, in a note on one of these passages, that, in order properly to judge of the beauty of such resemblances, it is necessary for the reader to have been an observer of the things themselves. How far he himself was thus qualified, may occasionally be considered hereafter; but the remark is certainly true; and in proportion as any one is able to compare Homer's descriptions with nature itself, as well in the similes derived from this source, as in all the others, he will the better understand their application, and recognize their accuracy.

In the similes which I shall first ad-

duce, the principal circumstances which the sea-pieces are brought to illustrate, are *motion* and *number*.

When Agamemnon, in a speech to the assembled Greeks, makes a feigned proposal for their return; its effect on the populace is thus described:

So moved th' assembly, as the length'ning
waves

Roll on th' Icarian sea, before the breath
Of Eurus and of Notus, rushing down
From clouds of father Jove. IL. ii. 144.

The armies of Greece and Troy, seated apart on the plain, in silence, in order to hear Hector's challenge to single fight, give rise to the following comparison:

As when the west wind freshens, o'er the
main

A shivering horror runs, that blackens round
The face of Ocean; so the ranks appear'd
Of Greeks and Trojans, seated on the plain.

IL. vii. 63.

The armies seated in ranks, and *bristling*, as Homer says, with helmets, spears, and shields, which, from the impatience natural to the occasion, would exhibit a gentle quivering motion, afford a very just resemblance to the sea, just curled and roughened by a light breeze. But that the resemblance farther extends, as Pope supposes, to "the repose and awe which ensued, when Hector began to speak," I cannot perceive. There appears, therefore, to me, an unhappy inconsistency with the rest of the picture, in those lines of his translation,

— the face of Ocean sleeps,
And a still horror liddens all the deeps.

The word "horror," if meant to correspond with the original *ᾠή*, must be understood in its proper signification of *shivering*, or *trembling*, with which the epithet "still" is manifestly incompatible. The *darkness*, too, which Pope considers as a leading circumstance, is occasioned by the *motion*, not the *repose*, of the water.

Several comparisons have already come before us, by which a fluctuating and irresolute state of mind has been represented, but in none, perhaps, the image is more happily adapted to the subject, than in the following, which is introduced where Nestor is alarmed by the view of the extreme danger which urged the Greeks, and knows not what counsel to give:

As when the sea in blind commotion heaves
Its blackening waves, a prelude of the rage

Q²

OF

Of whistling winds; as yet to neither side
The billows roll, till from above descends
The leading gale: so wavering doubts divide
The senior's soul. IL. xiv. 16.

The state of the sea here described, is not properly a *calm*, but a *swell without wind*, usually reckoned the forerunner of a storm. Pope is here again unfortunate in his first line:

As when old Ocean's silent surface sleeps;

For how is this consistent with any motion at all? and yet it is upon *motion*, that the application of the simile depends.

A state of the mind somewhat similar to the preceding, but differing in this, that the irresolution proceeds from the strong action of two opposite impulses, is represented by a new image, drawn from the same source:

As when two winds the fishy main assail,
Boreas and Zephyr, rushing sudden down
From Thracian hills; in heaps the black waves rise,

And hurl the sea-wrack from the briny deep:
So varying doubt distracts the Grecian breasts.

IL. ix. 4.

This doubt, according to the commentators, was whether they should stay or return; and therefore, very well corresponds to the action of the two opposite winds. I am less satisfied, however, with the propriety of description in this, and various other passages of Homer, and his imitators, where different and opposite winds are made to blow at the same time. That in a sea like that with which Homer was conversant, narrow, bounded by mountains and interspersed with islands, sudden gusts should arise from various quarters, and occasionally meet, and contend with each other, is highly probable; but a steady and durable opposition of winds on the same spot, is, I think, a phenomenon scarcely conformable to nature. The artificial brewing of a tempest, by setting the four winds to jangle with each other, though an expedient practised by some poets of high reputation, is surely ridiculous and extravagant. This remark might have been applied to some of the former quotations, under the head of storm and tempest.

The *sound* of the waves, and the *violence* of their assault, are circumstances added to their *mobility* and *frequency*, in the subsequent passages. The peculiar excellence of the Greek language, in expressing *action* by words which are an echo to the sense, should be remarked, before an idea of some of Homer's

finest lines is attempted to be given by an inadequate translation.

When the Grecian army is called back to the assembly, after being dismissed by Agamemnon, their return is thus described:

Once more assembling from the ships and tents,
With shouts they rush to council; like the roar
Of echoing Ocean, when its swelling waves
Dash on th' extended shore, and boils the main.

IL. ii. 207.

The advance of the Greeks to the first battle, gives occasion to the following simile:

As on the sounding shore the ocean waves
Beat frequent, gently urg'd by Zephyr's breath;
First on the main they rise, then onward roll'd,
Burst thund'ring on the beach, and swelling high

Around the rocky points in ridges heave,
And dash the briny foam: thus closely throng'd,
The Grecian squadrons ceaseless mov'd to war.

IL. iv. 422.

This is a very exact picture, not of a "growing storm," as Pope understands it, but of a gentle breeze, raising waves in the sea, which gather as they roll onwards, and at length break with violence on the shore. Its application to bodies of men, at first advancing leisurely and at intervals, then closing and quickening their march, as they approach the enemy, and at last bursting upon the foe, with a furious shock, is perfectly happy, and requires no elucidation to those who have been spectators of the natural scene.

Virgil has closely imitated this simile, and has clothed it in all its beauty and energy of diction; but his application of it is much less exact than that of the Greek poet, since the *force* and *violence* of the breaking wave is the only circumstance paralleled by the real object. He is describing the vanquished bull, after having recruited his strength in retirement, returning on a sudden, to the attack of his unexpected rival:

Pot, ubi collectum robur, viresque refectione,
Signa movet, præcepque oblitum festus in hostem.

Fluctus ut, medio caput cum albescere ponte,
Longius ex atoque sinum trahit; utque volutus
Ad terras, immane torat per saxa, neque ipso
Monte minor procumbit: at ima ex fluctu unda
Vorticibus, nigramque alte subjectam arnam.

GEORG. iii. 235.

Now when his nerves with new-felt fury glow,
Headlong he seeks his unexpected foe:
As when a rising billow by degrees
Begins to boil amid the whirling seas:
Loud o'er the rocks then rolls with horrid roar,
And mountain-like bursts on the subject shore;
The

The troubled depths in circling eddies rise,
And heave the sable sands in whirlwinds to
the skies. WARTON.

The extravagance of the concluding line in this translation is very remote from the chaffiness of the original; yet, on the whole, it is much more exact than Dryden's version of the same passage.

One of the most highly-wrought passages in Homer is introduced where Paris and Hector together rush to the field, and rally the Trojans:

They mov'd like furious whirlwinds in their course,

[earth
That wing'd with Jove's own thunder, rush to
And mingling with the main tumultuous, raise
The boiling waves unnumber'd, swelling high,
Foaming, and pressing on, behind, before,
O'er the resounding deep: thus closely wedg'd,
Rank after rank, the Trojans, bright in arms,
Behind their leaders march'd. IL. xiii. 795.

The comparison is here double. The two chieftains are resembled to the whirlwinds, and the Trojans, to the waves set in motion by them. No similitude need be more exact; and the intrinsic merit of the description is very great, particularly in the lines expressing the tumbling and foaming of the waves, which, in the original, are a wonderful instance of the sound corresponding to the sense.

The inexhaustible variety of nature affords a new scene, by which Homer strongly expresses the contention and noise of battle.

As where the heaven-sprung river disembogues,
The big wave roars conflicting with its tide,
While to the dashing brine the shores around
And rocky points rebel: such the shout
Sent from the Trojan host. IL. xvii. 263.

Here it is to be observed, that though the poet, according to his usual manner, only mentions one circumstance, the noise, in his application of the simile, yet he undoubtedly had also in his mind, the shock and conflict of the two opposing currents, as a parallel to the contest of the two armies, about the body of Patroclus. [To be continued.] J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE many times witnessed a circumstance, which I never saw noticed by any writer upon Natural History, though it appears to deserve attention. I mean the existence, in the bodies of earwigs, of fine white worms, which I have often found above two inches long, sometimes two in one earwig, but more commonly not above one. In some seasons, I have met with them oftener than in others. I have viewed them

again and again in the microscope, after putting them into a small glass of water, where they live some time, and are very active, though without that precaution, they dry up and die in a few minutes.

Feb. 11.

Your's,

W. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE defective orthography of the English language is allowed by every one conversant with the subject, to be one principal cause of its being less studied by other nations, than from its importance one would expect it to be. To remedy this defect, many curious and useful treatises have been published, but they have not produced any very considerable improvement; indeed, it seems likely, that no sudden alteration can, or perhaps ought, to take place. We must be contented, gradually to bring about a reform; and with this view, more good may probably be done, in occasionally pointing out improprieties by popular periodical works, than by voluminous treatises, which may fail by proposing too much at once.

A very absurd impropriety has, for some time past, gained ground among our writers, which I much wish to see exploded; perhaps, if it is noticed in the Monthly Magazine, it may be amended; I allude to the manner in which *an one* is at present almost constantly written.

Were we, according to the judicious plan of the ingenious Mr. Elphinston, to spell as we pronounce, we should write *a won*. Do the authors of the present day wish us to pronounce *an one* (own)? or are our ears to be delighted with the delicate and harmonious sounds *an won*? for one of these modes of pronunciation must come into use, if we continue so ridiculously to write *an one*.

"But, sir, you do not recollect, that we must always put the article *an* before words beginning with a vowel." To this, I reply, that the *o* in *one* ought no more to be reckoned a vowel than the *y* in *youth*, or the *u* in *woman*; and who would ever think of writing *an youth*, or *an woman*, yet this would not be more absurd, than it is to write *an one*.

That we should have the courage to break through old forms, and write *won*, is more than I expect; but I think it just possible, that we may have sense enough to find out, that the vowel *a* does not require to have *n* added to it, in order to make the sound *a* perfect.

Feb. 19, 1797.

S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE paper on provincial coins, which appeared in your last Magazine, contains many useful remarks on a subject, in the importance of which I fully agree with CIVIS.—Having lately met with a national coin, which I suppose to be rather uncommon, I beg to obtain some advantage from the knowledge of your correspondent. It is an halfpenny of Charles II, with an inscription round his head, *Carolus a Carolo*; dated 1675. I should feel myself obliged to CIVIS; if he would inform me of its value;—hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will not refuse me a corner for my enquiry,

I remain, your's, &c.

JUVEN-ANTIQU.

Brighton, Jan. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE you have admitted into your Monthly Magazine, my hints for the improvement of private mintage (Dec. p. 867). In condemning spurious and degrading specimens of private coins, I should have observed, that some are issued (generally the thinnest and basest) without any name of a proprietor; but no piece whatever ought to be given by an individual, or private company, to the public, as forming part of the circulating medium, unless it is expressly made "payable on demand," by the party whose place of residence it bears; and every combination, for the rejection of all which are destitute of such a passport, and every public intimation of it, are highly laudable and proper; and ought to be promoted by the lovers of medals, as well as by magistrates and guardians of the inferior branches of commerce.

In noticing (note p. 870) the surprising inattention with which Mr. Pinkerton's excellent injunctions have been overlooked, I should have commented on what appears still more extraordinary—the rejection, or neglect, of Mr. Bolton's proposals. That ingenious gentleman had successfully undertaken the application of the steam-engine to the nice operation of coining, whereby a great number of pieces could be correctly thrown off, by a single movement, complete at all points of the impression.—A suitable apparatus was erected at Soho,

at a great expence, and artists of the first merit were engaged, in the hope of being employed by Government, to make a new copper coinage for the kingdom.—Specimens of exquisite delicacy were exhibited—specimens, which may vie with some of the *minted gems* of ancient Greece, and which will be dear to the medalist of taste, *in secula seculorum*. But, *cui bono*? This is as enigmatical as the cause of the barbarous detention of the virtuous La Fayette and De Puzy in the dungeons of Olmutz.

The above statement is certainly correct in its general outline; yet it would be very interesting, if some of your intelligent correspondents should favour us, through the medium of your Miscellany, with information, what are the precise powers and mode of operation of Mr. Bolton's coining machinery: and also, as fully as may be known, what was the specific point where the negotiation terminated; and what were even the *ostensible* grounds held out, why his excellent overtures were inadmissible. At that time*, the "*extraordinaries*" of the "*just and necessary war*," could not have been a pretext.

Dundee, Jan. 24, 1797.

CIVIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

DEVONSHIRE.

	Congregations.			
A ILSBEER	-	-	-	1
Appledore	-	-	-	1
Ashburton	-	-	-	1
Axminster	-	-	-	1
Bampton	-	-	-	1
Barnstaple	-	-	-	1
Beer	-	-	-	1
Bideford	-	-	-	1
Bovey Tracey	-	-	-	1
Braunton	-	-	-	1
Budley	-	-	-	1
Carlwood	-	-	-	1
Chudleigh	-	-	-	1
Colyton	-	-	-	1
Crediton	-	-	-	1
Cullumpton	-	-	-	1
Dartmouth	-	-	-	2
Exeter	-	-	-	4
Exmouth	-	-	-	1
Ford	-	-	-	1

* His first beautiful pattern piece, "*Reader to Caesar*," &c. is dated 1788.

Hatherly

Congregations.			Congregations.		
Hatherly	-	1	Weymouth	-	1
Honiton	-	2	Weytown	-	1
Hafordcombe	-	1	Wimborne	-	2
Kingbridge	-	1			26
Kingsherwell	-	1			
Lempston	-	1			
Medbury	-	1			
Moreton	-	2			
Newton Abbot	-	1			
Newton Bushell	-	1			
Ottery, St. Mary	-	1			
Plymouth	-	3			
Plymouth Dock	-	1			
Puddington	-	1			
Prescot	-	1			
Sidbury	-	1			
Sidmouth	-	1			
South Moulton	-	1			
Stonehouse	-	1			
Stockington	-	1			
Tarvislack	-	2			
Tiverton	-	2			
Thoverton	-	1			
Torrington	-	1			
Topham	-	1			
Tornefs	-	2			
Uffculm	-	1			
Uppettery	-	1			
		59			

Note.—In this county, twelve congregations belong to the Baptists, the other congregations are either of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination.

At Axminster, there is a small seminary for educating young men for the ministry; supported by the Congregational Fund, in London. The rev. James Small was lately appointed tutor, on the death of the rev. Thomas Reader, of Taunton, in Somersetshire.

DORSETSHIRE.

Congregations.		
Beaminster	-	1
Bere Regis	-	1
Blandford	-	1
Bridport	-	2
Cerne	-	1
Charmouth	-	1
Dorchester	-	2
Loughwood	-	1
Lyme Regis	-	2
Overcompton	-	1
Poole	-	2
Shaftesbury	-	1
Swanage	-	1
Sydling	-	1
Sherborne	-	1
Stralbridge	-	1
Wareham	-	2

Note.—There are three Baptist societies in this county; the other congregations are of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination; but chiefly Independents. The ministers of this denomination have lately formed themselves into an association: thinking such an union adapted to promote their mutual improvement, comfort, and usefulness.

Wareham, B. CRACKNELL.
Feb. 11, 1797.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information, relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

APRIL 19, went from BRADFORD to HALIFAX, in Yorkshire, eight miles. The road not good, but a flagged path on one side accommodates foot travellers. The country naked, the soil rather light, but not fertile. Stone walls divide the fields; the surface high and hilly, and several tracts of black looking common appear near Halifax.—I observed furze or whins growing plentifully in several places, which circumstance marks a neglected agriculture. The population in this country, notwithstanding the poornefs of the soil, is incalculable; houses and cottages stand every where in great numbers, as far as the eye can reach. The woollen manufacture, for which this district is so noted, affords labour and bread to innumerable families, who quit their own counties, in the hopes of finding better wages here. Whether that is really the case, I do not know; but if one may judge from their behaviour and appearance, poverty still prevails a good deal among them. Every village I passed, exhibited strong marks of abject misery. The children, in rags and dirt, run in troops after a traveller, begging halfpence, as long as they can keep up with him. Does not this prove some inattention,

tion, either in the police or parish officers? Begging in every shape ought to be discouraged; it is the sure concomitant of *idleness*, and often of something worse.

HALIFAX stands rather low, and on the declivity of a hill, the foot of which is washed by a small brook. The streets are narrow, but they have a flagged walk along each side. It is well built of whire stone, and is increasing in buildings and population. The wealth of the place appears in the number of neat, pretty seats, adjacent to the town, built by the merchants and manufacturers, decorated with groves of trees, walks, and gardens; and not less in the fine market-house, lately erected. This elegant building is nearly square, the outside 112 yards by 100, the inside 100 yards by 88; it has three floors on the lower part, and two on the higher, and contains, in all, 315 different rooms, or apartments, for the reception and sale of manufactured stuffs. Each of these rooms belongs to a different manufacturer, and costs him 28l. There is a covered walk before every tier of shops, by means of which, the merchants can go from one shop to another, without inconvenience, in the wettest weather. This house is only open on the market days. Although HALIFAX is not large, the parish is very extensive, standing upon nearly 150 square miles, and containing one church, and 13 chapels of ease.—The church, which stands in Halifax, is a fine old pile, and has a high steeple: the church-yard, too small for the township, is wholly covered with flat tombstones, laid on the surface. Houses, which open into the church-yard, form the wall about it; but they are certainly not calculated for people of nice feelings, graves being daily opened within a few feet of the doors, and human bones tumbling about on every side.

The grounds adjoining HALIFAX are beautifully sloping. On the opposite side of the brook, a hill rises rapidly, and presents its rugged front to the town, almost in a state of nature. At Southouram, a village, one mile and a half from the town, great quantities of excellent white freestone is procured, chiefly in flags, and sent to London, and other parts of the south of England.—They are taken to the Humber, by means

of canals, one of which extends within one mile and a half of Halifax. I observed some of these flags large enough to cover six square yards of superficies. Coals are also procured near this town. The manufacture of Halifax is chiefly callimancoes, tammies, and other stuffs; a few broad cloths are also made. The governor of the workhouse is a very worthy intelligent man, and on that account, as his sphere of usefulness is extensive, he deserves to be mentioned.

April 21, returned to BRADFORD: and on the 22d, went from BRADFORD to KIRKSTALL, in Yorkshire, six miles. Soil generally a black moorish earth, with a sub-stratum of red sand, intermixed with clay; surface level: a great part of the country seems to have been formerly common, and has not even now acquired a very fertile appearance; population very great, and seems on the increase. The whole country business occupied by ramifications from the neighbouring manufacturing towns. Observed some new hedges of thorn planted upon the ground, without any mound of earth, which, notwithstanding, grow very quickly.—Farms pretty large, houses and cottages good.

The vale of KIRKSTALL, formed by the river Air, is fertile and extensive.—The township consists of a few straggling farm houses and cottages, a rape mill, and some warehouses upon the canal which passes by this place. The remains of the venerable old pile called KIRKSTALL ABBEY, is seen a quarter of a mile east of the road, by the river side. This noble structure, once very large and extended, is now almost wholly in ruins. A few cloisters, some high walls and gateways, and part of a very high tower, are yet standing, which sufficiently evince its former magnitude. This once famous place is visited by strangers from all parts, who happen to be in this part of the country. It belongs to LORD CARDIGAN, who allows a mason 10l. a year for keeping it in repair. Mr. GRAHAM, of Edmond castle, in Cumberland, has a considerable estate close by Kirkstall.

April 23, went from KIRKSTALL to LEEDS, in Yorkshire, three miles. A pleasant country, and a vale on the right. The verdure which appears on the fields and hedges, proves the richness and warmth of the soil. Approaching LEEDS, the scene is truly delightful: merchants' houses, elegant and neat, standing among green fields in every point

* An Act of Parliament has since been obtained for the erection of a new church in Halifax.

point of view. The town seems to spread its wings to a great extent every way, and the churches, and other buildings bear a modern aspect.

LEEDS, from being an inconsiderable town, has, by the manufacture and sale of broad cloths, increased its size, wealth, and population, to a wonderful extent. It is now supposed to contain 32,000 inhabitants; and houses, nay, whole additional streets, are building every year. The present war, has, indeed, caused a stagnation in masonry; the woollen trade, however, seems to continue very flourishing. The streets in the old parts of the town, are narrow; but those occupied by merchants, manufacturers, and superior tradesmen, are broad and spacious. The houses in that latter situation, are uniform and elegant, and so clean, even on the outside, that not a speck can be seen upon the broad foot pavement. Indeed, in a considerable portion of Leeds, the inhabitants enjoy at once, the social pleasures of the town, and the fine air and cheerful prospects of the country; the modern houses being either built in a line, with an open view to the fields, or in large squares, the areas of which are covered with grass and shrubs, and kept in the neatest order. The town, taken generally, is kept clean, every street having a flagged walk on each side. The buildings are chiefly brick, and covered in with white slate.

Cloth is exposed for sale on Tuesdays and Saturdays, an hour and half each day; and the merchants are not allowed to buy, nor even to look at cloth, except at these appointed hours. The times of sale begin and end by the ringing of a bell; and if a merchant is found in the hall after the bell has ceased, he forfeits five shillings. There are two cloth halls, the one for coloured, and the other for white cloth; but the coloured cloth hall is the principal; it contains stands for 1670 people, who may there expose two or three pieces each, and is generally full. Upon the whole, the trade and manufacture of this town, in its effect, if one may conjecture from external appearances, seems almost equal in lucrative produce to a Peruvian mine.

A sort of crow coal is got near Leeds. The canal joins the river Aire here, which is navigable for small craft till it enters the Humber, whence an easy passage is had to Hull. By the same route small vessels from London can navigate to Leeds. I did not find in

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Leeds that narrow-minded jealousy which I had met with at Bradford, relative to the public expences, &c. of the place; the gentlemen of this town, who had the care and direction of these affairs, were ready and even solicitous to give me every necessary information. To the treasurer, in particular, Mr. S. GAWTHROP, and his worthy family, I owe great obligations, for the many civilities I received from them, during my stay in Leeds.

The poor of the town are well fed and taken care of; indeed, they, as well as the people at large, are happy in having a worthy and very honest man for governor of the workhouse, a Mr. Lintley, who was formerly a manufacturer in this town. His temper and disposition, as well as those of his wife, seem peculiarly adapted for their charge; mildness, and attention to the complaints of the meanest, joined with firmness of manner, gain the love and respect of those who are so unfortunate as to come under their care. I am at the same time convinced, by his open manner of showing me the books, that he transacts the business of the town with rectitude and economy.

Almost every operation in the manufacture of broad cloths, in and near this town, is now performed by machinery; by which the manufacturers are enabled to sell their cloth considerably cheaper than formerly. This occasions very few hands to be wanted in the first stages of the manufacture, particularly in carding or scribbling the wool, and spinning it. That circumstance, on the first introduction of machinery, deprived great numbers of people of work in that way; and some unreasonable murmurs are still made against the use of machinery in general, under the unfounded notion of its being injurious to the poor.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST your many learned and ingenious correspondents, I hope some one will be found obliging enough to inform me, through the medium of your Miscellany, of the mode the Romans had of executing the primary rules of arithmetic, anterior to the introduction of the Arabic numeral characters amongst them. A knowledge of arithmetic, I apprehend, they must have had, since so many instances remain of their acquaintance with mechanical powers, which are scarcely ascertainable with-

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out calculations. The Arabic characters, we know, receive their power from the place they hold, or the relation they bear to others; thus, the third place in enumeration is that of hundreds; the fourth of thousands; the seventh of millions, &c. Not so the Roman; for in them we find four characters used to express a number that we designate by one, and which falls under unity, viz. VIII—8. I cannot apprehend how, without a tedious process, they could even execute a long sum in simple addition; and as to their multiplying of two large sums together, it is to me totally incomprehensible, how it could be performed. For instance, the date of the present year, multiplied into itself; i. e. MDCXCXVII multiplied by MDCXCXVII. I hope I have expressed myself so far intelligibly, that the difficulty I suggest may be evident to others; and a solution of it will be a singular favour to

Worcester, Feb. 2, 1797. X. O. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Invaluit apud omnes fere gentes, ut memoriam insignium virorum & belli facinoribus imprimis ante alios eminentium publicis ac divinis post obitum eorum honoribus celebrarent, sive quod tanta virtutis integritatis que vis ac splendor, ut restructa ergo viventem invidia, omnium animos mentesque percellat inque sui admirationem rapiat, sive quod ex usu reipublice credebatur esse, ut bene merentium iusto honore, superstites edocerentur, quâ viâ ad veram gloriam deberent eniti. Romanorum inde apothecosin autores, nummi, marmora loquuntur, aliarum gentium in eâ re hodie que superans mos ab iis proditus est, qui Asiæ, Africæ, & Americæ litora legerunt. Quidam igitur Aristoteli gentes idem fecissent, qui omne fere jus omnemque gloriam in armis positam arbitrabantur. Certe apud Lucianum Toxaris ait: Scythas ita existimare, se recte & ordine facere, qui virorum præstantium memoriam colant, quo magis viventes se ad magna erigant, ubi videant etiam post mortem manere benefactorum præmia. Adamus Bremenensis de septentrionis incolis: Colunt et deos ex hominibus factos quos præ ingentibus factis, immortalitate donant.

Keyser's Antiquitates Septentrionales, p. 97.

S. R. has honoured with a polite commentary (vol. iii. p. 17) the paper concerning hero-worship, in your 2d vol. p. 776. 1. He objects that the cited passages do not apply. This must be left to the reader. Not every one associates the like ideas with a given series of English words. Yet Hume, who was eminently formed by the study of Lord Bacon, plainly considers the passage ad-

duced from that author, as more than historical; since he has taken pains (in the Essay on Parties) to controvert the position therein contained, that the inventors of useful arts are better entitled than legislators, to be installed among the worthies.

Milton, again, surely applauds the people for having been wont to repudiate for saints the assertors of the common liberty; and complains that with a degenerate baseness of spirit, they seemed likely to transfer their idolatry to Charles the martyr. Nor is his allusion merely oratorical: Edmund, for his prowess—Edward the Confessor, for his laws, were literally canonized.

The words of Middleton certainly go no farther than to prefer paganism to popery, on account of the hero-worship which made a part of it. And is this not much in a scholar of his profession?

2. To the paragraphs from Hume is objected their implying the exceptionable opinion, that “to degrade the deity will elevate the mortal.” They do so: and as this opinion is ill-defended, and quite improbable, they should not be pleaded as authority for dissociating hero-worship, from the adoration of the Supreme Being.

Hero-worship is as compatible with that, as saint-worship has been with the adoration of the Trinity: in Hindostan they are said actually to subsist in alliance.

3. S. R. objects to adulation and servility (who does not?) and places in this predicament worshipping a man. Socini, as zealous a monotheist as he was, objected not to the worship of Jesus, whom he considered as a mere man; other monotheists may think many men also worthy of posthumous veneration. Rites, no doubt, can be imagined, which would be servile and adulatory; but with such, until they have been suggested, there is no war to wage. Your correspondent is willing to see public halls filled with the busts and statues of heroes and sages; and is willing to attend biographical lectures in their honour. Give the name of churches or temples to such public halls; and he admits all that the partizans of hero-worship are likely to contend for, as of probably useful institution: for he surely cannot wish to interfere with the pleasures of the people, under a notion of their being idolatrous; and to prevent (for instance) a fraternity of wool-combers from holding their holiday procession, in honour of bishop Blaze,

Blaze, to whom their traditions ascribe the beneficial invention of the wool-comb.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to trouble you with a few lines respecting some *errata in the little essay of mine, on the different styles of ancient and modern music, inserted in your Supplement, which, it seems, in order to bring into the limited compass you had allotted for it, you have in some degree *abridged*.

In the first place, in page 982, col. 1, line 12, the word "*nevertheless*," seems unaccountably, and most unmeaningly foisted in. On looking at the original MS. I find that word to be part of a parenthesis, the rest of which you have

omitted, and, doubtless, meant to obliterate that word also from the MS. which the printer has unluckily inserted.

There is only one other material error, which it is now worth while to mention, viz. in page 986, col. 1, lines 9 and 11, where the adverbs, *simply*, *plainly*, *intricately*, and *complicatedly*, are put, without any verb to support them; instead of which, the adjectives "*simple*, *plain*, *intricate*, and *complicated*," ought to have been used. This is also owing to abbreviation; as, in the MS. the passage stood thus: "in being neither so very simply and plainly *composed* as to be likely soon to pall, &c. nor yet of so intricate and complicated a nature as to require hearing a number of times," &c.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 13, 1797.

J. M.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH QUARTERLY SITTING OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, IN FRANCE,

Held on the 15th of Nivose, or the 5th of January, 1797.

[For Accounts of the Three former Sitzings, and of the Plan, and of the Names of the Members, of this Establishment, see Numbers II, VIII, and X, of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.]

DUCIS was president of the sitting.

The secretaries read the memoirs of the last quarter, in their several classes: MONGEZ in that of Literature; PROSEY, in that of Mathematics; LACEPEDE, in that of Physics; TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, in that of Morals and Politics.

PELLETIER read a memoir of Chaptal, on the black magnetic sand that is usually found to accompany native gold. The specimens, which were the subjects of the following experiments, were found mixed with gold, in the sands of the rivers Ceze and Tala, and in the vicinity of Barcelona and Nantes.

This substance is not decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere, or to water; is almost insoluble in acids, and infusible even by a stream of oxygen gas. It is separated by means of the magnet, from the other matters with which it is mixed.

It exhibits no tendency to combine with sulphur. The diluted sulphuric acid has no action upon it: when concentrated, it forms with it a greyish green salt, of a silky texture, with excess of

acid. The nitric acid acts but very feebly upon it, and becomes of an orange colour. The muriatic acid first reduces it to powder, of which it afterwards dissolves a part, affording, by evaporation, prismatic crystals, with a rhomboidal base. The nitro-muriatic has the same action on this substance as the preceding acid. The oxygenated muriatic acid scarcely acts on it all. Gallic acid, added to the solution, affords a black precipitate; Prussic acid, a blue one. It is not all affected by the alkalis. When exposed to the heat of a forge, its weight is augmented one-third. With oxyde of arsenic and charcoal, it is fusible into a brittle button, of the colour of cobalt. When melted with Morveau's flux, it presented a vitreous glass, containing a few globules of malleable iron. With arseniate of pot-ash it forms a grey metallic button, scarcely at all sensible to the magnet, and greatly resembling platina. Hence Chaptal concludes, that this metallic substance has several properties in common with iron and platina, but that, in many respects, it differs materially from both of them.

SEGUIN, an associated member, communicated the theory of his improved process for the quick tanning of skins.

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ROMIGUERE

* The editor entreats that his readers, in justice to the intelligent writer of the essay alluded to, will have the goodness to make the corrections with the pen.

ROMIGUERE read the extract of a memoir of his, on the signification of the word *Idea*.

DESFONTAINES read the extract of a memoir of the citizen MARTIN, director of the Botanical Garden of Cayenne, on the success which the culture of the spices had met with, in French Guiana. The result is very satisfactory, as it affords the prospect, that the colony will furnish France with all the spices necessary to its consumption.

LEBRUN recited an episode, imitated from the Georgics, and which makes part of his poem of the Lucubrations of Parnassus, in which is the History of Aristides. The spectators frequently interrupted him with the warmest plaudits.

SELIS read, at length, Sentiments on Literature, and on Eloquence in particular.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS read an Essay on the Sociability and Morality of Dogs, Foxes, and Wolves.

FONTAINES recited a part of the third hymn of the poem of *Græce sauvée*. In this piece he describes the voluntary sacrifice made of their lives by the three hundred Spartans, under Leonidas. The grandeur of the images, the richness of the description, the energy of the sentiments, and the fine delivery of the orator, excited an enthusiasm, which manifested itself by repeated and long applauses.

LANGLES presented some opinions on the Oriental poets, and read a translation of three Arabic pieces.

The sitting was terminated by the reading of the first act of the tragedy of Junius Brutus, by ANDRIEUX, which is on a plan entirely different from that of Voltaire, and is rather an imitation of the Italian tragedy of Alfieri.

[The foregoing account of the proceedings of this sitting, was the best we were able to procure in time for the Magazine of the present month. We have since, however, received a more copious one, the principal articles of which shall appear in our next number.]

PLAN, &c. OF THE ODEON, A NEW DRAMATIC INSTITUTION, AT PARIS.

A SOCIETY of the friends of the arts has been formed in Paris, the object of whose association is, to set on foot, at their own charge, a public establishment, to be called *the Odéon*, to or-

* ODEON, or ODEUM, literally denotes a place set apart for singing; or a place in which declamation of any kind is expressed by singing.

ganize a dramatical institute, which shall be competent to call forth and employ a number of artists, sufficient for every purpose of theatrical composition and representation: to institute festivals, in honour of genius, and thus to stimulate the talents of the composers and performers, in tragedy, comedy, and music: in fine, to renovate or create all the means likely to be efficacious in improving or embellishing the French theatre.

The Odéon, at Athens, was a magnificent structure, erected by Pericles, where the composers of music contended for the prizes, which were distributed, at the public expence, to the most successful candidates, and where pieces of music were rehearsed, which were afterwards to be sung on the Athenian stage.

Pausanias, Appian, and Vitruvius, celebrate the magnificence of this edifice, in terms of the highest admiration.

Prior to the construction of the great theatre of Athens, the Odéon was also the place of assembly for the poets and musicians, who there recited, or performed their pieces. It served also for the repetition, or representation, of works in tragedy and comedy, and of musical compositions.

At Rome were five Odéas, consecrated to the same uses as that of Athens.

The project of the French Odéon has been approved of by the government, which has presented the society that undertakes to carry it into execution with a grant, for the term of 30 years, of the Theatre at Paris, in the Fauxbourg St. Germain, which was formerly occupied by the *Comédiens Français*.

On the other hand, the society have made themselves responsible to government, to repair, at their own charges, the Theatre of the Fauxbourg St. Germain; to re-establish it in the same condition as formerly; to defray the whole expence of supporting it, during the 30 years of their enjoying the grant; to cause to be represented, on the stage of the Odéon, pieces in tragedy and comedy; operas, dialogue and comic; and historical pantomimes; to engage and concentrate in this theatre, as much as possible, the most distinguished theatrical talents of the nation; to invite the same from all the French theatres in foreign countries, and to attach them to the accomplishment of the objects of the society, by the honours and distinctions which they propose to confer.

The dramatical institute of the Odéon

is to consist of three classes, through which it is intended that all the pupils of the establishment shall successively pass. Young persons, of both sexes, whose inclinations and talents lead them to the stage, as their profession in life, will be admitted into it, from the age of 15 to 25; those also may be initiated who wish to assume the cast of actors occasionally, and only for their own amusement. This class of initiation is designed to raise up a nursery of actors for the Odéon, and for all the theatres of Paris and of France. In the first class of the Odéon, the pupils will be taught to acquire a consummate knowledge of the French language, and the most correct manner of pronouncing it. They will also be taught to make themselves perfect proficient in the art of recitation or reading, without which it will be impossible to attain to perfection in acting. In this class care will be taken to develop and discriminate the physical and intellectual faculties of the pupils, so that each may be enabled to apply himself to the cast or walk for which he shall appear to be the best calculated by nature.

The pupils of the second class are to be instructed in the art of analysing and working upon the different passions which agitate, melt, or over-awe the heart of man.

In the third class, the history and plot of dramatic pieces are to be laid open to the pupils; a critical analysis of these is to be entered into, and their excellencies and blemishes pointed out, and critically enlarged upon.

Those pupils who give proofs of proficiency in the course of their instructions, such as distinguish themselves above their fellows, by their dispositions, their improvements, or their talents, will be entitled to make their *début* on the stage of the Odéon.

The complementary days in the Odéon will be appropriated to the representation of pieces whose success shall appear to have been the most marked and conspicuous. On these days the adjudication of prizes, and of crowns of glory, will be made, by the order of government.

Every kind of public spectacle being concentrated in the Odéon, prizes of various descriptions will be awarded to the most eminent artists, whether authors, actors, or musical composers.

The author or composer whose performance shall have been represented on one of the complementary days, shall be

entitled to receive a crown, and an annual pension of 600 livres.

The adjudication of a crown the third time, shall be accompanied with a second pension of 600 livres.

A seventh adjudication of a crown, shall be accompanied with a third pension of 800 livres.

The triumphs of each author or composer can only be acquired on the stage of the Odéon; and at the conclusion of the representation of those pieces which shall have merited for the candidates such an honour.

The works which shall be crowned in the Odéon, shall constitute, for ever, a part of its repertory. The actors whom the Odéon engages to procure and attach to its establishment, being already in the height of reputation, by the successful experience of many years, cannot be put on a level, in the distribution of prizes, with those pupils of the Odéon who are designed one day to replace them.

The prizes will be of two descriptions: the first of honour and celebrity, for the most excellent performers, in which consummate merit will gain its just laurels; and the second, of encouragement and emulation, for those whose talents are only ripening towards perfection.

The ancient artists of the Theatre Fauxbourg St. Germain, shall alike be entitled to the palms of the victor, and the pensionary rewards appropriated to merit. They shall not be obliged to run through the scale of *accessits* of the Odéon, having already, by their labours, attained the highest point of professional glory and success.

The other artists will have it in their power to gain, in the twenty-five years' course of their dramatic career, twenty-three *accessits* of pre-eminence or superiority; four crowns of honour, a crown of celebrity, a medal, and four pensions or life annuities.

The *accessits* are designed to be so many steps, by which every actor may proceed, from the first to the second, third, and fourth crowns of honour, and to the crown of celebrity.

The adjudication of a first crown shall entitle the victor to a pension of the value of 200 livres; of a second, to a pension of the same value; of a third, to a pension of 400 livres, and of a fourth, to a pension of 600 livres.

These four crowns of honour will entitle the victor to a pension, or life annuity, of 1500 livres.

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The fifth crown shall be entitled to a gold medal, as a prize, on which the name of the victor shall be struck. On the exergue this inscription shall be engraved: *NON OMNIS MORIAR*.

These triumphal crowns shall be adjudged by the order of government, and in open public assembly. The talents of the victor will thus be consigned to immortality.

On the zeal and laborious efforts of the artists to acquire eminence in their profession, will entirely depend their title to the accessits of encouragement, which are to ascertain their sedulity, and to reward their services.

An accessit of encouragement shall be entitled to a premium of 300 livres.

Seven accessits of encouragement shall obtain, as a recompence, a first crown, and a pension of 250 livres.

Five new accessits of encouragement shall receive a recompence of a second crown, and a second pension of 250 livres.

Three new accessits of encouragement shall entitle the receiver to a pension of 400 livres.

Thus, an artist who shall raise himself to distinction, in the subaltern classes, will be entitled to receive fifteen accessits

of encouragement, three crowns of approbation or applause, and a pension, or life annuity, of 900 livres.

The payment of the pensions shall be under the guarantee of government; the Odéon, however, defraying the charges out of the income arising from the representations.

The Odéon shall possess a literary journal, the object of which shall be, to announce to the public the pieces which are to be represented in it: this work is designed to be a valuable vade-mecum for such persons as are not in the habit of deciding on the merits of theatrical performances. It will analyse the subject of every piece, and illustrate the art according to which it shall be conducted. It will, moreover, contain judicious critiques by the best appreciators of literary talents. The artists will there discern, at once, the encomiums which they shall have merited by the truth, the grandeur, and the beauty of their acting, and the censures which they may incur, in consequence of the negligences, or involuntary errors, they may happen to fall into, in the course of their representation.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LATELY examining Mr. SIMPSON's solution of the 37th problem, in his second volume of Fluxions, I perceived that the contents of article 482, being the first corollary of that problem, were applicable to the investigation of the case contained under the following suppositions:

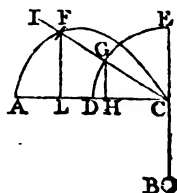
If a slender rod AC revolve round the point C, as a centre, with a velocity such that the point D (whose distance from C is one foot) moves in the quadrant DE with the uniform velocity m , the plane of the rod's motion being perpendicular to the horizon: and if a ring of iron, whose mass is r , be connected by a string, passing over a pulley at C, to a weight B, hanging perpendicularly, and whose mass is b ; what will be the nature of the curve described by the ring, the first position of the rod being parallel to the horizon; and supposing also, that the ring, independent of the other forces which act on it, is resisted by friction, the force of which is every where to the centrifugal force arising from the paracentric velocity of the rod, inversely as r to b ?

Let AC be the first position of the rod, and A the place of the ring. Also, let IFC be any other position of it at the time t ; and put IF any variable space passed by the ring $= x$, AF being the curve described by it; v = the velocity down IC at F; z = arc DG; y = GH the corresponding sine; and $2g = 32\frac{1}{2}$ the force of gravity.

The forces acting on the ring are evidently those arising from the paracentric velocity of the rod; the resisting force arising from the friction; and the compound forces of gravity on the ring and body B.

Now the first of these forces is evidently $\frac{rm^2 d-x}{r+b}$; the second

$\frac{bm^2 d-x}{r+b}$; and the third $2g \times \frac{ry+b}{r+b}$. Of these forces, the two first always act in opposition to the last, supposing that, at the commencement of the ring's motion, rdm^2 is less than $2gb$. Again;



Again; taking the two first forces from the last, we get $2g \frac{ry+b}{r+b} - m^2 \frac{d-x}{r+b}$ for the true accelerating force on the ring down the rod at F; and since $\frac{a}{m} = i$, we get $2g \frac{ry+b}{r+b} - m^2 \frac{d-x}{r+b} \times \frac{a}{m} = \frac{a}{m} \frac{d-x}{r+b}$. But $\dot{v} = \frac{m\ddot{x}}{m}$, supposing a to be constant, as in the corollary alluded to. Hence

$2g \frac{ry+b}{r+b} - m^2 \frac{d-x}{r+b} \times \frac{a}{m} = \frac{a}{m}$, which, substituting k for $2g \frac{r}{m^2 r+b}$, and h for $2g \frac{b}{m^2 r+b} - d$, gives $\ddot{x} - kx^2 - h\dot{x}^2 - \frac{a}{m} = 0$, an equation somewhat similar to that arising from the considerations contained in the 4th corollary of the same problem.

To find the fluents, or x in terms of a , assume the series $Ax^2 + Bx^3 + Cx^4 + Dx^5$, &c. for x , and substitute for y its value $a - \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} - \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}$, &c.; and, by going through the proper steps, and equating the homologous terms, we get

$$x = \begin{cases} h: \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^6}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}, & \&c. \\ k: \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \frac{x^7}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11}, & \&c. \end{cases}$$

But these series, putting N for that number whose hyp. log. is unity, are equal to

$$h \times \frac{N^2 + N^{-2}}{2} - 1 - k \times \frac{N^2 - N^{-2}}{4} \frac{y}{2}, \text{ therefore, by restoring the values of } h \text{ and } k, \text{ we get } x,$$

$$\text{the space descended by the ring} = 2g \frac{b}{m^2 r+b} - d \times \frac{N^2 + N^{-2}}{2} - 1 - 2g \frac{r}{m^2 r+b} \times \frac{N^2 - N^{-2}}{4} \frac{y}{2},$$

which, when a becomes a quadrant, and y radius, is $2g \frac{b}{m^2 r+b} - d \times 1 - 2g \frac{rn}{m^2 r+b}$, by putting

$$\frac{N^2 + N^{-2}}{2} = 1, \text{ and } \frac{N^2 - N^{-2}}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

From this conclusion it results, that before the rod obtains a vertical position, the ring cannot have arrived at the centre, unless d be less than $2g \frac{bs}{sm^2 + m^2} - \frac{2grn}{sm^2 + m^2} - \frac{2grn}{sm^2 + m^2}$; and that

if its value be equal to that quantity, the ring will arrive at the centre C just as the rod becomes perpendicular. It is also manifest, that if m , or the angular velocity per second, be less than

$$\sqrt{\frac{2bs}{ds + d \cdot r + b} - \frac{2grn}{ds + d \cdot r + b}}, \text{ the ring will arrive at the centre before the rod becomes vertical.}$$

If it be greater, it is evident the reverse will take place.

Under the circumstances of the data being such that the ring arrives at the centre just as the rod becomes vertical, the abscissa and ordinate to the curve AFC are very easily found; for, put-

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}, & \&c. = N^2 \\ 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}, & \&c. = N^{-2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}, \&c. = \frac{N^2 + N^{-2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, & \&c. = N^2 \\ -1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, & \&c. = N^{-2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } x + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, \&c. = \frac{N^2 - N^{-2}}{2}$$

$$\text{And } -x + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, \&c. = -y$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}, \&c. = \frac{N^2 - N^{-2}}{4} - \frac{y}{2}$$

ring

ting x as found above $= a$, and $\frac{2rAs}{sin^2 + x^2} - \frac{2ern}{sm^2 + m^2} = e$, we get $1:y::e-a$ $ye=ya$, the ordinate FL; and $1:\sqrt{1-y^2}::e-a::e-a\sqrt{1-y^2}=LC$, hence $e=\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$, the abscissa AL.

Spectator's Hull, Dec. 9, 1796.

β. DRACONIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TROUBLE you with this, to request you to insert the following correction, requisite to make page 39 of your last Number, as far as it relates to the equation sent by me, intelligible. Your compositor has left out some part of what I wrote, and distorted the other; just as if, in writing a quotation from the Hebrew, he had contrived, like a learned bishop, to print it without any regard to the necessary transpositions, in printing; a language read to differently from our own. There cannot be a greater mistake, among the printers of mathematics, than that which is too frequent, the printing of a solution, as if it were common prose, and a man had nothing to do but to read on. To save a little paper, the whole is thus frequently made confused and unintelligible. Thus, in my equation, the thing proposed to be done, was to find the value of y : but no y appears at the conclusion; and x , which was only a subsidiary, is turned into a principal. A person, expert in the mathematics, will readily see where the error lies, and how it may be corrected: for the sake of others, you will be kind enough to reprint the last line in the following manner:

$$\text{From } \frac{4}{15} = .266666$$

$$\text{take } x = .001246$$

$$\therefore y = .265420$$

this value of y is true to six places.

By my method of dividers, other numbers might have been assumed for the value of y ; and, instead of making $\frac{4}{15} - x = y$, if it had not been to give an easy instance of my mode, I should have made y equal to $\frac{80}{301} - x$. The reason for taking that term, in preference to many others, may afford a little employment to persons whose curiosity is gratified by these pursuits.

I remain, your's, &c.

Inner Temple.

W. FRIEND.

QUESTION XXIII (No. XI).—Answered by Mr. T. Hickman.

ON the indefinite line AB, take AC and CB—the given quantities; then on AB, as a diameter, describe the semicircle AEDB, and perpendicular to AB draw the radius FE, and the ordinate CD. Then it is well known that CD is the geometrical, and FE the arithmetical mean, between the two quantities AC and CB; from whence it is evident, that the arithmetical always exceeds the geometrical mean; except when the two quantities are equal, when the means themselves are likewise equal.



The same answered algebraically by the proposer, Mr. B. W.

Let M be the arithmetical, and m the geometrical mean, between the two quantities a and b ; a being the greater, and b the less.

$$\text{Then } a+b=2M,$$

$$\text{And } ab=m^2.$$

Square the former, and multiply the latter by 4, so shall

$$a^2+2ab+b^2=4M^2,$$

$$\text{and } 4ab=4m^2. \text{ Hence, by subtraction,}$$

$$a^2-2ab+b^2=4M^2-4m^2,$$

$$\text{or } M^2-m^2=\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2, \text{ which is a positive value?}$$

Consequently, M^2 is greater than m^2 , and M greater than m . That is, the arithmetic mean between two numbers is greater than the geometric mean.

The same otherwise answered by Philomathes, of Thornbury.

Let a be the greater number, and b the less. Then the arithmetical mean is $\frac{a+b}{2}$, and the geometrical

geometrical mean \sqrt{ab} ; the squares of which are $\frac{a^2+2ab+b^2}{4}$ and ab . Now, if it be possible, let these two be equal; or $a^2+2ab+b^2=4ab$: subtract $4ab$ from each, so shall $a^2-2ab+b^2=0$; consequently, its root $a-b=0$, and $a=b$; that is a less number equal to a greater, which is absurd. In like manner, if it be said the arithmetical mean is the less of the two; then $a^2+2ab+b^2$ is less than $4ab$, and $a^2-2ab+b^2$ less than 0, or nothing, or the square $\frac{a^2-2ab+b^2}{4}$ negative, which is absurd. Consequently, $a^2+2ab+b^2$ is greater than $4ab$, or the arithmetical mean greater than the geometrical.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION XXVI.—By *Hermes, of Bath.*

Required, an easy method of finding two numbers such, that each of them, as well as their sum and difference, being increased by unity, shall, in all the four cases, be square numbers?

QUESTION XXVII.—By *M^r. T. Hickman.*

Given $x^2y+xy^2=n$

and $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=b$;

to find x and y by simple equations?

QUERY (to Mechanics) by *A Z T X, of Oundle, Northamptonshire.*

There are certain instruments used by clock-makers, and others, for the purpose of opening or enlarging holes in metal plates, &c. called *broaches*; they are made of a pyramidal form, with four or five sides.—How comes it, that the four-sided broach makes a five-sided hole, and that the five-sided broach makes a round hole?

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE COLONEL FREDERICK. *Communicated by a Gentleman who knew him many Years, and accompanied with a Character of himself, drawn up by his own hand.*

SOME men seem destined from their early infancy to become the sport of fortune, and every thing about them appears involved in paradox. This is precisely the case with the subject of these Memoirs; and those who have known him during forty years, find themselves at this moment utterly incapable of a satisfactory solution of the enigma. In short, the birth, life, and even some circumstances attending the death of Colonel Frederick, are mysterious; and in treating of these particulars, a candid and liberal man must confess, that he is only presented with a choice of difficulties.

The writer of this short narrative, who became acquainted with him at an early period of his life, formerly heard from a person of title, who had resided long abroad, that he was originally a "Polish Jew;" but he has many reasons

to disbelieve this, and suspects, that it was fabricated in malice, the result of a petty altercation. A respectable general officer, who lived long in England, and who some years since retired to Switzerland, his native country, solemnly asserted, that he had conversed with an acknowledged daughter of Baron Neuhoﬀ, commonly known by the name and title of Theodore, king of Corsica, while residing in one of the Spanish convents for noble ladies; and he was assured by her, that her father had no legitimate child but herself; she added, that the Colonel must, therefore, either be an impostor, or a bastard. Some observations were made, at the same time, respecting the age of the parties, whence it was inferred, that the supposed fact was impossible.

Since his death, a rumour has also been propagated, that he was an Ex-capuchin, who, escaping from a convent in Italy, repaired to England; and finding the sensibility of the people affected by the melancholy end of Theodore, he, by

means of a *self-adoption*, became the heir to his claims, and our bounty. I myself know, from circumstances, that the last assertion is unfounded, and I think probability, as well as liberality, lean strongly to the side of the *royal filiation*, which he assumed, and which has been generally attributed to him.

Theodore, rendered so celebrated by his exploits and misfortunes, was the son of Anthony Baron Neuhoff. His father claimed his descent from one of the most noble and illustrious houses in the county of *la Mark*; but he had disgraced himself in the eyes of his family, and excited the indignation of the neighbouring nobility, by following the dictates of love and honour, and marrying the daughter of a merchant of Niseu! In consequence of *this offence*, which may be termed a *German crime*, since it is less easily expiated there, than any one in the decalogue, he repaired to France; where he soon after died, leaving a son, *Etienne Theodore*, and a daughter, Elizabeth, behind him. The duchess of Orleans took the orphans under her own immediate protection. The boy was appointed page to the duke regent, who gave him a company in the regiment of *la Mark*, and the girl, after attending for some time on the person of her benefactress, as maid of honour, was married to the count de Trévoux.

Young Neuhoff, who is said to have imbibed an heroic ardour from the perusal of Plutarch, served under Charles XII, and was employed by his minister, the famous Baron Gortz, in a diplomatic capacity at the court of Spain, whence he was sent, by Cardinal Alberoni, to England, in order to sound the Jacobites:—for several princes had combined, even then, to place a *pretender* on the throne of an independent nation!

After this, we find him a colonel in the Spanish service, and the husband of lady Sarsfield, daughter of lord Kilmallock, of the kingdom of Ireland, who had taken refuge in Madrid, and become a maid of honour to the queen, in consequence of the attachment of her progenitors to James II. By this lady he had a son, supposed to be the gentleman in question, who was born in the year 1725.

Theodore, who had been disappointed in his expectations of riches, from an alliance with the noble family of Lucan, repaired to France, entered into Law's wild projects respecting the Mississippi

company; and soon after the bubble had burst, set out for Florence, where he remained some time as minister plenipotentiary for the emperor. There he formed an acquaintance with prince Louis, of Wurtemberg, then commander in chief, and many of the principal families of Corsica; and having landed in Aleria, one of the ports of that island, on the 15th of March, 1736, to the surprise of all Europe, he was unanimously elected king, on the 15th of April following. His crown consisted not of gold and precious stones, but of a branch of laurel, after the manner of the ancient heroes; and the joyful inhabitants, hoping for a speedy deliverance from the yoke of Genoa by his means, pierced the air with the shouts of "**LIBERTY FOR EVER! — LONG LIVE THEODORE I!**"

His proclamation, which is now before me, is worthy of the occasion, and breathes a masculine spirit, well suited to the deliverer of an oppressed people.

Soon after his elevation, he instituted one of those military companionships whose traces are to be found among our German ancestors, but which philosophy has nearly brought into contempt, and termed it the ORDER OF DELIVERANCE; he also struck money with the arms of his kingdom on one side, the reverse was in express conformity to the ignorance of the people, who were, and still are, abjectly superstitious, merely because they are contemptibly ignorant. It consisted of the image of *the Blessed Virgin*! The legend was strictly appropriate, and the idea that it conveyed, criticism apart, must be allowed at least to have possessed aptitude:

MONSTRA TE ESSE MATREM.

SHOW THYSELF A MOTHER!

Another coin may be still seen in the cabinets of the curious, impressed with T. R. (THEODORUS REX) in Roman characters, and dated 1736. The reverse is PRO BONO PUBLICO, with the value (*sol di cinque*) expressed in the field*.

After a variety of adventures, this unfortunate prince repaired to England, where he found a prison and a grave; for John Baptist Gastaldi, the resident from Genoa, contrived that he should be arrested for 400*l.* for which he had pro-

* See *Recueil Général des Pièces Obidionales &c de Nécessité*, par M. Pierre Ancher Tobiasen Dwy, 3 vols. Imp. 4to.

cured him credit with a merchant in the city, and after lingering for some time, in great misery, in the King's Bench, he was finally cleared by an act of insolvency, in which he delivered up his kingdom to his assignees! He died soon after this, at an obscure lodging, No. 5, Little Chapel-street, on the 11th of Dec. 1755, and was buried in St. Ann's church-yard. His epitaph, by Horace Walpole, is known to every one; but the following translation of it, by his son, will, perhaps, afford some satisfaction to the curious. It was presented to me by himself, about ten years since :

“ Le tombeau réunit, c'est la commune loi,
 “ Le héros, le captif, le mendiant, le roi ;
 “ Mais Théodore seul avant l'heure fatale
 “ Franchit de ces états le distant intervalle,
 “ Et le sort envers lui libéral, inhumain,
 “ Lui fit don d'un royaume, & refusa du pain.”

While Theodore was dividing his time between royalty and a jail, his son, by lady Kilmallock, seems also to have become, like himself, the sport of fortune. Born at Madrid, he is said to have been educated at Rome, under Lobcowitz, a professor celebrated in his day, in consequence of a Latin treatise on astronomy. Whoever may have been his master, certain it is, that he was an excellent scholar, and not only spoke, but wrote, German, Spanish, French, and Italian, with great fluency.

He arrived in this country about forty-three years since, and soon formed many respectable acquaintances; among those of a later date, may be reckoned the present lord chancellor, then Mr. Wedderburne, whom he often visited at his chambers, and to whom he lent a copy of Gravina, an elegant writer on the civil law, the study of whose works he was accustomed to recommend. With the late Dr. Shebbeare, and the present Mr. Murphy, he was very intimate, and always professed a great attachment for men of letters.

From the king's mother, who compassionate the situation of distressed royalty, I have repeatedly heard him say, that he received a considerable sum of money for the payment of certain debts which his own necessities, and those of his family, had forced him reluctantly to contract. A lady, well known during the duke of Grafton's administration, whose name has been immortalised by the pen of Junius, and which I shall not here reveal, out of respect to her re-

cent title, is also said to have assisted, and even to have been greatly attached to him. I have, likewise, some reason to think, that he was personally known to the king, as a claimant on the bounty of his mother, the princess dowager of Wales; and it may be seen from the preface to his work, entitled, “*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse*,” that it was written expressly for the information of the late duke of York. I have repeatedly heard him assert, and actually believe, that his royal highness had conceived the wild and romantic project of becoming king of Corsica, which has since, unfortunately, perhaps, for this nation, been realised by an august relative.

Mr. Frederick, who is said to have obtained the *brevet* rank of colonel from the duke of Wurtemberg, as well as the *cross of merit*, transacted business in this country for that prince, although he never received any regular diplomatic mission from him. In consequence of his orders, however, he sold a regiment of *Wurtembergers* to the East India company, which having been landed in opposition to that salutary jealousy with which our constitution surveys foreign troops, a formal complaint was made on this subject by Colonel Barry, in the house of commons.

During the American war, he also tendered a body of men to lord North, which gave rise to certain claims on our government, for maintenance, &c. and occasioned a variety of memorials to that nobleman, as well as his successors in office, lord Shelburne (now marquis of Lansdowne) Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt.

Colonel Frederick was more successful in other quarters. A lady, united to the duke of Wurtemberg, by what is termed a *left-handed marriage*, in Germany, and who is said to have been related to the subject of these memoirs, sent him small sums of money from time to time; and the present commodore sir John Borlace Warren, not only conferred many favours on himself, but actually purchased a commission for his son.

The Colonel was employed by the Prince of Wales (to whom, if I am not mistaken, he was introduced by Mr. Weltje) respecting the Antwerp loan for his royal highness and his brothers, which was defeated by the paternal intervention of his majesty; his name is to be found in the account of that transaction, written in French and Dutch, and he visited the continent, replete with

the hopes of a successful conclusion to an object, with which his future fortune was so closely connected. His disappointment at the unprosperous issue of this scheme was proportionably great, and being of a sanguine temperament, he was much irritated at the failure of a negotiation, in the course of which he deemed himself ill treated.

Colonel Frederick was a man of great reading, and considerable mental acquirements. Naturally gay and sprightly, his face was generally clothed with a smile, and he bore all the misfortunes of his life with wonderful equanimity. His manners were those of a gentleman; his appearance that of a soldier. He had studied the respective interests of the various courts of Europe, and was particularly attached to the house of Austria. He had read all the best books on the art of war, and if he had not seen much real service, it must be allowed that few men were better calculated to describe a battle. No one could be more satirical on titles, stars, ribbons, &c. than himself, and on those occasions, he was accustomed jocularly to style himself *Prince of Capraja*, a little island in the neighbourhood of Corsica.

In person, he was about five feet, eight inches high, admirably proportioned, and possessing the appearance of great vigour. His countenance, which was of an olive hue, testified that he had been born under a southern sky. His white hair gave him a venerable appearance, and his little grey eyes brightened up and sparkled with unusual lustre, while he recorded the feats of his youth.

He was always dressed with uncommon neatness, and would have looked clean and respectable even in rags. His wardrobe for the last ten or fifteen years, consisted of a blue coat with a red cape, a black one, the dye of which he was accustomed to commend, as being of *Prussian manufacture*; a loose blue great coat, which he wore in winter, and white cloth waistcoat and breeches, with a pair of military boots.

On great occasions, I believe, he put on a Wirtemberg uniform, the silver, or perhaps silk, epaulets of which hung down on his arm, like the appendages to the liveries of some of our old families; for he once told me, that on a visit to the late Sir W. James, then chairman of the India company, he was mistaken for a domestic, and actually forced to do *penance* in his hall, in Gerrard-street,

until introduced by the baronet in person.

Colonel Frederick had a son and a daughter by a German lady, to whom he was married. The first perished at the battle of German Town, soon after he had received a lieutenancy from general Howe, who was struck with the misfortune of his family. The second married, some years since, and settled at Highgate or Hampstead; she has several children, and as her circumstances are said to be far from affluent, it would be highly laudable to institute a subscription for herself and numerous offspring*.

Here follows a short account of the Colonel, written at least twenty-five years since, and now translated from the original French:

"Genoa prevailed. Theodore lost his own liberty, because he had endeavoured to defend that of the Corsicans. He was confined in a disgraceful prison, where he suffered a thousand humiliations without a single murmur. He knew how useless it was to complain, and was conscious of the necessity of submitting himself to his fate. Deprived of his scepter, fortune, and friends, his sole resource was in Providence, and the tender piety of his son, who repaired to England on purpose to accompany him to Corsica, whither Theodore flattered himself to be able to return once more, and that too through the assistance of Great Britain.

"This son, like himself, was entirely destitute of the gifts of fortune, and he was ill adapted for the acquisition of wealth, as his temper was but little suited to the frivolidy of an age avaricious of pleasure, and anxious for the attainment of riches and honours, even on the most dishonourable terms.

"Avoiding festivals and public entertainments of all kinds, he was modest in his manners, simple in his dress, tenacious of his words, reserved and close in his mode of life; in short, he retired as it were within himself, in order to live with that virtue of which he scorned to make a parade. He was accustomed to say, "that it was proper to know, but not expedient to tell, every thing." *Omnia scire, non omnia exequi*, was his favourite maxim.

"Aspiring to independence, he was in-

* Since writing the above, this has actually taken place, under the patronage of lady James, Mr. Hammerly, and Mr. Bolcawen, jun. capable

capable of sacrificing at the shrine of servility, or of purchasing favour by offering up incense to the ridiculous vanity of grandeur and opulence. He paid his court only to merit; he was busied solely in perfecting himself in the duties of a man, and in rendering himself worthy of esteem, leaving to others the task of doing him justice.

"He honoured letters, and consecrated his life to them. He even became an author, and endeavoured to gain a livelihood by his pen, during his distress; he also taught the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, that he might be enabled to maintain his own children, and succour his unfortunate father.

"If he did not haughtily brave his destiny, he at least supported it with courage and firmness. He was never heard to blame providence, or to execrate mankind, and attribute to them his necessities and misfortunes; for whatever wrongs he might have experienced at their hands, he never permitted hatred to enter into his breast, knowing the difficulty of eradicating it, after it had once got possession. In fine, he submitted himself to his fate with perfect resignation, for his heart was always obedient to the decrees of heaven; and in order the more fully to testify his submission, and accommodate himself to his destiny, he abjured the tinsel of titles, and assumed only his baptismal, which he converted into a family name. He thus also endeavoured to obviate that scorn to which nobility, when deprived of wealth, is almost always exposed; and it was on the same account he decked himself out only in his own natural qualities, which were the sole patrimony that neither the fury of fortune, nor the malice of mankind could divest him of."

Such is the character of Colonel Frederick, as drawn up by his own pen. He never appeared to be affluent, and yet never exhibited any symptoms of want, until a little before his melancholy end. He retired early to rest, and rose betimes in the morning, often reading by candle-light. Frugal in his diet, wonderfully abstemious in respect to wine, and addicted to no extravagance of any kind; the sum expended by the wealthy in a single entertainment, would have served the *Prince of Capraja* for a whole year. What a pity that he was not included in some Hanoverian, Hessian, or Austrian subsidy!—the property of the nation has been often wasted on objects less worthy of public munificence!

That his mind has been deranged ever since Christmas last, as has been asserted, I have reason to doubt, from the testimony of a gentleman who conversed with him but three days previous to his unhappy exit. The cause attributed (an expected arrest) was scarcely commensurate with the event; for he had often experienced the relentment of unfeeling creditors, and more than once witnessed the griping exactions of a spunging-house. The whole of his debts did not exceed 400*l.* and it is not a little remarkable, that this sum has always proved fatal to his family.

On the afternoon of his death, he is said to have dined, and drank his half pint of port, as usual, at the Storey's-gate coffee-house, Westminster. After reading the Evening Paper, with his accustomed serenity, he repaired to the gate of Westminster Abbey, and met his fate in the immediate neighbourhood of our heroes and kings, with the same unconcern as his countrymen of old:

"*Prodiga gens animæ, & properare facillima*

"*mortem,*

"*Namque ubi transcendit florentes viribus*

"*annos,*

"*Impatiens ævi spernit novissæ senectam,*

"*Et fati modus in dextra est.*"

Thus perished Colonel Frederick, according to the hint contained in one of his own works, in the seventy-second (but if we are to believe the respectable testimony of his friends, in the seventy-fifth) year of his age.

His body is deposited in St. Anne's church yard, within a few yards of that of Theodore. Their fate is connected by a melancholy similarity; equally unfortunate through life, they are at length united in death, and occupy a common grave, in a foreign country, far distant from the place of their nativity.

The only works of the late Colonel Frederick known to me, are:

I. "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse*;" dedicated to the Duke of Wurtemberg; in which, in the face of all Europe, he proclaims himself the son of Theodore, king of Cortica; professes an hereditary regard for his serene highness, and challenges his patronage on this very account. I am unacquainted with the precise time of the publication, as the first leaf of my copy is torn out; but I suppose it to have been about 1763, or 1770.

II. The Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain, including the Life of General Pauli.

THE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from No. X of this Work.)

The ex-general of brigade **DANICAN**, who escaped to this country, after heading the insurrection of the sections against the legislature, in a publication, entitled *Brigands Démasqués*, gives a most odious picture of the Directory. According to him, **REWBELL** is a robber, **LETOURNEUR** an idiot, **BARRAS** a bloody-minded tyrant, **CARNOT** the minion and ape of Robespierre, and **REVELLIERE LEPEAUX** a good-natured silly fellow, who possesses just principle enough to be ashamed of his associates.

In opposition to this, and several other similar pamphlets, on the part of the emigrants, &c. **M. DESPAZE** has gratified his countrymen, and indeed all Europe, with a minute and particular account of the Five Directors :

I. **LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE CARNOT**, born in the department of *Côte d'Or*, and the son of an advocate, still living at Nolay ; is now in the 44th year of his age. He is at once a mathematician and a man of letters ; in one capacity he has recently organized the victories of the republic ; in another he was formerly crowned as victor, in the contests of rival genius, by a French academy. He has also distinguished himself as a poet, particularly in the composition entitled *Le Fils de Venus*.

II. **PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICOLAS BARRAS**, born in the department of the *Var*, and sprung from one of the most ancient families of France, is 42 years and 8 months old. When proclaimed member of the Directory, on the 25th of October, 1795, he was in the 41st year of his age, having been born at Foxemphoux, on the 30th of June, 1755 : the rumour, therefore, that he had not attained the age prescribed by law, is totally unfounded.

Both his pen and sword were employed against the ancient government ; and he assisted in person at the siege of the Bastille. Elected to the Convention, he joined the Jacobins, and on all occasions has displayed an energy of character, both mental and physical, characteristic of that political sect. Notwithstanding this, he at this moment protects Bergoien, the only remaining member of the illustrious and unfortunate deputation of the Gironde !

III. **LETOURNEUR**, the son of an honest burgher, "who had greatness of mind sufficient to refuse *letters of nobility*," was an officer of engineers, and obtained

no higher rank than that of colonel, in the army. He has successively occupied the chief employments in the republic, and his conduct is here represented as spotless, equally defying the shafts of envy and malice.

IV. **JEAN REWBELL**, an Alsatian by birth, and advocate by profession, is now 51 years of age. He has acted as a commissioner to the armies ; a plenipotentiary with a neutral state (Prussia) ; and also with an allied one (Holland). He is said to be cold and even rude in his manners ; but, in return, we are assured that he is frank and honest, and possesses a generous and benevolent heart.

V. **LEPAUX**, a Vendean, was born August 25th, 1753. Bred to the bar, but detesting the influence of attorneys, and the chicanery of the law, he threw aside his gown, and retiring to Angers, studied natural history, read lectures in a botanical garden, founded by himself. As a public man, his conduct has always been pure ; and he is here represented as a pattern in domestic life, the adored husband of an affectionate wife, the beloved father of a grateful offspring ! Such is the eulogy pronounced by Despaze, who assures us, that he is actuated with the purest and most independent motives.

MARQUIS DE BOUILLÉ.

[With particular pleasure we give place to the following Correction of our former Notice of this gentleman.]

IN spring, 1784, the Marquis having visited London, the British planters and merchants here who were interested in the islands which had been conquered by the arms of France, but restored by the peace to Britain, after having sent a deputation to him, and prevailed on him to accept of a splendid entertainment, at the London Tavern, had begun a very handsome subscription, in order to present him with a valuable service of plate ; but the same having been discovered by the Marquis, he did very decisively, though most politely declare, that his feelings would not permit him to accept of any costly present, in gold or silver ; yet he should not have any objection, but thankfully receive, and think himself highly honoured, by any marks of their good will and regard bestowed in steel-work, in which the English so far surpassed all other nations. In consequence thereof, a steel-mounted sword, of which the hilt was esteemed of exquisite workmanship, said to have been bespoke by order of the late empress of Russia, for a present, but by accident left in the hands of Mr. Grey, jun. in Sackville Street, was purchased ; as also an epaulette, and a plaque of the *ordre du St. Esprit*, followed soon after by a very handsome pair of steel-mounted pistols, in the Highland

Highland fashion, and finely ornamented with arms and emblems of war, from the Chamber of Commerce, in Glasgow, accompanied with a respectful complimentary letter, from their chairman; which presents were conveyed through the channel of general Melville, as being well known to have enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the Marquis de Bouillé, ever since 1767, when from Martinico he had paid a visit to the General, at Grenada; then his Majesty's governor in chief of the ceded islands.

What has been reported with regard to that very sword, which was thus presented, having been rudely snatched by a custom-house officer from the Marquis's side, on his returning to England, in December, 1792, with his indignation on that account, often since expressed by him, now appears to have been greatly misrepresented; for the demanding of it from him was at Harwich, in consequence of an order of government to disarm any foreigners then landing there, and happened without any incivility; and an order was speedily dispatched from London, for the sword being restored to him.

On the subject of the Marquis's public conduct, after the beginning of the revolution in France, particularly with regard to the part he acted respecting the secret departure of Louis XVI. for Montmedy, of which he was not the adviser, much less the projector; and on the consequences of that event, we have judged it to be most proper to refer our readers to an authentic detail, which we learn, from respectable authorities, is about to be published, in a new and interesting work on French events, in that period.

ORIGINAL LETTER,

ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM MORGAN,
A QUAKER; IN A LETTER FROM
SARAH BUCKET TO A FRIEND.

Staines, May 11, 1747.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,

I RETURN thee thanks for the perusal of these four volumes of Plutarch, and beg the favour of the other four, with that wrote by Mr. Rowe; and, if it be not too much trouble, Bishop Burnet's history of his own times. I should have sent these sooner, but since Christ-mas we have had a flood, that the rowbarge could not go to London for some time, and then the master of the barge broke, which made me defer sending until I thought I might do it with safety. I intend to order the vearman to call at thy house in about two weeks for the above. If it does not suit thy leisure please to appoint him any further time. When I was at thy house I was talking about Wm. Morgan once a clergyman but now a quaker, that went with a message to the king of Prussia, thou desired me to enquire where he lodged, I did so, but could

not hear, only that he was going to Holland to study physic, he did so, passed examination wrote a thesis and commenced graduate. He was introduced unto the Duke in Holland, and had a long conversation with him. The Duke asked him what he intended to do now he had thrown off the gown? Wm. Morgan told the Duke he intended to practice physic, and that that he had wrote his thesis, and who do you intend to dedicate it to? says the Duke. To the Duke, if he pleases to give me leave. Then be sure you dont flatter me, and tell me what you say intend to say unto me. The Duke offered him money, but he modestly refused, and told the Duke he could not accept of any thing out of his own way. Then replies the Duke, you shall be my physician and attend me in the army. But says Wm. Morgan I must first consult my friends in London, if I can obtain their consent, I will obey the Duke's commands, for I shall be unwilling to break with the society for any temporal consideration. Friend Morgan has liberty from his friends to attend the Duke. I presume he is gone again to Holland to take his degrees as licentiate and wait on the Duke, though he apprehends it to be a post of great danger, and doubts whether he shall see us any more. Yet he confides and trusts in that gracious providence that has preserved his life thro' so many distresses and wants, and I hope will still protect the Duke and him in the day of battle when death and destruction are flying round. About a month or six weeks ago friend Morgan called to visit a friend in this town as he went to visit his brother at Winchester who is a clergyman and has preferments in the church to the value of 800 per annum. He had a meeting here, so by that means I had the pleasure of hearing him preach and pray: a very good preacher we think him to be, he spent one evening at our house, and very agreeable company he is. He has the advantage of being very personable, of a fair beautiful and sweet aspect, very affable and free in conversation, much of a gentleman, one who I presume did great honour to his religion and country in foreign nations. He gave us a short relation of his travels in an elegant stile and with great freedom. He says the king of Prussia took him for a spy, and asked many questions about his uncle king George and if he did not find him, and behaved exceedingly rough, and is a very fierce man and the queen mother a very stern woman. The king often sent one of his ministers to his lodgings to examine him very close. Friend Morgan was taken prisoner at Prague while in the hands of the French and used very cruelly almost to the loss of his life by the Jesuits; when Marshal Belleisle heard of it he was so kind as to send a hussar, and took him away by force. I think it was the second time of his going into Germany, that he had an audience of the Empress Queen. She asked him many questions concerning the principles of his religion, and spoke with great judgment and good sense, and highly commended the charity of the Quakers, and thought it great pity

pitty they did not put themselves under the wing and protection of the church. Friend Morgan had a long conversation with her with great freedom. He says he met with none that speaks Latin so correct and elegant as the Empress Queen except the Pope and that she is an exceeding fine woman. She ordered him a passport and letter to Cardinal Albani at Rome, which gained him admittance unto the Pope. The cardinal told the Pope there was a Quaker an odd sort of a man that desired an audience of his holiness, but refused to submit unto the usual ceremonies in such cases. The Pope had a curiosity to see so strange a sight as a Quaker at Rome, therefore to avoid giving offence he granted him twice the favour of a private audience, without any ceremony in a house in his garden in the morning before the time of his levee, alone without any company, and behaved with great civility, good nature and exceeding free in discourse. The Pope told Friend Morgan that he had heard of an ignorant enthusiastic sort of people in England called quakers, but had no notion they were such a society and maintained such principles as he assured him they did. The Pope seemed very well pleased with his conversation and ordered him an ample passport through his dominions. Friend Morgan said he heard the Pope has several times attempted to make a reformation in the church, but the cardinals always oppose him and have even dared to threaten him with the inquisition, so he thinks it not prudent to proceed. Wm. Morgan was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and stripped of every thing except his passports; before they set him at liberty they made him promise to go home through France. 'Twas in the Spanish camp he heard the first news of the intended invasion from France, and the expedition into Scotland, and wrote unto the duke of Newcastle and Lord Carteret, and gave them the first notice they received about it, but they gave no credit unto his intelligence. Since he came home he has been introduced unto the king, and he shewed the king the copies of the letters he wrote to his ministers. The king was displeased because they had not communicated them unto him and said he was of opinion, they might have taken proper measures, and prevented the rebellion. Henry Pelham offered him money as a reward, but he refused, and said he had no other view but to serve his king and country. Pelham would have persuaded friend Morgan to put on the gown again, but he told him he did not leave it of with any such design. According to his promise to the Spaniards friend Morgan came through France 600 miles, 300 on foot, sometimes almost starved and forced to begg. When he came to Lyons in France, he was almost naked; no shoes, hardly any stockings, his feet bleeding, his beard long, a Spanish cap on his head, his spirits quite low and sunk; with some difficulty he got courage to speak to some persons he saw talking together in the street to enquire where there was a banker lived: one of

them took pity on him, called a coach and went with him to the bankers, but when the banker came to the coach side and saw such a poor miserable creature, he started back. But friend Morgan by his eloquence and tears melted him to compassion and tears also, then he handed him into his house; when friend Morgan had told him the extreme want and distress he was in, ready to perish, this stranger was so uncommonly generous as to order his servant to fetch a bagg of money, and desired friend Morgan to take as much as he wanted, and then sent his servant with him to the best inn in the town, and bid his man get a taylor, barber, &c. and send unto him to furnish him with every thing necessary. Friend Morgan as soon as he could get himself clean and dressed, went to pay his respects to his good friend the banker, but he did not know him again, untill he assured him he was the same poor distressed man that came in the coach; he invited him in and was pleased with his conversation. Since friend Morgan came home he has returned the money with great thanks and a handsome present.

Since I came home I very often reflect with great pleasure on thy felicity and uncommon good fortune in meeting with thy husband, one who I humbly presume suits thy taste in every respect. While I was reading the following beautiful lines in the Museum on Conjugal Love, the idea of your exalted happiness came into my mind. "Of all the pleasures that endear human life, there are none more worthy the attention of a rational creature than those that flow from the mutual return of conjugal love. When two minds are thus engaged by the ties of reciprocal sincerity, each alternately receives and communicates a transport that is inconceivable to all but those that are in this situation; from hence arises that heart-enobling solicitude of one another's welfare, that tender sympathy that alleviates affliction, and that participated pleasure that heightens prosperity and joy itself. This is a full completion of the blessings of humanity! 'Tis here that the noblest passions of which the human soul is susceptible join together, virtuous love and friendship; the one supplying it with a constant rapture, and the other regulating it by the rules of reason." Hearts like yours glowing with religion and virtue must be sensible of a peace and satisfaction unknown to those who seem to have no ideas or taste beyond the narrow limits of this momentary life. Yours extend to infinite duration, and will be ever blooming, ever new to millions of ages. That agreeable complaisance on one side, and easie condescension on the other, makes your conversation all over charms. May the sweet union be long, very long here, and at length may your love and virtue be crowned with glory and immortality is the sincere wish of

Your very obliged friend,

SARAH BOKETT.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN ELEGY.

WHY didst thou, Cynthia, tempt my wand'ring feet
To visit Sherbourn's ever blissful grove ?

Why didst thou call me to thy calm retreat,
The blest abode of Innocence and Love ?

With anxious haste I bade the town adieu !
And fondly deem'd with conscious Peace to dwell ;

I bade the sons of wealth their schemes pursue,
And sought, with eager steps, thy rural cell.

I found thee happiest of the village swains,
For she was thine whom most thou didst adore !

Elvira ! pride of all the neighbouring plains,
For beauty fam'd—for ev'ry virtue more.

Far from the tumult of the madd'ning throng,
In careless ease I pass'd the tranquil day ;
My pipe I tun'd, and rais'd the vocal song,
And ev'ry sylvan scene inspir'd the lay.

Ceres I sung, whose kind prolific hand,
Profuse of blessings, decks the varied scene ;
Bids Autumn's ripen'd stores enrich the land,
And jocund Plenty crown the cheerful green.

Beauty was next my theme, and Love sincere ;
All potent Love ! whose influence reigns
conquest ;

With whom comes smiling Hope, and anxious
Fear,
Alternate rulers of the human breast.

Ah ! little thought I, while I heedless stray'd,
Or blithsome sung within the festive bow'r ;
That danger lurk'd beneath the peaceful shade,
That there the tyrant god exerts his power !

Unconscious oft I view'd the rural fair,
And view'd, without a pang, each rising
charm ;

The swift-wing'd minutes left no trace of care,
No soft sensations gave my breast alarm !

With ev'ry grace adorn'd, and native ease,
At length Lucinda caught my wond'ring eye ;
In her was cent'rd ev'ry pow'r to please,
To melt the heart, and prompt the tender sigh !

At once the soft contagion caught my breast ;
For what can Love's almighty pow'r con-
troul ?

The ruling passion ev'ry thought possess'd,
And ev'ry fond idea fill'd my soul !

Fast by the stream that winds through Mivod's
vale,

There did I first my ardent vows impart ;
She deign'd to listen to the artless tale,
The warm effusions of a faithful heart !

'Tis true she listen'd to my tender woes,
With patient ear she heard my servile sighs ;

Compassion sent within her bosom rose,
But yet she bade not gentle hope arise,

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The changeful seasons twice their course have
run,

Yet still unchang'd her conqu'ring pow'r I feel ;
Her image rises with the rising sun,
Nor can the shades of night her form conceal.

Ah ! why, Lucinda, did my wayward fate,
With force resistless, doom my soul to prove,
Those cares, those heart-corroding cares, that
wait

On anxious doubt, and unrequited love ?

Whate'er my lot, on thee I still will tend,
I'll watch thy footsteps with redoubled zeal ;
On thee alone my utmost hopes depend,
Thy smiles alone can fix my future weal.

Full well, dear maid, thy wond'rous worth I
know,

The wealthiest swain might wish with thee
to join ;

But I, alas ! have little to bestow,
Save a fond, faithful heart ! and that is thine.
W. E.

SONNET.

HARRIOT ! tho' sorrow and the injury
Of faithless man are mark'd upon my brow
Indelible ; tho' on my sunken cheek
Of fading hues, usurping flushes speak
Health's slow decline ; yet can I smile with
thee,

And in thy converse all those pleasures know
Which tranquil minds, unwarp'd by worldly
woe,

Taste unalloy'd in virtuous sympathy.
Harriot ! the cheering influence of thy smiles,
From haras'd memory, sickening at the view
Of sorrows past, which my dark thoughts
pursue,

When I revert, the lonely hours beguile,
And calms my mind. So the afar-seen light
Greeted the benighted wand'rer's weary'd sight.

B. W. H.

LUCRETIVUS,

BOOK I. VERSE I.

GREAT Parent, Venus ! of the Roman line,
Delight supreme of men and pow'rs divine ;
Thro' foodful earth, whose vital influence reigns,
Thro' heav'n's star-spangl'd, and the wat'ry
plains !

See Nature, warm'd by thee, with myriads
teem,

Rous'd from their cells to greet the solar beam.
Fierce winds, to silence aw'd, thee, Goddess !
ily ;

No clouds obtrusive blot th' unfolding sky.
For thee, the fields their flow'ry carpet spread,
And smiling Ocean smoothes his wavy bed ;
A purer glow the kindling poles display,
Rob'd in bright effluence of ætherial day.

When thro' her portals bursts the gaudy Spring,
And genial Zephyr waves his balmy wing ;

T

First,

First, the gay songsters of the feather'd train
 Feel thy keen arrows thrill in every vein.
 Hence the wild race, that browse their native
 wood,
 Scour the green lawn, and stem the rushing flood.
 With such consent, the brood of Nature's birth,
 Those countless swarms of water, air, and earth,
 Pierc'd by sweet transport, own thy potent sway,
 And freely follow, where thou lead'st the way!
 O'er hills, thro' plains, in rivers, and in seas,
 Thro' domes aerial on the waving trees,
 Each haunt of life thy bland sensations move
 'To nuptial union, and prolific love.

Come, since thy pow'r the bounds of Nature
 own,
 Creation's sources issuing from thy throne;
 Thine all the lovely forms, thine all the gay,
 That cheer or deck the precincts of the day;
 Come, with thy soft'ning pow'r the bard inspire,
 Each thought impregnate, and each accent fire:
 His pencil guide, propitious! while it draws
 The map of Nature, and of Nature's laws,
 For him, in whom thy brightest graces beam;
 Source all-accomplish'd of his poet's theme!

Repose, meanwhile, to earth and ocean bring:
 Bid meek-ey'd Peace expand her downy wing.
 Thou, the vex'd world, from war, alone, canst
 free;

War's ruthless tyrant is but slave to thee.
 Oit on thy breast, in chains of transport bound,
 Sinks the grim God, and feels the eternal wound:
 With neck reclin'd, uprais'd his swimming eyes,
 He feeds on bliss celestial, as he lies.

Lo! vanquish'd there, th' unconquerable lord
 But lives and breathes, dread goddess! at thy
 word.

Sublim'd to rapture in thy circling arms,
 Entranc'd in all thy Paradise of charms,
 Him let soft accents of thy lips implore,
 To bid War's thunder shake our state no more.
 Th' unbalanc'd mind can themes like mine en-
 gage,

While bleeds our country, and while tumults rage?
 Canst thou, lov'd Memmius! for thy poet steal
 One valu'd moment from the public weal?

Hear then my pleaded reason, Memmius! hear,
 With calm affections, and a vacant ear;
 Nor, with harsh censure, unperus'd disdain,
 The proof elaborate, and the polish'd strain.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

PRESENTED

With an Alimac, for 1797.

BY MR. PRATT.

MAY the smooth hours that form Matilda's
 year,

Be mark'd by pleasure's smile, or pleasure's tear!
 In kind atonement of relenting fate,
 Some with accomplish'd, on each minute wait!
 And as her eyes these circling leaves survey,
 To note the progress of each blissful day;
 Ev'n while she fears that bliss too great to last,
 Still may the present triumph o'er the past,
 Happy the past, the future yet more bliss,
 To-morrow still victorious o'er the rest!

ADDRESS

TO AN OLD PAIR OF BOOTS NEWLY TAPPED.

O, ye, that now with strength superior
 crown'd,

Look from the nail supporting, like the best
 Of all the cupboard; at whose sight my shoes
 Hide their diminish'd head! to you I call,
 But with no fawning voice, and add your name,
 O Boots! to tell you how I'll use your strength,
 That brings to my remembrance what supports
 Ye were; what firm defence against each stone,
 Projecting crazy; or more dread annoy
 Minute of gravel; or the hateful herb
 Of venom multifold, and thorns, and furze.
 Till Time and worse Occasion wore ye down,
 Well tri'd, well worn, ye were; and many a
 mile

Adventurous, on adventure doughty freight,
 Ye bore my feet fatigued; till time and toil
 Mordacious brought ye low; nor did not then
 This careful eye perceive, nor hand attempt
 To stay the coming ill, if ought could stay
 The approach of aged ill. Full many a nail
 Obdurate, with ferrean head and point
 Of sharpest texture, has for many a day,
 Driven by this hand, with flood the grinding
 rage

Of rocks and roads; tho' now with glossy sole
 Ye shine resplendent, and the cobbler's hand,
 With scientific skill, has stopp'd each leak,
 Where erst th' chilly waters found a way,
 Not to the foot alluring; yet again,
 If fail not *understanding*, ye shall prove
 Each various peril; or in stirrup plac'd
 Equestrian, or more humble walk at noon,
 When wealthier wights shall mount the pam-
 per'd steed,

And give the guiding rein; for not to me,
 For not to me, in stall well strew'd and straw'd,
 Stands the apt courier. No; my Boots, these
 feet,

These Decemdigitipedum, must still
 O'er many a furze-fill'd heath and rugged rock
 Annoyant, bear me far with your support.

Thro' what variety of untried walks;
 Thro' what new scenes and countries must we
 pass.

The wide, the unbounded prospect lies before us,
 But vapours, fogs, and tempests rest upon it!
 Here will I pause—if there's a walk in store—
 And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
 In all her charms—it somewhere sure must lead
 us,

And that whereto it leads us shall be pleasant.
 But when, or where, or why, or how it shall be,
 I'm weary of conjecture—this shall end them.

N.

EFFUSION

ON THE APPROACHING FAST-DAY.

Al! what avails it to uplift the eye,
 To bend the knee, and echo forms of
 prayer;
 Remaining proudly deaf to Mis'ry's cry,
 To Grief's faint moan, and shrieks of loud
 Despair?

Ye

Ye Princes of the Earth, oh! rather yield
 To SUFFERING MAN this glorious sacrifice :
 To chase for ever from th' ensanguin'd field,
 War's horrid crew, and bid sweet Peace arise,
 (Now prostrate bound in mad Ambition's
 chains ;)
 To wipe away the tear from Sorrow's cheek ;
 To free the debtor, soothe the sick man's pains,
 Fell th' oppressor, and sustain the weak !
 Then Angels shall attune their harps to rapt'rous
 lays,
 And Earth's ten thousand tongues shall swell
 the note of praise,
 More grateful far to Heav'n than Faits or Holy
 Days.

T. S. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the underwritten Poems, composed
 by the late MRS. BROOKE, author of *Julia*
Mandeville, *Emily Montague*, the opera of
Rolinda, &c. be judged worthy of an insertion
 in the *Monthly Magazine*, they are at your
 service. They were written during the early
 youth of the author, and have not, to my know-
 ledge, appeared in print. They are not free
 from defects ; but appear to me to possess the
 true poetic spirit. They were given to me by
 a very intimate friend of Mrs. Brooke, and have
 been in my possession many years.

M. H.

ODE I.

WHY will dear Sabina find
 Ills beyond the present hour ?
 Why torment her gentle mind
 With malicious Fortune's pow'r ?
 To Fate belongs to-morrow's dawn,
 But let to-day be all our own.

While 'tis giv'n to hear thy voice,
 Breathe the softness of thy soul ;
 Let us, dearest maid ! rejoice,
 Let us fill the sprightly bowl ;
 And whisp'ring low the favour'd youth,
 Commend his tenderness and truth.

Wherefore doth thy fading cheek
 Speak the doubt, the tender fear ?
 Why that faint essay to speak ?
 Tell me, why that starting tear ?
 Does Damon slight thy gentle chain,
 And sigh for Rhodopé again ?

Ah ! too plain that streaming eye
 Speaks my lov'd Sabina's pain ;
 Vain the voice of festive joy,
 Sorrow waits the lover's train !
 Too weak, alas ! the pow'rful bowl,
 To cure the sickness of the soul.

ODE II.

AWAY ! nor talk of flow'ry chains,
 Of soft distress, and pleasing pains ;
 But learn this useful truth from me,
 That Pleasure dwells with Liberty.

Me, raptur'd, let the Muses lead,
 To wander careless o'er the mead ;
 Or soft repos'd beside the stream,
 To taste the wild, poetic dream !

Let glowing fancy paint the scene
 Of airy Pindus, ever green ;
 Around the Delian God, in state,
 Let all his tuneful vot'ries wait.

And, see ! where Sappho sits alone ;
 Her flowing robe, her loosen'd zone,
 Th' ambrosial scent her locks diffuse,
 Distinguish well the Lesbian muse.

A rosy smile o'er spreads her face,
 Her mien assumes a softer grace ;
 She waves her snowy hand, and see !
 My gentle lyre, she points to thee.

She takes, she tunes, my trembling lyre,
 And swelling, lo ! the notes aspire !
 She strikes the chords, and all around
 List'ning echoes drink the sound.

But, ah ! how treach'rous does she prove,
 She sets the yielding strings to love ;
 And now, alas ! my rebel lyre
 Will only sound to soft desire.

ODE III.

TO SAPPHO.

NOT Philomela's liquid throat,
 Nor dear Amintor's softer note,
 Oh, charmer of the Lesbian plains !
 Can equal thy melodious strains.

When in thy bright, enchanting page,
 I view the tender, am'rous rage ;
 The melting lines my bosom move,
 And all my yielding soul is love.

And sure thy raptur'd notes have art,
 To melt the stubborn, marble heart ;
 To wake the soft consenting glow,
 Ev'n in Amintor's breast of snow !

If magic numbers can controul
 His native cruelty of soul ;
 Ah ! bring the silver-sounding lyre,
 To wake the gentle, young desire.

Harmonious songstresses, I no more
 Will Cytherea's pow'r adore ;
 Since such dissolving numbers prove
 That Sappho is the queen of love.

ODE IV.

THE Lesbian lute no more can charm,
 Nor my once panting bosom warm ;
 No more I breathe the tender sigh :
 Nor when my beauteous swain appears,
 With down-cast look, and starting tears,
 Confess the lustre of his eye.

With freedom blest, at early dawn,
 I wander o'er the verdant lawn,
 And hail the sweet returning spring ;
 The fragrant breeze, the feather'd choir,
 To raise my vernal joys conspire,
 While Peace and Health their treasures bring.

T 2

Come,

Come, lovely Health! divinest maid!
 And lead me thro' the rural shade:
 To thee the rural shades belong!
 'Tis thine to bless the simple swain;
 And, while he tries the tuneful strain,
 To raise the raptur'd poet's song.

Behold the patient village hind!
 No cares disturb his tranquil mind,
 By thee and sweet Contentment blest;
 All day he turns the stubborn plain,
 And meets, at eve, his infant train,
 While guiltless pleasure fills his breast.

Oh, ever good and bounteous! still,
 By fountain fresh, or murmur'ing rill,
 Let me thy blissful presence find!
 Thee, Goddess! thee, my steps pursue,
 When careless of the morning dew,
 I leave the leav'ning vales behind.

ODE V.

OH, far remov'd from my retreat
 Be Av'rice, and Ambition's feet!
 Give me, unconscious of their pow'r,
 To taste the peaceful, social hour.
 Give me, beneath the branching vine,
 The woodbine sweet, or eglantine,
 While ev'ning sheds its balmy dew,
 To court the chaste inspiring Muse!
 Or, with the partner of my soul,
 To mix the heart-expanding bowl.
 Yes, dear Sabina! when with thee,
 I hail the Goddess, Liberty;

When joyous thro' the leafy grove,
 Or o'er the flow'ry mead, we rove;
 While thy tender bosom shares
 Thy faithful Delia's joys and cares;
 Nor pomp, nor wealth, my wishes move,
 Nor the more soft deceiver, Love.

THE PENITENT MOTHER *.

REPOSE, sweet babe! thy crying cease;
 For thine's an age of truth and peace;
 Kind love thy infant days shall rear,
 Tho' love has planted daggers here.

Disgrace and grief benight my brow,
 Fond victim of a perjur'd vow;
 A vile seducer's guileful art
 Betray'd my unsuspecting heart.

'Twas he destroy'd my spotless fame,
 But thou shalt long survive my shame;
 For, when in death I sleep at rest,
 The world will cease to wound th' oppress'd.

Then hush, sweet babe! thy cries give o'er,
 Distract my tortur'd breast no more;
 For love thy infant days shall rear,
 And grant my hapless fate a tear.

* The poem entitled ANNABELLA, in the last Monthly Magazine, and the present, are early efforts by Miss HOLCROFT. She was under seventeen when they were written.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of January and February.

MR. RUSSELL'S SELENOGRAPHIA.

ON the 8th of November, letters patent were granted to JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. R. A. of Newman-street, London, for a new apparatus, named, *the Selenographia*.

This apparatus is designed to exhibit the phenomena of the moon. It consists of a globe, on which are expressed the spots on the moon's visible surface, accurately taken by a micrometer, from the moon itself, and transferred to a globe; being carefully engraved from the original drawings, made by actual and very minute observation; the lunar mountains being attended to and expressed with great exactness. This globe is fixed to an instrument, which is contrived to give it such motions as will describe the effects produced to the inhabitants of the earth upon the face of the moon, in its different degrees of elongation from the sun, under all states of libration, in longitude and latitude; inclination of the moon's equator to the plane of the ecliptic; the first meridian of the moon,

with the plane of the illuminated hemisphere; the apparent motion of the polar axis of the moon; and the motion of the moon's mean centre, while performing her periodical circuit round the earth, and revolution on her axis, during the whole cycle. Upon this globe (when required) are modelled the mountains or elevations on the surface of the moon, by which contrivance all the effects will be most completely exhibited together. As an appendage to the lunar globe, which has not the mountains elevated, a spherical segment is invented, to be cast in a mould from the original model; and upon this are elevated the various mountains seen on the surface of the moon; and it may be so coloured that those spots of the moon may be properly represented, which owe their respective luminous or their dark appearance, not to elevation, but to other causes which render them conspicuous.

The instrument to move this globe consists chiefly of circles, semicircles, and segments of spheres and of circles, so placed

placed that the radius of each would unite in one common centre, which is that of the lunar globe itself.

Besides the evident use of an accurate delineation of the moon for astronomical purposes; particularly for the observations of lunar eclipses, it cannot but be considered as an object of great curiosity, that we should have an authentic record of the appearance of this our secondary planet at a certain period; for although the face of the moon has not appeared to be subject to much change, since the invention of the telescope has given us the means of accurately investigating it, yet there are strong reasons for supposing that it is not absolutely immutable; nor is it possible to say how precious, in future times, such a representation as this may become.

Hevelius, the diligent observer of the lunar phases, at the end of his *Selenographia*, published in 1647, has strongly recommended such a globe as this of Mr. Russell's; but we do not find any attempts were made towards its execution (though so much desired by that great man, who spoke of its utility) until the year 1745, when we are told that it was begun, and for several years pursued, by that most eminent astronomer, Tobias Mayer. The editor of his posthumous works observes, respecting these intended lunar globes, "that it may possibly afford posterity some consolation, though indeed, but small, that the work was not obstructed by the death of Mayer; but that being engaged in other discoveries, and for reasons it would concern but few to have related, that learned man had laid it aside a long time before his death; and, indeed, in such a manner, as it is related to me by his friends, that he expressed himself much displeased if any one enquired after his lunar globes." Vol. I. page 105. *Appendix*.

The advantages which the lunar globe has over common prints or drawings of the moon, were considered by Hevelius and Mayer, to be very great; and this opinion will appear the more reasonable, if we consider that, while a flat representation describes the moon only at one given moment, from which it is continually deviating, the lunar globe represents it at all times, and under all circumstances. It will be difficult to say how seldom the moon can return to that state in which it will have perfectly the same appearance as in any former instance. Suppose an absolutely mean state of libration is enquired after; the moon

must not only be in the line of apsidæ and of the nodes, but in the same point of the ecliptic, or in that part of that moon's orbit which is diametrically opposite; for it can only happen at that time when the points of the lunar axes are in the plane of the visible hemisphere of the moon; a concurrence of circumstances which many centuries together may not present us with; and the difficulty is greatly increased, by its being required that, to be perfectly in an apparent mean state of libration, the earth must present the same point of the equator to the moon, at the same time when those other circumstances of her situation may concur; the diurnal libration or parallax being itself very considerable. If it be objected, that when the micrometer is forming triangles from the moon's surface, a small mistake may cause much incorrectness between those parts which are near the general margin or boundary of the moon; it should, on the other hand, be considered, that no greater error can arise from hence than in the first instance, which, with good management, will be very inconsiderable, and not really apparent; because the globe of the moon is viewed in the same manner as the moon itself. But the above objection will, in fact, be applicable to any representation of the moon whatever. The author suggests, that, as the libration gives different views at different times, from hence there is an ability of correcting such mistakes when discovered, which the other means of representing the moon does not so well allow. This might be demonstrated; but a little reflection will prevent its necessity. To be absolutely certain that drawing of the moon in *plane* is correct, we must wait until the moon itself is in the same state of libration, to compare it with the print or drawing; but the lunar globe, being viewed with a telescope, at the proper distance, it may be compared with the moon at any time, and its merits or demerits may thus be directly known. Many agreeable as well as useful experiments can be made during such a comparison; but, for the sake of brevity, the description must be here omitted.

Upon the globe of the moon are faintly marked three great circles, the one horizontal, the other two vertical; that which is horizontal represents the equator, which is placed upon that spot of the moon named *Censorinus*, and runs within three degrees north latitude of *Grimaldus*. The second is the prime meridian, which, passing

passing through the poles, intersects the equator at a right angle, in that point which is the mean centre of the moon's libration. The third represents the boundary of vision, when the moon is seen in the mean state of libration, and where this boundary intersects the prime meridian at a right angle, the two polar points of the moon are situated, of course each is at 90 degrees of distance from the equator.

A particular description of the instrument designed to move this globe of the moon, with all the uses to which it is to be applied, would be too long to be detailed in a publication of this nature (and without the copper-plates it could not be clearly understood); but the following will give an idea of both. Upon the stand, an hemisphere of brass is placed within, and upon which the globe, and all the parts, are fixed, which give it motion. The bar which immediately communicates to the lunar globe all the motion from the other parts, enters it opposite to that point where the equator and prime meridian unite. Upon its front are semicircles, which being graduated, determine the quantity of motion given behind. When the globe is moved horizontally, it shows the libration in longitude; when moved by the pinion vertically, it exhibits the libration in latitude. Upon the edge of the brazen hemisphere are two marks, to denote the pole of the ecliptic, by an imaginary line drawn through them; round which, by means of a wheel, the apparent motion of the moon's polar axis revolves, both points of it being kept at the distance of two degrees and a half, by means of a pin in that wheel, attached to its guide, and placed *out of its centre*; by which a very peculiar motion is communicated to the lunar globe. On the wheel are the signs of the zodiac, to show the points of space to which the moon's polar axis is at all times directed; and a moveable circle, on which are engraved divisions respecting the periodical revolution of the moon, showing when the moon's revolution, with respect to the ecliptic, as seen from the earth's centre, is accomplished. On the same circle are likewise engraved the divisions of the moon's synodical revolution, by a continuation of the divisions, marking the days and hours, &c. in a spiral direction under the former, to fill up the interval which is wanting between the accomplishment of the periodical and synodical revolution; one index pointing to both.

In the front, a graduated meridian is fixed within the hemisphere; to this are attached the semicircles before mentioned: one representing the ecliptic; and at right angles to it, another, named the *Terminator*; which, moving upon hinges, represents the boundary of light, in all states of the moon's elongation from the sun. This terminator is designed to show what spots will appear in the plane of its illuminated hemisphere at any age of the moon, and in every degree of libration in latitude, longitude, and apparent polar obliquity. In front of the lunar globe, and fixed to the bottom of the brass hemisphere, is an arch, which supports a small terrestrial globe, to render familiar the effects of the earth's parallax, or diurnal and menstrual libration. For the convenience of observation, the terrestrial globe is made larger than the proportional angle which our globe subtends as seen from the moon; but converging lines, upon a plane of brass, reduce it to its proper size, viz. about two of the lunar degrees, at that end where this plate nearly unites to the large globe of the moon.

This is a slight description of the *Selenographia*. Many curious and instructive experiments may be made with it, tending to examine the principles of the rotation and libration of the moon, from the appearances which the surface of the moon exhibits, and which are represented by this apparatus. Besides which, it is apprehended that it will be very useful to those who are just entering upon the consideration of this subject, being the means of communicating to such persons general knowledge, as well as particular and curious circumstances, in a more ready and agreeable manner than by the usual diagrams.

MR. THOMASON'S STEPS FOR CARRIAGES.

In November, 1796, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. EDWARD THOMASON, button-maker, of Birmingham, for his invention of improved steps to coaches, chariots, landaus, &c. &c.

The steps on this construction, possess the peculiar convenience, that they may be let down and drawn up with the greatest ease and certainty, by the person within the carriage, and do not require the assistance of a servant. The construction is simple, and the motion is produced by means of springs; to explain the application of which, would require the aid of drawings.

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The Patentee conceives they will prove of important service, in case of horses taking fright, as the person or persons within the carriage, may let down the steps, and leave it without difficulty. He also thinks they would be of considerable convenience to persons who do not keep a footman, not only in private carriages, but in post chaises, stages, and hackney coaches.

MESSRS. CULLIFORD AND CO.'S
PIANO FORTES.

On the 31st of January, 1797, Letters Patent were granted to Messrs. CULLIFORD, ROLFE, and BARROW, of Cheap-side, for their newly invented grand and square Piano Fortes.

The principle of this invention consists in the substituting of any vibratory substance in the body of the instrument, in lieu of the sounding board, usually made of deal. The vibratory substance which has been preferred and succeeded the best, is ox's hide, prepared in the manner of vellum, and secured from vermin and the changes of weather and climate, by spirit varnish and camphor.

The vibratory belly has enabled the Patentees to apply a *drum accompaniment*, by means of pedals and of hammers, which act underneath. This accompaniment has the full effect of a double drum; with the peculiar excellence of being always in perfect tune, with every key in the instrument.

It will be readily conceived, by all persons acquainted with the theory of sound, that the application of an uniform vibrating substance, in the stead of the deal boards formerly used, cannot fail to produce a superior sweetness and brilliancy of tone: This mode of constructing the

belly, also removes the inequality of tone in the several keys, that arises from the irregular density and texture of the deal boards; for, as the elasticity and tension of the ox's hide is equal throughout, the vibration opposed to the several strings must be equal also, and the tone of every string regular and perfect.

MR. JACKSON'S DOOR HINGES.

On the 5th of December, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. W. JACKSON, lock-smith, of Shire-lane, Temple Bar, for his improvement upon doors; whereby the door shuts of itself, and without sound or noise, and wind is excluded from the room when the door is shut.

To effect the first of these objects *i. e.* the door shutting of itself, the Patentee affixes a spring above or below the hinge of the door, which spring is turned by an axis, connected with the hinge or door. The return of the spring to its natural position, again turns the axis, which being affixed within the hinge, or to the door, necessarily shuts it.

The door shuts without noise, by means of a spring affixed in the rabbited jamb, which gives way by the falling to of the door, and of course breaks the violence of the collision.

Wind is prevented from passing under the door when shut, by means of a flap or drop made to fit the floor, which flap falls when the door is shut, and rises when the door is opening. The flap is made to rise and fall by a spring, which acts by the operation of a pin in the inner edge of the door.

One or all of these contrivances, may be applied to doors at the pleasure of the owner.

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL; including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications to this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A VERY interesting volume of *Anecdotes of the most celebrated Persons connected with the Events of the French Revolution*, will make its appearance in the course of three or four weeks.

Mr. W. R. NOTCUTT, fellow of the Linnæan Society, has completed a work, which has cost him considerable labour: A CHART of BOTANISTS, from the earliest ages down to the present time. It is drawn on so large a scale, as to

admit of having inserted, under the name of every author, the titles of his principal works, the number of figures in each, the dates of the last editions, &c. It is now copying for the engraver, and will be ready for publication by the latter end of the summer.

Mr. J. THALWALL is collecting materials for a third part of the "*Rights of Nature, against the Usurpations of Establishment*;" which will be published in Autumn.

Autumn. The delay is occasioned by the difficulty he experiences in procuring accurate information on the progress of the manufacturing system, and particularly with respect to the rates and comparative proportions of wages, in the different stages of that progress.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Margate, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, *A compendious System of Astronomy, in a Course of familiar Lectures*; in which the principles of that science will be clearly elucidated, so as to be intelligible to those who have not studied the mathematics.

Mr. FRENCH has announced his intentions to give, at his chambers in the Temple, a series of lectures, in the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, upon a plan similar to that which he pursued when tutor of Jesus college, Cambridge. The lectures are to be given to different classes, and not more than twelve persons are to be admitted into a class. This is the first attempt, we believe, to introduce the mode of study so generally approved of at Cambridge, into the metropolis.

Mr. CARY, the map-engraver, has announced his intention to publish a new Itinerary of the great roads of England and Wales, and part of Scotland, under the patronage of the post-master general, by whose command he has surveyed upwards of 7000 miles, for their official purposes. The roads will be described in different routes, and there will be annexed to each, the whole of the neighbouring seats, with the name of the inhabitant. Also, at the end of each route, will be added the names of all the inns which supply post-horses and carriages, made out from an official return of the different post-offices throughout the kingdom. A general map will accompany the work, containing the whole of the roads described.

Mr. CARY is also preparing a new pair of 12-inch globes, with considerable improvements. The celestial one is constructed under the direction of Mr. GILPIN, late assistant to Dr. MASKELYNE; and we understand that in laying down the stars, a new and much improved mode, instead of constellations, will be adopted, so as to render this globe free from the heavy and superfluous incumbrances which it has so long been loaded with. Mr. CARY's known accuracy as a geographer, warrants the expectation that the terrestrial globe will include all the latest disco-

veries, and be executed in a superior style of engraving.

Reflections upon the Introduction of Metaphysical Principles into Systems of Government, with a View of the British Constitution, in opposition to Mr. Burke, by a CITIZEN of the United States of America, lately deceased:—also, addressed to the same person, a number of Letters, written by the late Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Burke, and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Whig Opposition, during the American War, are going soon to press.

Professor DICKERT lately proposed to deliver lectures on the writings of KANT, at Fulda. Before he began them, he applied to the Academical Senate, to know if KANT's philosophy was considered dangerous to religion, or the state. The senate declared, in reply, that it was undoubtedly dangerous; and, in consequence, the professor was compelled to relinquish his design! He purposes, however, to publish his text book.

The King of Great Britain has presented to professor HEYNE, of Göttingen, the sum of 4000 guineas, for his intended edition of Homer, with critical remarks. This edition will be very magnificent, and exceed every other that has hitherto appeared.

Professor JACOB, of Halle, proposes to publish a work, which he entitles "*Universal Religion*," founded on the opinion of KANT, that the true source of all genuine religion, is in the morality of mankind, and not dependent upon theological and historical learning.

A new edition of the works of WIELAND is now publishing at Leipzig, which is to extend from 21 to 25 vols.

Dr. THOMPSON, of Naples, has it in contemplation to publish his ideas on the theory of the earth. His situation is likely to furnish him with some new and interesting facts on the subject.

A superb edition of MUSÆUS has made its appearance from the press of Bulmer, with an annexed translation. We are sorry that this work is confined in its circulation to the friends of the translator.

Mr. ESTLIN, of Bristol, has in the press, a Discourse on the Nature and Causes of Atheism; with an Appendix, containing Remarks on a work entitled, *Origine de tous les Cultes, ou Religion universelle, par Depuis, citoyen François*.

Mr. JOHN HOWARD, of Newcastle upon Tyne, has circulated proposals for publishing

publishing by subscription, a treatise on Spherical Geometry; containing its fundamental properties, the doctrine of its loci; the maxima and minima of spherical lines and areas: with an application of these elements to a variety of problems.*

DESFAZE, the author of the History of the Directory, entitled "*Les Cinq Hommes*", has been confounded with PAGES, the circumnavigator. The former of these, has served in the armies of the Republic, and resides at this moment in Paris, *Rue de la loi, maison des Landes*. The latter is author of *L'Histoire secrète de la Revolution*, which work will speedily appear in an English dress.

The German almanacks have of course followed the example of their respective courts. While there remained any hope of subjugating France, that country was not acknowledged as a republic in the *Almanac de Gotha*; and a cautious neutrality was most rigorously observed, equally avoiding the recognition of the common-wealth, and of Louis XVIII. The victories in Italy, have however overcome the scruples of the German *Littys*; the *wise men of Gotha*, in their Calendar for 1797, have tardily, but humbly, acknowledged that France is no longer a monarchy!

We are enabled to announce to the public, the revival in London of the long lost art of painting, as formerly practised in the VENETIAN SCHOOL. It now appears that the superior effect of this species of painting is produced by a peculiar property in the vehicle, which at once renders the colours more brilliant and transparent, and abridges materially the labour of the artist. The discovery has been made by a person who fortunately preserved from fire, a copy of the original recipe, which had been brought from Italy, by his father, many years since. The first experiments were successfully made by his daughter, and the same method has been practised for the last two or three months, by the president of the royal academy, with equal effect. Many of the artists have given the proprietor ten guineas each for the secret, which they bind themselves, under a penalty of 2000l. not to divulge, during his life, and that of his daughter, and also never to divulge it to any foreigner, thereby to preserve the advantage to their own country.

TIPPOO SULTAN, or as he is more
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generally called by us TIPPOO SAIB, is said to have written Memoirs of the history of India, which have been translated into the French language.

The late Empress of Russia presented the celebrated philosopher M. PALLAS, a few months before her death, with a considerable estate in the Crim, upon condition that he should make it his principal residence. Sanguine expectations are formed, that some very useful discoveries will be made, by a man so skilful in the book of nature, now he is become resident in a country abounding with a rich variety of natural objects.

Amidst the various improvements which have been made upon the Telegraph, since the first discovery of that curious instrument, none perhaps have surpassed those made by M. ACHARD, superintendant of the academy at Berlin. He has composed a dictionary adapted to the instrument, which contains upwards of 23,500 words, placed in a register opposite to certain signs, that are rendered conspicuous to the distant observer, by means of a telescope. Two experiments have been made with success; at one of which the KING of PRUSSIA assisted. ACHARD directed a telegraph established at Spandau, and his majesty, attended by some of his courtiers, directed the other at Bellevue, the villa of Prince Ferdinand, at the distance of about a German mile. The King manifested his satisfaction, by presenting M. ACHARD with a draft upon his treasurer, for the sum of 500 rix-dollars.

A Russian, of the name of POROFF, has lately published a work on the Slavonic Mythology, by which it appears that the ancient Slavonians did not yield to the Greeks and Romans in superstition and polytheism. *Perosin* was their author of thunder and lightning, of all the meteorological phenomena, and their principal god. In the second rank they placed *Voloſſe*, god of animals; in the third, *Koupal*, god of vegetables. Besides these, there were innumerable other, as the vices and the virtues, good and evil, &c. Statues and temples were erected for them; Festivals were established in compliment to them; and Priests were assigned to them, with immense revenues.

A very interesting work is at this time preparing, at the King's Library, at Madrid; it is to consist of a series of medals, which relate to the history of

of Spain ; commencing with the Goths, and proceeding, by the Arabs, to the present time. This work, with the excellent Treatise of Father FLORES, on the Antique Medals of Spain, will form a complete collection of the medals of that country.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE, who testifies the most laudable zeal for the progress of the sciences, understanding that Dr. Don FRANCISCO SALVA had read, at the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Barcelona, a Memoir on the Application of Electricity to the Telegraph, and presented at the same time, an Electrical Telegraph of his own invention, requested to examine the apparatus himself. Satisfied with the exactness and celerity with which communications may be made by means of it, he introduced the Doctor to the King of Spain. The Prince of Peace afterwards, in the presence of their Majesties and the whole court, made some communications by this telegraph, completely to their satisfaction. The Infant D. ANTONIO proposes to have one of them on the most complete construction, which shall possess power sufficient to communicate between the greatest distances, by land or sea. With this view, his Highness has ordered the construction of a machine, the cylinder of which is more than forty inches in diameter : and he intends, as soon as it is finished, to undertake a series of curious and useful experiments, in conjunction with Dr. D. SALVA. This is an employment worthy of a great prince : and as soon as the results reach us, we shall enjoy much pleasure in presenting them to the public.

Some valuable relics of antiquity have lately been discovered, by digging, at Piperno, the ancient Pivernum, in Italy. They consist of sculptures and writings. Among the former are colossal ones of Tiberius and Claudius, with busts of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the younger, and Messalina, all by the best artists, and in very high preservation. Further particulars shall be given in a future Number.

A beautiful painting, in fresco, of Corregio's, has lately been discovered in the monastery of St. Paul, at Parma. Its subject is, Diana returning from the Chase, in a gilt chariot, drawn by two hinds. It is greatly admired for rich and poetical composition ; for elegance and correctness of design ; for harmony and freshness of the colours ; and for an execution free and easy in all its parts,

perfectly according with the judicious and delicate taste of the inimitable author of the *Saint Jerome* and the *Night*.

MICHAUX, a non-resident member of the National Institute, and a celebrated botanist, known for his Travels in Persia, has lately returned from the United States of America, where he has been employed, by the French government, for the last ten years, in collecting objects for the advancement of natural history, botany, and agriculture. Unfortunately, in his return to Europe, he was shipwrecked, at Egmont, within eight leagues of Amsterdam. The passengers were saved, as were his collections and MSS. except a chest of birds, and some memoirs.

The first volume of the second edition of GRIESBACH's new testament is arrived, and is upon sale at ELMSLY'S.—The learned have been for some time looking for it, and to the liberality of the DUKE of GRAFTON we are indebted for the numerous improvements, which make this a most valuable acquisition to sacred literature. His grace offered to print the new edition in England ; but as GRIESBACH had for the last twenty years been employed in improving his work, it was thought better that he should superintend the new edition, and that a certain number of copies should be printed on paper sent from England, at the Duke's expense. Of these copies many have been distributed with that liberality, which does honour to his Grace's spirit ; and the others, for the sake of general convenience are upon sale. The work is very much increased in size ; the present volume contains only the four gospels, in 554 octavo pages ; prefixed are seven sections of prolegomena, in 132 pages. The titles of these sections are,—1st, On the origin of the text in common use, and its generally esteemed authority.—2. The plan which was pursued in forming this edition.—3. A view of the chief critical observations and rules by which the editor's judgment was formed on different readings.—4. The mode observed in printing the text.—5. In what the present differs from the former edition.—6. Explanation of the marks of abbreviation.—7. Catalogue of the Greek manuscripts. When we consider the accessions made to sacred literature, within the last twenty years, and the industry of the editor, we cannot doubt, that this work will be eagerly sought after by all who wish to have an accurate knowledge of the testament in the original.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ABROAD AND AT HOME; a comic Opera; as performing at the Theatre-royal, Covent-garden, composed by Gretry, Gioriovichi, &c. William Shield. 8s. Longman and Broderip.

The opera of "*abroad and at home*," though we do not think it ranks with some other of Mr. Shield's theatrical productions, is yet a work of respectable merit, and to a composer of less celebrity would procure no small degree of honour. The overture, which is in the favourite overture key, D major, is bold and dashing, but without that richness and novelty which we naturally look for from the pen of this musical author. Much of the vocal part of the work is compiled, but always with judgment; and several of the new airs are happily imagined. "*When to my pretty Poll I went*," sung by Mr. Fawcett, is perhaps one of the best comic songs which has been produced on the stage for some years. "*Not mine the narrow soul*," sung by Mrs. Second, is elegantly elaborate; and the *finale* we think particularly striking in its effect.

Three grand Sonatas, from the Quartetts of Haydn, with favourite Scotch Airs and Reels for the Adagios and last movements, adopted for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, dedicated to Dr. Haydn, by F. H. Barthelemon, 8s. od. Longman and Broderip.

The selection and adaptation of these sonatas do great credit to the taste and judgment of Mr. Barthelemon. The first is from the fourth quartetto, opera eighteenth, and includes the Duchess of Hamilton's strathspey, and the very ancient Scotch air of "*Take your cull'd cloak about yr.*" The second is from the fifth quartetto of the same opera, and presents us with "*Gill Morice*," and Mrs. Menzie, of Culdare's strathspey. The third sonata is from the first quartetto of the same opera, and introduces us to "*The last time I came o'er the moor*," and "*Light and airy*." The variations, additional graces, and cadenzas with which Mr. Barthelemon has enriched and ornamented the Scotch music of the work, exhibit both taste and science, and insure to the ingenious compiler another leaf to the laurels he has so long and so well merited.

Three Duets for two Violoncellos, composed and dedicated to Sir George Armitage, by T. A. Dahmen, 6s. od. Preston and Son.

We cannot say that we greatly admire duets for instruments whose compass lies so low in the scale of musical sounds, and which cannot contrast each other without straining the upper instrument above its natural province. However, waving these disadvantages, the present pieces possess strong recommendations to public attention. The first duett consists of three movements, the second of which (an adagio in 6-8) is elegant and impressive. The whole of the second piece is excellent, especially the middle movement, in common time, adagio, in which the author has displayed great taste and chastity of fancy. The third duett certainly exhibits genius, but the first violoncello is often carried too far above the natural compass of the instrument. When B in alt is frequently recurred to, the character of the violoncello appears to be deserted; the rich, manly, and generous tones of which it is capable, are resigned for a bad imitation of powers foreign to its own, and which never can, with propriety be attempted.

Harmonia Sacra; comprizing one hundred of the most approved Anthems, in score, as performed at his Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster-Abbey, &c. &c. Compiled by John Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral. Riley.

Of this laudable and promising undertaking, we can have the pleasure to speak in terms of the highest approbation. The collection is formed from the works of the greatest masters, ancient and modern, and is published in weekly numbers, at one shilling each. The eight numbers which have already made their appearance, we have perused, and find their contents selected with taste and judgment. The first piece is a verse anthem, composed by Dr. Arnold for the Chapel Royal; and, like many others which are announced for the work, is perfectly new. "*Blessed is the people*," by Croft; "*My God look upon me*" by the late John Reynolds; "*The Lord is my shepherd*," by Kent, "*Hear my prayer*," by Charles Stroud, and "*God is our hope*," by Aldrich, already bring their recommendation to the undertaking: and we

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have no doubt, but the proprietor will meet that encouragement to which his qualifications, as a compiler of church-music, seem to entitle him. Country choirs and musical societies, will in particular, find this work a very desirable acquisition, and we can with justice and propriety recommend it to their attention.

The Piano-forte Magazine, published in weekly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each, by Harrison and Co. No. 18, Paternoster-row.

This work, of which we spoke in a former Magazine, has now arrived at its twenty-eighth number. The music continues to be judiciously selected, and well printed; and we doubt not but the encouragement of the public will enable the proprietors to proceed to its conclusion, with advantage to their subscribers, and honour to themselves.

"When Fortune reigns in splendid pride," sung by Mrs. Harrison, and composed by L. C. Neilson. 1s. 6d. Preston and Son.

This is one of those airs which possess a great portion of *detached* taste. Every passage is elegant in itself, yet no beautiful *whole* is produced:—the ear is gratified from bar to bar, yet no distinct character of melody impresses itself on the mind.

Ben Bluff, a favourite ballad, by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d. Culliford, Rolfe, and Barrow.

This is one among the many sea songs which though considerably characteristic, have no striking feature of their own. The air is natural, and the bass well-chosen; but the composition is not calculated to leave that forcible impression, which ought to result from the open and generous style of a naval air.

The Complete School, or Art of Playing the Violin, with seventy-one Variations, Cadences, Preludes, and Capriccios, composed by John Tashanberg. 1s. 6d. Wornum.

This is a very useful little publication, and much improvement may be derived from it by the attentive practitioner. The two first pages of the work are employed in the bowing, and teaching the student the *staccato* and *legato*, the examples of which are judiciously selected. The author next proceeds to form the scholar's hand to the instrument, by introducing him to the secret of proper fingering, the act of intonation, and of stopping in tune. He then adds several excellent exercises in different styles, such as passages of sonatas, concertos, subjects of fugues, &c. all of which do credit to the work, and serve to recommend it to the attention of young practitioners on this instrument.

Twelve Venetian Ballads, composed and arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte, by S. Mayer, and dedicated to the Dukes of York, by Catherine Salvini. 7s. 6d.

Lavenus.

We find much to admire in this publication:—the style of the several pieces is elegant in general, and in some instances is highly beautiful. The first canzonetta, "*Quando penso*," is in three verses; and the melody, which with some small, but judicious variations, is repeated to each verse, is conceived with a great degree of taste. The second "*La Supplica*," and the third "*Il Lavoro*," are not of equal merit; but the fourth, "*La Domanda*," and the fifth, "*La Farfalla*," are charming little airs; and the latter derives much sweetness of effect from its accompaniment. The sixth, "*Donne l'amour*," is an excellent ballad;—simplicity is its prevalent characteristic; and that simplicity is recommended by much beauty and melody. The seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, possess no very prominent traits, but the eleventh is composed in an engaging style; and the twelfth, "*Sio xe cia freccissima*" is particularly graceful, expressive, and elegant.

"When first I saw my Susan's Face," a Dialogue and Duett, sung by Miss De Camp and Mr. Seagwick, at the Theatre-royal, Haymarket, composed by Dr. Arnold. 1s. Preston and Son.

The dialogue of this little production is in 3-8 amorofo, and both opens and proceeds very prettily. The subject is certainly novel, but we wish it had not been recurring to so often. The duett succeeds the air, with an extremely pleasing effect. Its parts are of very simple construction, yet combine so happily, as to display the hand of a master.

"Ah, dearest Laura" sung by Mr. Neild, at the Bath Concerts. By Signior Rauzzini. 1s. 6d. Preston and Son.

This is a delicate little air. The melody, which in itself is tender and expressive, is greatly heightened by the piano-forte accompaniment, and the judicious relief it receives from the intervening symphonies.

A Grand March, performed by the Austrian Band, commanded by the Arch-duke Charles. By J. Fantini. 1s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

There is much martial boldness in this composition. It is directly in the style of the Duke of York's march, yet by no means borrowed from it. Mr. Fantini, by publishing it on the same sheet, both in score and for the piano-forte, has rendered it a very purchasable piece.

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[It is believed that the following List may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, authors and publishers are requested to transmit notices of all new works as soon as published.]

AGRICULTURE, &c.

A VALUABLE Collection of Receipts for Diseases in Horned Cattle, by *J. Downing* and *C.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. Longman.

BIOGRAPHY.

Authentic Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Catharine, the second empress of all the Russias; collected from authentic MSS. Papers, &c. &c. with a Frontispiece, 3s. 6d. bds. Crosby.

Johnson's Lives of the English Poets abridged, with Notes and Illustrations, 3s. 6d. bds. Newbery.

The five Men; containing Memoirs and interesting Anecdotes of the present members of the Executive Directory of France, from the French of *Joséph Desjazz*, by *John Stodart*, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

The same work in French, reprinted in London, and sold by Debussie and Dabrett, 2s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Inez, a Dramatic Poem, by *Charles Symonds*, D.D. of Jesus College, Oxford, 2s. 6d. R. Edwards.

The Translation of a Letter from Signor Ranieri di Calabigi to Count Alieri on Tragedy, with Notes, by *John Penn*, Esq. 5s. Linsley.

EDUCATION.

A Dialogue between a Lady and her Pupils, describing a Journey through England and Wales; in which a Detail of the different Arts and Manufactures of each City and Town is accurately given; interspersed with Observations and Descriptions in Natural History. Designed for young Ladies and Schools; by *Mrs. Brook*. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Rickman.

FINE ARTS.

The tenth Number of *Hogarth Restored*, Engraved by *Cock*, and published by Robinsons. Three Views of the Geyser, a Hot Spring in Iceland, engraved by *N. Ponce*, from drawings taken on the spot, 2l. 2s. coloured. Millar.

INTERNAL ECONOMY.

A Letter to Sir W. Pulteney, Bart. containing some Observations on the Bill for the better Support, &c. of the Poor, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, by *J. Wood*, Author of the Account of the Shrewsbury-house of Industry, 1s. Eddowes; Longman.

Sir Frederic Eden's Work, noticed in our last, was published in 3 vols. 4to. price 3 guineas, and not in 2 vols. as was at first intended.

An Abstract of the Poor Bill, with practical Observations on its probable Effects, by a Committee of the Joint Vestry of St. Giles's and St. George's, Middlesex, 1s. Stockdale.

A Sketch of the State of the Children of the

Poor in 1756. and of the present State of the Poor in St. James's Westminster, 1s. Stockdale.

LAW.

A complete System of Pleading, comprehending the most approved Precedents and forms of Practice; chiefly consisting of such as have never before been printed, by *John Warrington*, Esq. vol. i. royal 8vo. 12s. bds. Robinsons. NB. The second volume will be published in Easter Term, and one or more volumes every succeeding Term, until the work is completed, which will be in ten volumes.

A Digest of the Law respecting Elections. Containing the general History of Cities and Boroughs, the Representation, returning Officers, &c. by *Samuel Heywood*, Serjeant at Law, vol. ii. Johnson.

An Examination into the Particulars of the two last Elections for the Borough of Southwark, wherein it is proved, that the late determination by a Committee of the House of Commons was founded in error, by *M. Davies*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

MEDICINE.

Second Edition of *Dr. Bechan's* Work on the Venereal Disease, with additions, 3s. 6d. Chapman.

A Guide to Health, being cautions and directions in the Treatment of every Disease, Medical and Surgical, by the *Rev. Joseph Townsend*, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Johnson.

Considerations on the Medicinal Use and Productions of fixed Airs, Part iv. and v. with Cases, by *T. Reddis*, M.D. 5s. also the third Edition of Parts i. ii. and iii. price 6s. 6d. Johnson.

A Medical Glossary, in which the Words in the various branches of Medicine are deduced from their original Languages; properly accented and explained, by *W. Turton*, M.D. 4to. 1l. 10s. bds. Johnson.

A short Treatise on the Glanders and Farcy, by a Lieutenant of Dragoons, 1s. 6d. Nicol.

MISCELLANIES.

The Enquirer; Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature, in a Series of Essays, by *William Galtoun*, 8vo. Robinsons.

Hints to Public Speakers, intended for young Barristers, Students at Law, &c. by *J. Knox*, A.M. 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

Vaurien, or the Times, exhibiting Views of the Philosophies, Religion, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. Cadell and Davies.

The Monthly Epitome for January, 1797, containing a faithful Analysis of the most useful and entertaining Works published during the Month, 1s. Clarke.

A Treatise on Poverty; its Consequences, and the Remedy, by *William Sabatier*, Esq. 5s. bds. Stockdale.

A third Edition of *Dr. Drennan's* Philosophical Essay on the moral and political State of Ireland, 1s. White.

The Seaman's Guide, shewing how to live comfortably

comfortably at Sea, by the *Hon. John Cochrane*,
1s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

A Defence of the English System of Book-keeping, by *E. T. Jones*, 2s. Verner and Co.

A Letter to Mr. Pitt, on the additional Tax on Sugar, with Observations on the Slave Trade, 1s. 6d. Egerton.

Observations on the late Act for augmenting the salaries of Curates, and the inconvenience that may attend it, by *Eusebius*, vicar of Illiput, 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

NOVELS.

Clarentine, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Robinsons.
Edmund and Elionora, or Memoirs of the Houses of Summerfield and Gretton, by *E. Mayhull*, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo. bds. Stockdale.
Edmund of the Forest, 4 vols. 14s. Lane.
Family Secrets; Literary and Domestic, by *Mr. Pratt*, 5 large vols. 1l. 5s. bds. Longman.
Santa Maria, or the Mysterious Pregnancy, by *Charles Fox*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Kearsley.
Love at first Sight, altered from the French, by *Mrs. Gunning*, 5 vols. 15s. Lowndes.

PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS, &c.

History of the Earth and Mankind, compared with the Cosmogonies, Chronologies, and original Traditions of ancient Nations, with an attempt to explain Philosophically the Mosaic Account of the Creation and Deluge, and to deduce, from the last event, the causes of the actual structure of the earth, by *Philip Howard*, Esq. 1l. 1s. bds. Faulder.

POETRY.

Poems, by *Robert Southey*, Author of *Joan of Arc*, an epic Poem, 5s. Gottle; Robinsons.
The cheerful Companion in his Hours of Leisure; containing upwards of 200 Songs, Catches, Glees, &c. by *G. Cunningham*, 1s. and 1s. 6d. Dilly.

Handis's Lectures on Poetry, No. I. 4to. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

Anderdon's Edition of the Poets of Great Britain, with biographical and critical Prefaces, including the Works of 115 different Authors, many of whom are not to be found in any other Edition of the British Poets, 13 vols. royal 8vo. price 6l. in bds. Arch.

POLITICS.

Lord Malmibury's Proposals for a general Peace examined and compared, in the Speech of *Mr. Fox*, on the 30th of Dec. 1s. Ridgway.

The Effects of Property upon Society and Government, investigated by *Capt. Charles Parry*, 8vo. 7s. bds. Cadell and Co.

A New System of Finance, by *Thomas Fry*, Author of the Guardian of Public Credit, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

Remarks upon the Conduct of the respective Governments of Great Britain and France, in the late Negotiation for Peace, by *W. E. Taunton*, 1s. Stockdale.

A View of the causes and consequences of the present War with France, by the *Hon. Thomas Erskine*, M.P. fifteenth Edition, 2s. Debrett.

A Letter from the Right Hon. E. Burke to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the conduct

of the Minority in Parliament; 2s. 6d. Owen.

A Plan for Defence against Invasion, by *Capt. James Furney*, 6d. Robinsons.

An Essay on Invasions and Defence of the Coasts, with short Tracts on various temporary Subjects, by *Joseph Williams*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Owen.

THEOLOGY.

An Attempt to Account for the Infidelity of the late E. Gibbon, Esq. founded on his own Memoirs, with Reflections on the best Means of checking the present alarming progress of Scepticism, &c. by *John Evans*, A.M. 1s. 6d. Longman.

Zachariah; a New Translation; with Notes, critical, &c. by *B. Blaney*, D.D. 10s. 6d. bds. Cadell and Davies.

Parental Duties, illustrated from the Word of God, by *W. Braidwood*, 1s. Chapman.

The Charge of Right Rev. T. L. Obeime, D.D. Bishop of Ossory, at his annual Visitation, 1796, 1s. Rivingtons.

A Sermon preached at Monkwell-street Meeting-house, October the 16th, on the occasion of the Death of Dr. James Fordyce, by *James Lindsay*, 1s. 6d. Johnson.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History of Kent, in eight vols. 8vo. by the Author of the folio Edition, vol. i. 7s. 6d. bds. Briffow—Whites.

No. II of *Cary's* Select Plans of the Navigable Canals throughout Great Britain, containing the Trent and Mersey, Newcastle, Chester, Stafford and Worcestershires, Birmingham, Stourbridge, Dudley, Warwicks, and Stratford, with Observations, &c.

USEFUL ARTS.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on the Subject of the cause Boulton and Watt, v. Hornblower and Maberly, for an infringement of Mr. Watt's Patent for a Steam Engine, by *Joseph Bramah*, 2s. Stockdale.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont on the Telegraph, and on the Defence of Ireland, by *Richard Lovell Edgeworth*, Esq. F.R.S. &c. 1s. Johnson.

The Mechanics Guide, or a Treatise on the Laws of Mechanics, as they relate to Wheel Machines, by *William Hyland*, 1s. 6d. Johnson.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Sketches and Observations made on a Tour through various Parts of Europe, in 1792, 3, and 4, bds. 6s. 8vo. Conder.

The Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece, during the Middle of the fourth Century before the Christian Era; abridged from the *Abbé Barthélemi*, with four Plates, 8s. Verner and Hood.

Letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal, by *Robert Southey*, with some Account of Spanish and Portuguese Poetry, 8vo. 7s. Gottle; Robinsons.

The Voyage of Nearchus from the Euphrates to the Indus, collated from the original Journal preferred by Arrian, and compared with modern Discoveries from the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean, by *W. Vincent*, D.D. 4to. 1l. 7s. Cadell & Co.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

ACUTE DISEASES. No. of Cases.	
CATARRH	40
Peripneumony	3
Pleurisy	1
Angina	3
Peritoneal Inflammation	3
Acute rheumatism	8
Malignant fever	5
Scarlatina Anginosa	3
Measles	2
Small-pox	3
Erysipelas	2
Aphthous fore-throat	3
Whooping-cough	4
Slow Fever	2
Child-bed and Milk-fevers	6
Acute diseases of infants	7

CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough and Dyspnoea	35
Pulmonary consumption	9
Chronic rheumatism	7
Spitting of blood	2
Hæmorrhage from the nose	4
Cephælia	8
Apoplexy	1
Hydrocephalus	3
Epilepsy	1
Asthma	15
Hysteria	3
Paralysis	1
Syncope	1
Hypochondriasis	3
Dropsy	4
Scrophula	5
Chlorosis and Amenorrhæa	6
Abortion	2
Pain of the side	3
Dyspepsia	13
Gastrodynia	7
Enterodynia	3
Diarrhea	6
Obstipation	3
Bilious vomiting	2
Hæmorrhoids	2
Fluor albus	3
Schirrus Uteri	1
Tubercle mesenterica	4
Worms	6
Jaundice	1
Gæle	1
Varices	1
Scaly tettar	1
Prurigo	2
Nettle rash	2
Purpura	1
Herpes miliaris	1
Scabies	3
Impetigo	1
Porriga	2

matory diseases prevail extensively, the proportion of contagious complaints is much diminished.

One of the cases of peritoneal inflammation, which had been neglected for ten days, terminated fatally; on examination of the parts affected after death, a large quantity of pus was found effused into the abdominal cavity; the bowels were glued together by a thick, inflammatory exudation, and many portions of them appeared black and contracted, but no gangrene had taken place; the colon was superficially ulcerated in several places.

Inflammation of the peritoneum and omentum frequently occurs here, both in adults, children, and infants, and becomes fatal through improper treatment. Being attended with bilious vomiting, great depression of strength, and a small weak pulse, it is often mistaken for a colic, or enterodynia, arising from flatulency, and a too irritable state of the alimentary canal. Whence opiates, warm purgatives, aromatic, and spirituous cordials are usually given. The consequences of this practice are always fatal. Not only the puriform effusion and exudation take place, but also extensive ulceration; sometimes the whole omentum is converted into a purulent mass, or wholly destroyed; in other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches, on the surface of the intestines. The complaint at an early period is easily relieved by the application of a number of leeches round the umbilicus; by pediluvium, fomentations, and gentle purgatives. Cupping glasses cannot be applied on account of the tension, and soreness of the abdomen. It may not be amiss to observe, that bleeding from the arm is much less effectual in relieving the pain and inflammation, than the repeated use of leeches.

The deaths stated in the bills of mortality for the last four weeks are as follows:

Small pox	67
Measles	14
Scarlet fever	1
Erysipelas	1
Whooping-cough	42
Fever	132
Diseases of infants	48
Puerperal cases	19
Apoplexy and palsy	25
Hydrocephalus	2
Pulmonary complaints	510
Rheumatism or gout	11
Dropsy	51
Cancer	2
Inflammation and Ulcers	32
Rupture	5

The number of deaths referred to pulmonary consumption seems enormous. I shall endeavour at some future period to ascertain, by a correct mode of investigation, whether this article in the bills of mortality be consistent with truth.

STATE

In the present month, the weather has been considerably milder than during the preceding one. The series of diseases in each, notwithstanding, be found very nearly to correspond. It is likewise observable that whenever catarrhal, pneumonic, and other inflam-

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In February, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Parliament of Great Britain assembled on the 14th of February, but notwithstanding the critical state of public affairs, no business has yet been transacted. It is, indeed, suspected, that the anxious wishes of the nation, are about to be complied with, and that a general change of ministers and measures is at hand.

The pecuniary distresses of the government, and the alarm of invasion, are the subjects which have wholly engrossed the public attention. The discounts that attend all public securities, and the depreciation of the funds, are great beyond example. The rumours of invasion have been so far realized, that, on the 23d, according to the London Gazette, 1400 men were landed on the coast of Pembrokehire, from 5 French ships of war; they were, however, immediately surrounded by the armed peasants and some military, and obliged to surrender.

IRELAND.

The two Houses of Parliament met a few days after the alarm of the invasion had subsided.

The speech of the Lord Lieutenant was replete with grateful expressions of approbation, on the loyalty and fidelity lately manifested by the people. Long and ardent debates took place, in both Houses, upon the motion for an Address to his Majesty. Mr. GRATTON, and his adherents, drew very striking pictures, of the inconsistency and incompetency of LORD MALMESBURY'S powers, in the late negotiation for peace; and expressed their doubts of the sincerity of the British Ministry.

Respecting the defenceless state of Ireland, when the enemy were on the coast, Mr. CURRAN observed, that when the French armament arrived upon the coast of Ireland, there was not a British line of battle ship to be seen. Why was this? He did not mean to criminate the British Admirals who commanded, but he would contend that the affair, at first view, appeared such as deserved to be enquired into. Ireland certainly deserved protection from Great Britain. He knew, indeed, that the contributions of Ireland, in a pecuniary way, were laughed at by the great monied interest of England; but it ought to be remembered, that she gave 100,000 men to her navy, and to her armies.

In the House of Lords, LORD DILLON expressed much indignant disapprobation of what fell from Mr. FOX, in the

English House of Commons; his Lordship read from a printed speech, professing to be that gentleman's, "That Ireland had but the shadow of a legislature;" he contended, that the assertion was calculated to encourage an invasion; he felt for an insulted legislature, and for an injured country—he felt, with concern, that Ireland had long been made the footstool of ambition, to gratify a party in England.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking of the late attempt to invade Ireland, said, that there was not a doubt that the descent by the enemy, was solicited and negotiated by traitors in the bosom of Ireland. He read, in support of this assertion, a manifesto by GENERAL HOCHÉ, addressed "To the army employed in effecting the revolution of Ireland;" informing the troops that they were chosen to facilitate the revolution in Ireland, already undertaken by excellent republicans, in that country; and, after libelling the loyalty of the country, and enumerating the grievances of Irishmen, it gives a positive assurance to the troops, that on their arrival in Ireland, they will be received with hospitality and fraternity. It adds, that after a republic one and indivisible has been erected there, the Irish republicans will accompany the invincible French to London, where they will punish PITT.

FRANCE.

On the 4th of February, the Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Ancients, with several papers, relative to a conspiracy which had just been discovered. The Directory observed, that it could not be dissembled, that the audacity of the different factions combined against the Republican Government, was obviously seconded by the system which was adopted by the greater number of periodical writers, and which became every day a source of greater affliction to good citizens—that the one preached royalism with the most daring effrontery; the others outrageously inculcated licentiousness and anarchy; both united their efforts to sow sedition between the established authorities and their constituents, and thus to effect the subversion of social order.

The message, as well as the several pieces produced along with it, and the minutes of the arrest of the conspirators, were

were all read. The first man arrested, was DUNAU, describing himself a grocer in Paris, a native of St. Auge, in the department of La Nieve, aged 33, on whom was found a passport for Ham-burgh, with power of passing and re-passing, without interruption. The second was BROTHIER, a native of Elamecy in the department of La Nieve, aged 44. Several letters, addressed to him in the Rue d'Enfer, were found in his port-folio. His powers were dated Verona, in the month of February, in the year of God, 1796, the first year of our reign, and signed, Louis XVIII. The third person arrested, was LAVILLE HARNOIS, a native of Toulon.

The plan of instructions which these conspirators had received from their employers, directed them 1st. To place guards, that might be depended upon, at all the barriers, and even at the breaches of the wall, round Paris; to permit none to enter but confidential persons with supplies, who should answer to a word previously agreed upon, and kept as secret as possible; to suffer no person to go out during the first twenty-four hours, except porters dispatched by the depositaries of the royal authority. 2^d, To take possession, in a moment, of the Hôtel des Invalids, the military school, the arsenal, the mint, the treasury and all the public offices, of the Luxembourg, and the houses of the Ministers. 3^d, To make sure of the course of the river, both above and below Paris—to take possession also, of all the powder magazines, and of the flour-mills of Courbeil. The temple being insulated, and easy to defend, was thought to be a proper residence for the representation of the king. If one of the Directors should have escaped, a price was to have been put upon his head, and it was to be declared, that whoever concealed him, would be considered as a traitor to his country. The principal Jacobins and Terrorists in every municipality, were to be secured.—The old punishments were to be re-established, and the guillotines publicly burnt. A general amnesty was to be proclaimed in the name of the king, and an approaching peace announced. A proclamation was to have been issued, at the same time, honourable to the armies, and amicable to foreign powers.

Among the various plans lately proposed, for meliorating the finances and mercantile concerns of the Republic,
MONTHLY MAG. No. XIV.

a national bank appears to have engaged the most serious attention of the legislature.

The assemblies requested the opinions of the most intelligent men in the commercial towns, upon this important subject. In the month of January, the extraordinary deputies from those towns, remitted a letter to the Minister of finances, containing their notions upon banks in general.

"That system," said these deputies, "which appears proper to be followed in the present situation of the Republic, would not, perhaps, offer the same advantages at a more distant period, even though the proposed measure of creating a bank should now be adopted.—Circulating banks being the means of extending that credit by which trade is vivified, they must be so far useful. But when it is considered, that all governments have abused the facility they have of drawing upon the banks, the independence of which they have guaranteed; that they have frequently, by the abuse of power, received private fortunes, and given deep wounds to public credit; it must be confessed, that banks have also their inconveniences, and that they have not always proved advantageous.

"The property of the debtor, the notoriety of his ability to pay, his prudence in his enterprises, the state of legislation, with regard to the security and protection of property, may be considered as the principal basis of public confidence. Any bank, which might be formed under the direction of the most virtuous, the most enlightened, and the most wealthy men, would certainly fail, if it did not possess a security, capable of operating full conviction in every mind, that no power could, in future, seize upon its funds, nor break the contract subsisting between it, the proprietors of its stock, and the public.

"France recollecting, that under the pretence of establishing a public bank, so many fortunes were destroyed at the commencement of this century, has a general repugnance to the idea of any great association, which, concentrating the property of many citizens in the hands of a few individuals, accountable, in some manner, to the public for their management, would leave to the government, the power of taking possession of the common stock."

The deputies then observed, "that after the failure of the assignats and the
mandate,

X

mandats, it was hardly possible to secure public confidence, in the mortgage given to the establishment of any bank whatsoever. The nation abhorred every plan which seemed to have a tendency to re-introduce the ruinous system of paper money. The people would consider the bills or notes of the proposed bank, merely as a kind of assignats, re-descriptions, or mandats, presented to them under a new form." They asserted, as the result of their opinion, "that the continual changes in the measures of the legislature, had hitherto prevented the firm establishment of any commercial undertaking—that much must be done before trade could be restored to its ancient energy. Time, and the operation of wise laws, could alone repair the evils it had suffered; and that the establishment of a bank, under the present circumstances, did not appear to them eligible."

Since our last statement, the Republican army, in Italy, under the celebrated GENERAL BUONAPARTE, has performed prodigies of valour and conquest.

The Emperor of Germany, instead of being discouraged by the defeat of his troops, at the famous battle of Arcola, redoubled his efforts to assemble a larger body of troops; he stripped the whole of his frontiers; all the young men of Vienna, of the best families, were formed into corps of volunteers, and sent into Italy; and every exertion was made to defeat the French, and relieve Mantua.

The court of Rome, without being formidable, armed and brought the small body of troops it had ready equipped, nearer to Romagna, in order to harass the states of Reggio, Bologna, Ferrara, and Modena, which had evinced an inclination to declare themselves independent. On the 5th of January, General BUONAPARTE arrived in Bologna; on the following day, he reviewed his troops and settled his arrangements. He had opened a negotiation with the grand Duke of Tuscany, with regard to the garrison of Leghorn, which he conceived his presence at Bologna would serve infallibly to bring to a conclusion. Upon the 7th of January, however, the division of the Austrians which was at Padua, put itself in motion. On the next day it attacked the advanced guard of General ANGEREON, who was in front of Porto Legnago. After a very smart skirmish,

the Adjutant-General DUBAUX, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Porto Legnago, after having had an opportunity, by his resistance, of apprising the whole line of the march of the enemy.

The French general immediately detached the 2000 men he had with him at Bologna, towards the Adige, and immediately after he set out for Verona, before which place the Austrians appeared at six o'clock in the morning of the 12th of January, and attacked the advanced guard of General MASSENA, posted at the village of St. Michel. General MASSENA left Verona, drew up his division in order of battle, and marched directly against his enemies, whom he put to the rout, took three pieces of cannon, and made 600 prisoners. General BRUME, who had seven balls through his clothes, headed the grenadiers.

On the same day, the Austrians attacked the head of the French line at Montebaldo. The battle was warm and obstinate; the Austrians at first gained some advantages over the French, but, at length, they were repulsed, with the loss of above a hundred prisoners.

On the 13th of January, the Austrians posted their advanced guard about a league from Porto Legnago. From several circumstances, General BUONAPARTE discovered, that the Austrians intended to attack, with their principal force, his line at Rivoli, and, by that route, to reach Mantua; he, therefore, went in person thither, after having dispatched some reinforcements to the same place.

On the 14th, at day-break, the French and Austrians began to engage on the heights of St. Marco; the battle was terrible and obstinate. ALVINZI, the Austrian general, was ignorant of BUONAPARTE's having thrown in reinforcements during the night, and was therefore greatly embarrassed in his disposition: but, at the beginning of the attack, his army took several French posts, which they were soon afterwards obliged to relinquish. After the battle had lasted several hours, the French general ordered his artillery to cannonade the Austrians, with some twelve-pounders; at the same time, he ordered a general attack; and, in less than a quarter of an hour, a whole column of the Imperial troops, consisting of more than four thousand men, was taken prisoners; the Austrian army was every where put to flight, and pursued by the French during the whole night.

The

The French commander then ordered his forces to march against the Austrian division commanded by General PROVERA, who had already passed the Adige, at Anguirai. He appointed General VICTOR to join General MASSENA, who, with a part of his division, had arrived at Roverbella; General MURAT marched all night with some light infantry, and appeared in the morning upon the heights of Montebaldo, which commanded Corona; the Austrians were put to rout, after a very warm resistance; and those who had escaped the preceding evening were made prisoners. The cavalry had no means left of saving themselves, but by swimming across the Adige; in attempting which, considerable numbers were drowned. In these two days' engagements, denominated by the French the battle of Rivoli, the latter made 13,000 prisoners.

The republicans next displayed their courage at the battle of St. George's. The Austrian General PROVERA, at the head of 6000 men, arrived, upon the 15th of January, at the suburb of St. George. He attacked it all day, without effect. This suburb of Mantua was defended by the general of brigade MIOLIS, who had entrenched it with great care; and, far from being intimidated by the Austrians, he answered them with his cannon, and gained upon them. During this contest, BUONAPARTE ordered General SERRURIER to occupy La Favorite with all the force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade of Mantua. General WURMSER, at the same time, ordered the garrison to make a sortie, which they did in considerable force; but being unable to gain La Favorite, they found it impossible to join the column of PROVERA. The Austrians obtained possession of St. Antoine, but the French general having sent a reinforcement of two battalions to this quarter, the garrison of Mantua were unable to make any progress. General MIOLIS next made a sortie from St. George's so seasonably, that PROVERA, the Austrian general, a part of whose forces had already laid down their arms, was surrounded, with the remainder of his column; and, some additional French troops arriving at the same moment, forced them to lay down their arms, under the single reserve, that the officers were to retain their horses, and all the effects upon them. General PROVERA, 6000 infantry, and 700 troopers, were, on this occasion, made prisoners of war.

The French took twenty-two pieces of cannon and all their carriages, and all the baggage belonging to the column. Among the prisoners was the whole corps of Vienna Volunteers.

General BUONAPARTE, after all these victories, returned to Verona. The result of the different actions, which took place between the 8th of January and the 16th, was the total defeat of ALVINZI's army. The French commander in chief reported to the Executive Directory, that in four days his army had gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements; made 25,000 prisoners, among whom were a lieutenant-general and two generals, twelve or fifteen colonels, &c.; that they had taken twenty stand of colours, sixty pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least 6000 men; and all this with a loss, comparatively, inconsiderable to the republican troops.

The French continued to pursue the Austrians for several days after these important successes. On the 24th of January, General MASSENA's division proceeded from Vicenza and Bassano, which the Imperialists seemed to have an intention of defending, whilst the division of General ANGERSAU advanced against Citadella, to turn that place. Strong reconnoitring parties of this latter division came up with the Austrian advanced posts, and a heavy cannonading commenced between them. At the same time, General MASSENA dispatched a body of troops in front of the entrenchments of the enemy, upon the road, and near the bridge of Bassano, where they took some prisoners.

On the 16th of January, at day break, General MASSENA, informed that the Austrians had evacuated Bassano during the night, and had proceeded by the two sides of the Brenta, to Carpenedolo and Crespo, directed General MENARD to march to Carpenedolo with the 5th demi-brigade, along the right bank of the Brenta, to reach the bridge of Carpenedolo; and, at the same time, sent other forces by the left bank of the Brenta. These troops came up with the Austrians near Carpenedolo. A very sharp contest took place upon the bridge. The Imperialists were forced by the republican bayonets, and retreated, leaving 200 dead upon the spot; they also had 900 taken prisoners. The continual rain which fell during the expedition, was supposed to prevent the rest of the Austrian army from being made prisoners of war. The

troops under General JOUBERT, at Avio, on the preceding day, drove in the Austrian advanced posts, notwithstanding their formidable intrenchments, and took 400 prisoners.

The immediate consequences of these victories, achieved by the French arms, were the surrender of Mantua, the defeat of the POPE's troops, and the uninterrupted progress of the army of Italy into Romagna, on the one hand, and into the Tyrol on the other.

Mantua surrendered on the 2d of February, at ten o'clock at night; and the whole garrison were made prisoners of war. The army of Italy did not repose itself after these successes; it attacked the Austrians in Tyrol, and defeated them. General VIAL, at the head of the light infantry, occupied the line of the Lavis; the remains of the Austrian army were on the opposite bank. General VIAL crossed the Lavis on foot, at the head of the 29th half-brigade, pushed the Imperial troops, took from them 800 prisoners, and strewed the ground with their dead. The junction of generals MASSENA and JOUBERT was effected, and the latter occupied the line of Lavis, which covered Trent.

In the mean time, a column of the republican troops from another quarter entered the POPE's territory. This was the division commanded by General VICTOR, which slept, on the 1st of February, at Imola, the first town of the Papal territory. The army of his Holiness had cut down the bridges, and entrenched itself, with the greatest care, on the river Senio, which it had lined with cannon. General LASNE, commanding the advanced guard of the French, perceived the Papal troops, who began to cannonade him; he immediately ordered the scouring parties of the Lombardian legion to attack the Popish riflemen; and the chief of brigade LOHOZ, commanding the Lombardian legion, collected his grenadiers, formed them into a close column, to carry the hostile batteries with fixed bayonets. This legion, which was for the first time in the fire of battle, covered itself with glory, and received the fire of fourteen pieces of cannon, and between 3000 and 4000 men, deeply intrenched. While the firing lasted, several priests, with the crucifix in their hands, were preaching to those wretched troops. The French took from the soldiers of the POPE fourteen pieces of cannon, eight stand of colours, 1000 prisoners, and killed between 400 and 500 men. The French had

forty men either killed or wounded. The conquerors marched immediately to Faenza, and found all the gates shut; all the bells rung the alarm, and a misguided populace pretended to defend the approach. All the chiefs, particularly the bishop, had taken flight; two or three discharges of French cannon burst open the gates, and their troops entered. The laws of war authorized General BUONAPARTE to give up this unfortunate city to pillage; but he revolted at the idea of punishing a whole city on account of the misconduct of a few priests. He sent to their homes fifty officers whom he had taken prisoners, "that they might go and inform their countrymen, and make them sensible of the dangers to which a similar extravagance would expose them."

"On the morning of the 3d of February," said BUONAPARTE, "I sent for all the priests and monks, reminded them of the principles of the Gospel, and made use of all the influence which reason and necessity may have, to induce them to behave well; they seemed to be animated with good principles." He sent to Ravenna the general of the Camelaulians, to inform that city of what had passed, and to avoid the misfortunes which resistance would produce.

On the next day, General VICTOR continued his route, and made himself master of Sorli; the commander gave him orders to march, on the ensuing day, to Cesenna.

On the banks of the Rhine, little has been done since our last statement. The French have evacuated the Tête-du-Pont, at Huningen.

ITALY.

Independent of the military achievements of the French, which have been just related, the most important intelligence from this quarter, is the institution of a new republic. The congress held at Reggio, on the 30th of December, issued a proclamation to the people of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, informing them, that the first stone of the foundation of their infant liberty was laid in the congress held at Modena last October; for which thanks were due to the invincible French nation, which was not only so generous as to restore to them their natural rights, but also to enable them to exercise those rights, in order to secure their future existence. They reminded the people also, that they called the congress of Reggio; that the congress, strong in the commands of the people,

people, were proud of being able, and authorised to give their concurrence to an enterprise worthy of the honour of Italy, and which would be the admiration of future ages.

HOLLAND.

On the 11th of January, the new plan of the constitution was discussed, when when it was decreed,

1. That the Batavian people is one and indivisible.

2. The sovereignty appertains to the whole Batavian people.

3. The Batavian people shall elect representatives to exercise its sovereignty.

Several resolutions also passed relative to the right of voting. All citizens who have been born and reside in the republic, and are twenty-one years of age, are invested with the right of voting; and strangers, when they shall have resided within the republic six years successively.

It was also resolved, that the republic should be divided into eleven departments.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

On January the 24th, the Court of King's Bench passed a sentence of 18 months' hard labour, in the House of Correction, St. George's Fields, on two men; the one of whom had assumed the character of a magistrate, and the other that of his clerk, for the purpose of attesting persons who had been fictitiously enlisted into the land service.

On the 2d of February, a motion was carried, in the common council, for an Address to his Majesty, on the abrupt termination of the late negotiation; and pledging the resources of the corporation of London, in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

On the 11th, the Court of King's Bench passed sentence of TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT AND HARD LABOUR, upon Mr. JOHN SMITH, a bookseller, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who had been found guilty of selling an obscure political pamphlet, entitled "*The Rights of Citizenship*." On this occasion, Lord Kenyon thought it necessary to defend the discipline of the New Prison, Clerkenwell, to which Mr. Smith was committed.

On the 16th, a person recovered from the keeper of an illegal Lottery Insurance Office, the sum of 189l. 7s. 6d. which his wife had, unknown to him, expended in the abominable traffic of insuring in the Lottery.

On the same day, Mr. H. D. SYMONDS, a bookseller, of Paternoster Row, was liberated from Newgate, on bail, after suffering a severe imprisonment of FOUR YEARS, for selling some political pamphlets, by Mr. Thomas Paine.

On the 21st, in the Court of King's Bench, in a cause for *crim. con.* Sir GODFREY

WEBSTER obtained a verdict against LORD HOLLAND, for 6000l. damages.

On the following day, a Mr. THOMPSON, of Kingland Road, recovered 599l. 10s. of the PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, for the loss he sustained in a fire as long since as April last. The office had resisted the claim, on the pretence that the defendant had not effects to the amount on the premises; the contrary, however, was proved, to the satisfaction, of the Jury.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, February 25, 1797.

Stocks, at this present moment, are lower by 2 per cent. than they have ever been at any former period; and a gloom still hangs over the market, that threatens a still farther depression.

BANK STOCK was, on the 26th of last month, at 146; on the 3d ult. it fell to 141½; again on the 17th, to 137½; and, on Thursday last, 23d, was as low as 133.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th ult. were 82½ fell till 3d ult. to 80 3-8; again, to 17th, to 78 7-8; and were yesterday, the 24th, at 77 3-8.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 27th last month, at 55½; fell till 3d ult. to 54 5-8; again, till 13th, to 53 1-8; and were yesterday, 24th, at 51 1-8.

NEW EXCHEQ. BILLS are 2½ disc.

NEW LOAN, at 10 per cent disc.

N.B. In consequence of the extreme scarcity of cash, the Privy Council, on the 26th, transmitted an order to the Bank of England, to forbear issuing any more cash in payment, till proper measures should be adopted for maintaining the means of circulation.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.—Lord viscount Montague to Miss F. Manly, of Bead's Hall, Essex.

Ch. Cunningham, esq. commander of the Clyde man of war, to Miss Proby, daughter of commissioner P. of Chatham.

At Marybone church, W. Copins, esq. of Alington, Norfolk, to Miss Tutton.

A. McKenzie, esq. of Beane's-street, to Miss Piper, of Colyton House.

Mr. Parker, a respectable silversmith, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss Hilcock, of Chappide.

J. Henly, esq. of Bishopgate-street, to Miss Mewburn.

R. Poole, esq. of Beaumarts, North Wales, to Miss Atkinson.

J. Tilden, esq. of New Bond-street, to Miss Sandford.

N. Malcolm, jun. esq. of Upper Scymour-street, to Miss Orme, of Lamb Abbey, Kent.

At Wanstead, J. Hobbs, esq. of Spitalfields, to Miss Jackson.

R. Norman, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss Ewart, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

J. Jackson, esq. of Holles-street, secretary to vice admiral lord Keith, to Mrs. Christian, daughter of the late gen. Goreham.

The hon. Mr. Dundas, son of lord D. to lady C. Beauclerc, daughter of the duke of St. Alban's.

W. Louttit,

W. Louttit, jun. esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. Withers, of Bromley, Kent.

J. Powell, esq. of Berner's-street, to Miss M. A. Bishop, of Soho-square.

Gen. Souter, of the marines, to Miss A. Forde.

Sir J. Kennaway, bart. of Escott, Devon, to Miss C. Amyatt, daughter of J. A. esq. M.P. for Southampton.

Capt. R. Fitzgerald, of the 68th reg. to the hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart.

Died.]—At his house in Walbeck-street, Cavendish-square, R. Hinde, esq. In Westminster, aged 67, Madame Barce, so named from dealing in Barcelona nuts and apples; a constant attendant in the lobby of the house of peers, where she served their lordships with fruit for upwards of 26 years. Mrs. Sayer, of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury. At Tottenham, J. Greaves, esq. W. Hitchinson, esq. of Bryanstone-street, agent for the island of Jamaica. At Chelsea, Mrs. Farquharson. At her house in Gower-street, Mrs. Bentley. In Grosvenor-square, lady Ann Conolly. At his house at Walworth, aged 71, H. Keane, esq. Mr. Holder, apothecary, of Norfolk-street, Strand. At her house near Hensel-Hempstead, Elizabeth, countess of Marchmont: her husband, who died three years ago, made a distinguished figure in the opposition formed against sir Robt. Walpole. Aged 72, W. Moore, esq. principal keeper of Hyde Park. At his sister's house at Clapham, S. Home, esq. At Greenwich, P. Fonnereau, esq. In Panton-square, J. Lees, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow. Near Leicester-square, Mr. W. Walker, attorney. Aged 22, Mrs. Dalrymple, of Manchester-street. At Woolwich, capt. D. Vance, of the invalid battalion, or royal artillery. Aged 59, Mrs. Davies, of Bond-street. At Uxbridge, Mrs. Cates, wife of Mr. C. surgeon. Mrs. E. Dampier, of Milman-street, Bedford-row. At Hampstead, Mrs. Errington, relict of the late justice E. Capt. J. P. Clark, of Ratcliff Cross. Mr. Holmes, watch-maker, of the Strand. At Kentish Town, Mr. J. Parry. Mr. T. Daly, of Holborn.

Aged 70, J. Croft, esq. Clerk of the journals and engrossments in the house of lords, for upwards of 40 years, to the duties of which employment he paid indefatigable attention. Mr. Jufferie, brewer, of Old-street. J. W. Wilks, esq. of Sloane-street, late of Burton upon Trent. Mrs. Blackshaw, eldest daughter of Stephen Lushington, esq. At Walthamstow, Mrs. Fawler, eldest daughter of commissioner F. At Kingland, aged 69, J. Ufford, esq. one of the commissioners of the land-tax. The hon. and rev. J. Ellis Agar, brother to lord viscount Clifden. A. Emsley, esq. of Hans Place, Sloane Street. In Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, J. Booth, esq. the ingenious inventor of the polygraphic art, and of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a process entirely original. In an obscure apartment, Moorfields, the once celebrated Mrs. Rudd. Of want, in the King's Bench prison,

Mr. W. Greenwood, eldest son of a gentleman of considerable property, near Leeds. E. Bright, esq. of Parson's Green. The widow Heard, of Drury Lane Theatre. At Clapham, S. Proudfoot, esq. At Edmonton, T. Theed, esq. Aged 72, Mrs. Lochead, formerly of the Strand. W. Wilton, esq. merchant, of Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields. At Ealing, the lady of Sir C. Morgan. In Craven Street, Major T. Green, late commander of the 25th battalion of seapoys, Bengal. At Islington, Capt. H. Orr, of Norfolk, Virginia. At Walthamstow, Mr. J. Venning, of Milk Street, Cheapside. Mr. W. Morris, Tanner, of Southwark. At her house, in Upper Groves, nor Street, Mrs. C. Pennant. At her house, in Gower Street, Mrs. Bentley, widow of T. B. esq. late of Turnham Green. At his house, at Epfom, the rev. and learned J. Parkhurst (of whom a particular account shall appear in our next.)

Aged 73, T. White, esq. At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Carpus. Mrs. Anstie, of the Strand. Near Hackney, Mr. A. Young. Mrs. Follet, of the Salopian coffee-house, Charing Cross. Mr. F. Stone, of Holywell Street, Strand, robe-maker to the King. R. Wilson, esq. of Charles Street, Manchester Square. At Croydon, S. Robinson, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 73, Thomas Longman, esq. father of Mr. Longman, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, from which extensive business he retired, in 1792; and, during the long period which he conducted it, supported the character of an upright, honest man.

At his house in Pall Mall, in the 74th year of his age, James Doddsley, esq. many years a very eminent and respectable bookseller. He was the brother, the partner, and successor in the business, of the late ingenious Mr. Robert Doddsley, author of "Trifles," "The Economy of Human Life," "Clelia, a tragedy," &c. At an early age, he was removed from his native place, Anston, in Nottinghamshire, to London, by his brother, who had settled as a bookseller in Pall Mall, and from that time till his death, a period of 60 years, he continued in the book-selling business. In 1758, in conjunction with his brother, he started that well-known work, the *Annual Register*, and continued to publish it till the year 1790, Mr. D. was particularly fortunate in his literary connections, and, in consequence, realized a very handsome fortune. It is worthy noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he sold no less than 18,000 of Mr. Burke's famous "Reflections on the French Revolution," with no considerable advantage, however, to himself, as the profits were exactly accounted for to the author. In the year 1782, he communicated to the Rockingham Administration, the plan of the Tax on Receipts, which, though troublesome to the Trader, has been productive of considerable revenue to the State.

In the Strand, aged 69, Mr. William Brown, another established and respectable bookseller.

PROVINCIAL,

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in the arrangement of preliminary business relative to the Durham Farm, and a prospect is now afforded of completing an establishment which has been so long called for, and is so likely to promote the welfare of the community. The sum of 800*l.* has been already subscribed for the purposes of the society.

The expences of the projected Durham Canal are estimated in Mr. Whitworth's Report, just published, at 79,000*l.* and the probable advantage to subscribers, calculated to amount to upwards of 20 per cent.

A correspondent of Mr. HOBGSON'S *Newcastle Chronicle* reprehends the very penurious mode of the distribution of lamps, in the streets of that opulent and populous borough; a parsimony the more culpable, as, according to his account, the inhabitants are often exposed to the dangerous alternative of flickering in the Tyne, or on the mud of its banks!

The Durham Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, at Darlington, offered a number of premiums, to be paid at their next annual meeting: to the farmer whose ground (not less than 150 acres) shall be judged to be in the most skilful mode of cultivation, and in the best condition, 10 guineas, or a silver cup of equal value; to the farmer who shall have laid down to grass, at his own expence, a piece of ground, not less than 10 acres, being a part of his farm, not less than 100 acres, so that at the end of three years such ground shall be judged to have been the most skilfully laid down, and shall have been used as pasture or meadow for the three preceding years, 5 guineas; for the best crop of turnips on a piece of fallow land, not less than 5 acres, by drill or other husbandry, and which shall not have had more than 10 two-wheeled short carts of dung spread on each acre thereof (except compost, which shall not have any dung mixed therewith) and which shall have been twice hoed, 3 guineas; for the greatest quantity and best in quality of rye-grass seed, which shall have been produced from two acres of land, 3 guineas; to any person who shall discover the cheapest and best method of destroying wild oats, 3 guineas; for the cleanest and best crop of winter tares, produced on 4 acres of ground, 3 guineas; for the cleanest and best crop of cabbages, produced on two acres of fallow ground, under the same restrictions of dung or compost as the turnip crop, 2 guineas; also, for the best stallion for harness or draught horses, which shall have been kept in the county, at one guinea

a mare for two seasons afterwards, 5 guineas; for the best stallion, for hunters or road horses, under the same restrictions, 5 guineas; for the best two-year old bull, which shall be kept in the county for cows two years afterwards, 5 guineas; and for the second best, 2 guineas; also, for the best breeding cow, in milk or with calf, bred either in Darlington or Stockton wards, and which shall be kept afterwards in the county as a breeding cow two years, 3 guineas; for the best heifer, with calf, subject to the same restrictions, 2 guineas; and for the best tup, subject to ditto, 3 guineas. The same premiums were also offered for the best breeding cow, heifer, and tup, that shall have been bred either in Chester or Easington wards. Different premiums of 4 and 5 guineas each, were also offered for bringing up the greatest number of legitimate children, without parochial assistance; and for diligence and fidelity exemplified in male and female servants.

It is in contemplation to make a canal, from Stockton to Winton, that shall pass by Darlington and Staindrop, and have collateral branches extending to Pierce Bridge, to Croft Bridge, and to Yarm; also, a branch which shall connect with the intended Durham Canal, and a farther extension of the line from Croft Bridge to Boroughbridge, that shall pass by Thirsk and Northallerton.

At Newcastle and Gateshead, last year, were 871 baptisms, and 662 burials, exclusive of the interments at the Ballast Hills, amounting to nearly 600; of the former, decreased 33, of the latter, 32.

Married.—At Newcastle. Mr. J. Seager to Miss M. Johnson. J. Healey, etq. to Miss M. E. Mcwunn, of Stockton.

Died.—At Newcastle, Miss E. Robinson, Mr. Claggett. Mr. J. Bult. Mrs. Bell. Mr. J. Feamey. Mr. Archbold.

C. A. Atkinson, etq. alderman: of a worthy character. Walking, in company with his son, among his coal-works, at Durnfermline, Scotland, and proceeding to examine the mouth of an old pit, the timber on which he stood gave way, and precipitated him to the bottom, a depth of 40 fathoms. It was several hours before his mangled remains could be recovered.

At Sunderland, aged 76, Mrs. Young, sister of the late rev. Mr. Romaine, of London. Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. W. Irvine.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Craig, and Mr. M. Robinson.

At Unthank, aged 59, Mr. W. Forster; many years principal agent to the late Sir W. and the present Sir T. Blackett, at Allenheads, and

and considered as the most skilful person in the knowledge of lead-mines of any in the North of England.

At Dunstan hall, Durham, Mr. Carr. At Bishop Wearmouth, J. Gibson, esq. At Durham, Mr. J. Rowtree. At West-Rainton, near Durham, Mrs. Slater. At Nether-aiton, Northumberland, aged 91, Mrs. M. Thornton. At Walsingham, aged 70, Mr. G. Mitchell. At Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Deanham. At Stamfordham, Mr. T. Lawson.

Aged 83, Mr. T. Watton, of Bedlington: respected for the benevolence and liberality of his character, and his successful exertions of industry.

Mr. R. Meggison, of Yarm. At Alnwick Abbey, Mr. Doubleday, esq. At Catterington, aged 80, Mr. O. Detchon. At How, in Enderdale, Mrs. Wright. At Cockle Park, Northumberland, Mrs. Scaife.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The number of patients admitted last year into the dispensary, at Kendal, was 1577; of whom 1468 were discharged, cured. The total number of patients admitted since the first establishment of the charity, Jan. 1, 1783, is 20,513. A suitable edifice has been lately erected for the purposes of the dispensary, with PNEUMATIC APPARATUS, and all other requisite medical articles.

It may be noticed, as a surprising instance of the present improving state of the town of Workington, that a piece of ground was lately sold there, by public auction, at the rate of 520l. per acre: this was not a private speculation, as the ground was parcelled out into 19 lots, and fell into the hands of as many different persons.

At Kendal, last year, were 69 marriages, 189 baptisms, and 301 burials, of which 92 were by the small pox. In the months of November and December, alone, were 103 burials, of which 67 were by the small pox.

Married.—J. R. J. Robinson, of Whitehaven, to Miss M. R. tion, of Paton. At Lorton, the rev. W. Wright, of Warrington, Lancashire, to Miss Fletcher. At Kendal, T. Hinde, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Chambré, of Whitehaven.

Died.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Burns. Mrs. M. Wells. Captain M. Piper. Mrs. Clementson. Mr. P. Garrat. Mrs. Crooks.

At Dissington, Mr. J. Stone. Near Penrith, aged 27, Mr. J. Potts. Near Hensingham, Mrs. Nicholson, a Quaker.

At Heckett, Newmarket, aged 33, Mr. H. Ralph; upright and punctual in business, steady in friendship, and possessing a mind independent and intelligent.

At Cockermouth, aged 77, Mrs. Atkinson. Near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Wood, sen. Near Workington, Mr. J. Holmes. In Abbey Holm, aged 21, Mr. J. Wife, surgeon.

LANCASHIRE.

From a report of the trustees of the Lying-in Hospital, at Manchester, lately published, it appears that the number of patients that were ad-

mitted from May 4, 1796, to Feb. 1, 1797, is 543; and that the total number of patients who have been either admitted into the house, or attended at their own homes, since the first establishment of the charity, is 4164.

At a late meeting of the lay payers, in the parish of Manchester, for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the deputy constable, it was decided, by a majority of 40 to 1, that the right of electing the deputy constable for the town, is and has been inherent in the electors for the term of 150 years past (unless the constables shall agree to pay the deputies themselves); that the late constable (Mr. Stock) had been appointed and sworn to the office, with the usual salary and perquisites (150l. a year, and a house to live in); that the constables had pertinaciously refused to acknowledge the late deputy, and had persisted to employ Mr. Unite, who stood charged with committing the most flagrant acts of speculation and oppression; that if the right of election really lay with the constables, it was their duty to have vindicated Mr. Unite from the charges alleged against him, before they had again employed him; that as Mr. Unite had made no attempts to exculpate himself, although he neither wanted time, abilities, nor money for this purpose, the presumption of guilt of course attached to his conduct; and, finally, that the sum of 37l. 10s. stated to have been paid to Mr. Unite, be not allowed, and be razed from the constable's accounts. When the officers retired with their books, which was rather precipitately, the indignation of the meeting (by far the largest and most respectable that had ever assembled before on such an occasion) was expressed by hisses and groans. The enormous leys and expenditures of the township have been long a subject of complaint; and, together with the cruelties of the parish officers, in providing for the maintenance of the offspring of the poor, have been lately pointed out, in an interesting pamphlet, by Mr. BARRY*.

Three fires broke out, lately, at Manchester, within the space of a fortnight; in one of which, an extensive factory, which gave employment to several hundred hands, was entirely destroyed, including all its valuable machinery.

The canal from Manchester to Stockport was lately opened; as was also, some time before, the canal from Manchester to Ashton, and another from Manchester to Bolton. So general is the spirit of cutting canals in this quarter, that all the principal towns will probably be visited by water, in the course of a few years.

Three quarts of currants, equally fit for use, and of as fine a flavour as those pulled in the proper season, were gathered lately in a garden near Northwich.

A correspondent of Mr. BILLINGE'S Liver-

* Mr. Unite has been officed 1000. by a society to which he belongs, to enable him to prosecute Mr. Barry, author of the above-mentioned publication, but has constantly declined making use of the offer.

Pool advertiser, recommends to sea-faring persons the experiment of hanging out a line of cable over the stern of a vessel or boat in a rough sea, as this appendage has the faculty of making a very long wake, and will of course enable a vessel to *live* the better. Little danger is to be apprehended, as he observes, from a long sweeping swell of the sea; the mischief generally arises from over-hanging surges, which break in upon the vessel at once, and overwhelm it with water. He quotes several instances of long coils of rope, with pieces of wood at the end, being appended to vessels in tempestuous seasons, and of the extraordinary effects produced by the tow-line, in balancing the ship and lowering the swell immediately about it.

It may be mentioned as an example of the increasing intercourse between the sister kingdoms, that 5 new packets have been lately built at Liverpool, for the sole purpose of plying between the ports of Liverpool and Dublin.

A building is about to be erected at Liverpool, in addition to the asylum established for the benefit of the indigent blind, which shall be capable of accommodating a greater number.

From a report of the **LANCASHIRE HUMANITY SOCIETY**, just published, it appears that there are upwards of 90 stations in Manchester, and other parts of the county, where the sets of apparatus, cases, drags, boards, &c. belonging to the society, are established; and that 27 medical gentlemen regularly tender their gratuitous assistance, to promote the ends of the charity.

At Chorley, last year, were 152 baptisms, and 41 marriages; of the former decreased 23, of the latter increased 11.

At Blackburn were 76 burials.

Married.—Mr. T. Walthew, jun. to Miss M. Lyon, of Liverpool. At Liverpool, Mr. W. Evans to Miss A. Robinson. Mr. R. Johnson to Miss S. Johnson. At the collegiate church, Manchester, Mr. S. Colman, of Leicester, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late G. S. esq. Lieut. Col. Claxton, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, to Miss Marriot, of Smedley.

Died.—At Manchester, Mr. Higham, school-master. Mr. Barker. Mrs. Broadhurst. Mr. S. Platt. Mr. W. Turner. Mr. Fullarton. Mr. T. Rimmer. In Salford, Mr. Shaw; distinguished among his acquaintance, by the title of "the friend of mankind."

At Liverpool, Mrs. Rylands, organist of St. Nicholas. Mrs. Stevenson. Mrs. Dobson. Mrs. Waterhouse. Mr. T. Chadwick. Mrs. M. Scarbrooke. Mr. R. B. Baldwyn. Mr. F. Price. Aged 61, Mr. T. Cowell, many years clerk of St. Peter's. Mrs. Lee.

Mr. P. Lefschley, a native of Norway, but for some years past residing in Liverpool; of a respectable character, and inoffensive disposition.

At Blackburn, Mr. Holdsworth. Mr. V. Holden. Near Blackburn, Mrs. E. Eddleston.

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A. Lancaster, Mrs. Mafon. T. Wright, M. D. Mr. J. Robinson. Mrs. Dodson. Mrs. Braithwaite.

At Everton, Mrs. Bennet. W. Clark, esq. he gave his advice and assistance, gratis, to all who stood in need of the same. Mr. Widders, surgeon, of Altringham. Mr. J. Royle, of Worsley.

At Liverpool, aged 18, Mr. P. Middleton; exceeded by few of his years in literary endowments, vigour of mind, and engaging manners. Near Mosley, Mrs. M. Hulley. Near Bakewell, Mrs. Gardom. Mrs. Birch, of Stockport. Mrs. Hawkrige, of Toxteth-Park.

Aged 38, the rev. M. Worthington, M.A. vicar of Childwall, and upwards of 60 years curate of Woodplumpton. Piety to God, benevolence to man, and charity to the poor, were the most striking features in his character, and few of his contemporaries outstripped him in these respects. He was well versed in the theory and practice of surgery, with which he often successfully assisted his neighbours, but always gratuitously. The last 20 years of his life were rendered comfortable, by the presentation of the vicarage of Childwall, and an annuity of 2cl. bequeathed him, solely from a regard to his worth, by the hon. and rev. J. Stanley, rector of Winworth.

At Preston, Mr. R. Law. Miss Harrison. Mr. Tovey. Mr. Thidfall, an attorney, of good character. At Torrisholm, Mrs. E. Jackson. At Burnley, Mrs. Greenwood. At Rusholm, Mr. R. Wood. Mr. J. Antrobus, of Upper Ardwick. At Oldfall-hill, Mrs. Beeton.

YORKSHIRE.

From a report of the committee appointed by the mayor and commonalty of York, to make plans of the new bridge, proposed to be made over the Ouse, and of the intended improvements in the avenues on both sides of the river, it appears that the scheme is practicable, with far less inconvenience to the proprietors and owners of the houses, lands, &c. than could have been expected in a case of such importance; many of the houses being old and ruinous, and most of the owners being willing to sell outright. The corporation, with a view to raise the sums they have promised to contribute towards the charges of the undertaking, have agreed to discontinue the allowance to the lord mayor, who will also be obliged to discontinue, provisionally, the giving public entertainments, &c. These improvements will not only prove highly ornamental to the city, but will tend to enhance the value of land considerably on both sides of the river.

It

* The present bridge consists of 5 arches, the middlemost of which comprehends the surpassing space of 81 feet, computed from the first spring of the arch. The reason of its being carried to such extraordinary dimensions, was to prevent a disaster similar to that which over-

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turned

It is worthy, however, of remark, that a correspondent of Mr. BLANCHARD'S York Chronicle maintains, that the corporation are *obliged*, by virtue of their original licence, granted by King Richard II, authorising them to purchase lands, of the annual value of 100l. &c. for the purpose, to keep in constant repair the bridges of Ouse and Foss; alleging, that the value of the rents have gradually increased, and that the bridges being well built, of stone, have not called for so large an expenditure in repairs; that the funds originally appropriated to the repairs of the bridges, have been consolidated with the other corporate funds, and a number of salaries out of them allowed to the lord mayor, and the corporate servants, to defray the expences of entertainments, &c.

A fund is about to be raised in Hull, for the purpose of lending small sums of money, and otherwise assisting poor tradesmen, of respectable character, on a plan similar to that established by Dean Swift, in Dublin.

In Sheffield, last year, were 447 marriages, 1536 baptisms, and 1260 burials.

In Hull were 533 marriages, 525 baptisms, and 629 burials.

Married.—At Hull, Mr. E. Dymoke, to Miss M. Bine. Mr. S. Priestley, of Leeds, to Miss Jones, of Caernarvon.

Dead.—At Leeds, Mrs. Topham. Mrs. Wilson. Mr. J. Alquist. Mr. T. Hardesty. Mr. B. Waugh. Mrs. Hindle. Mr. J. Lawrence. Mr. J. Hartley.

Near Leeds, Mr. R. Wright. Mrs. Smith. Mrs. E. Rhodes: endeared to her friends by the meekness of her temper, the pleasantness of her conversation, and the consistency of her deportment.

At Hull, aged 64, Mrs. Bramwall. Aged 35, Mr. Brookes. Mrs. Buttery. Mrs. Holland. Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. E. Jennings. Mr. T. Lee, school-master: his mother dying a few weeks before, had left the whole of her property to another person, which affected him to such a degree, that he fell into an incurable melancholy, which occasioned his death. Near Hull, Mrs. Cornelius.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Needham. Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Lister. Suddenly, Mr. A. Jenkinson: a few days before, his grandson, a boy at school, dropped down dead, when playing with his school-fellows, without evincing any previous symptoms of indisposition. Mrs. Arnold, a few weeks after the death of her husband.

At Scarborough, the rev. J. Hewetson, curate. Aged 63, Mrs. E. Kirby. Mr. P. Mackintosh.

At Whitby, Mr. A. Burn.

At York, aged 54, Mr. J. Hudson.

tained the old bridge, in the year 1564, when, in consequence of a sudden thaw succeeding to a severe frost and snow, two arches were broken down, 12 houses, erected on the bridge, were overthrown, and 12 persons, in consequence, fell into the river, and were drowned.

At Malton, Mr. J. Dale. Mrs. Cotes, of Shipton. Near Sheriff-Hutton, W. Hardwick, esq. Mrs. Cowderoy, of Patrick Brompton. At Mirfield, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Lucas, of Huddersfield. Near Barnsley, Mr. Day.

At Henderwell, the rev. J. Robinson, curate; in high estimation among his parishioners, for the propriety of his conduct, and his close attention to religious duties. At Eryholme Place (N. R.) Mrs. Maynard. Mr. Atkinson, of Thorp, near Almondbury. Near Epworth, Mr. R. Peat, a friend of the poor. At Wighill, Mrs. Salter.

Mrs. Parker, of Halifax, amidst the lamentations of the numerous poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress. At Barnsley, Mr. R. Hilton. Near Barnsley, Miss S. Garlick. A. Balme, esq. of Bradford. Miss H. Simpson, of Beverley.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Hawksworth. Mrs. Bramhall. Mr. T. Roome. Mr. P. Justice. Miss Bower. Mr. R. Spurr, of an unblemished character, mild in his manners, and regular in his moral conduct. Mr. W. Hale.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the last quarter-sessions, held at Bourn, for the parts of Kesteven, Joseph Tye, a blacksmith, was tried on a charge of uttering seditious expressions, *damning the King*, in public company, and asserting that *kings are of no use*, &c. He was adjudged to solitary confinement, in Lincoln jail, for the space of 12 months; no person being permitted to visit him, unless the turnkey, to bring him his victuals; and at the expiration of that time to enter into recognizance, himself in 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each, for his future good behaviour.

The earl of Exeter has just completed two threshing machines, on a new principle, each of which is competent to thresh 30 quarters of wheat daily, with a power adequate to that of two horses or oxen.

Married.—Mr. W. Ostler, attorney, to Miss Lely, daughter of Mr. L. attorney, of Grantham.

Dead.—At Lincoln, Mr. W. Ritchenman. Aged 75, Mrs. Banks. Aged 35, Mr. S. Wright.

Near Grantham, aged 21, Miss E. Whalley. At Horbling, aged 73, Mr. T. Hardy. At Burgate, aged 101, Mr. J. Stowers. At Spillby, Mrs. S. Enderby. Mr. Goodall, of Market-Deeping. At Alford, Mr. R. Flint. At Blatherwick, aged 70, the rev. E. Owen, rector of Southwick, near Oundle, Northampton. At Boston, Mrs. C. Lindsey, wife of the hon. and rev. C. L. and only daughter of T. Feydell, esq. M. P. for that borough.

At Stamford, with the serenity and fortitude of a Christian, Mrs. Peat, wife of Mr. P. printer of the STAMFORD MERCURY. Mrs. Young. Aged 86, Mrs. G. Allen, sister of Mr. alderman A.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The works for improving the navigation of that branch of the river Trent which runs by Newark,

Newark, and which extends from the Upper Wear, to the Crankleys, in the parish of South Muskham, have been lately completed.

At Nottingham, last year, were 1015 baptisms, and 699 burials; of the former increased 19, of the latter decreased 360.

Married.] At Bingham, Lieut. Eminson, 16th L. D. to Miss Timm. At Rolleston, W. Wyld, esq. of Southwell, to Miss Edwards.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mrs. Dennison, wife of Robert Dennison, esq. a respectable manufacturer of that town. Mr. J. Rigley, of Long Row. Mr. Little, an eminent surgeon, and highly esteemed by his friends. Mr. Hervey, mathematical instrument maker. Mrs. Calton, in Wheelergate.

At Newark, Mr. J. Midgley, of the Kingstone arms inn. At Staunton, Mrs. E. Charlton, daughter of the late J. S. C. esq. At Newark, Mrs. Chealca. At Arnold, Mr. Trewwan.

DERBYSHIRE.

In the parish of Tibbalsf, which does not contain 100 houses, there are now living between 70 and 80 persons, all of whom are upwards of 60 years of age; among these, 4 have nearly reached the age of 100, 13 have passed the age of 80, and 22 that of 70.

Died.]—At a very advanced age, Sir Rob. Burdett, bart. of Foremark, who served the office of high sheriff as long since as 1738.

W. Mather, esq. of Spondon. Mr. E. Morley, of Horley. At Derby, 54, Mr. T. Hancock. At West-Hallam, 81, Mrs. Handley. Mrs. Gardom, of Bubnell. Aged 73, Mr. T. Southern. Mr. W. Hopkinson, of Derby.

CHESHIRE.

The works on the canal, extending from Beeston Brook to the Wirral branch of the Ellesmere Canal, near Chester, and proceeding from thence to Liverpool, have been lately completed in a masterly style of execution, by Mr. FLETCHER.

Married.] Mr. J. Antrobus, of Elton Hall, to Miss Jenkins, of Belgrave. At Hanthill, Mr. Vickers, of Dublin, to Miss Dod, daughter of the late R. D. esq. Mr. T. Ryder, Marston F. to Miss Bromfield, of Northwich. Mr. R. Leverage, of Nantwich, to Miss Nixon. In Chester, Mr. W. C. Jones, printer, to Miss L. Lumber.

Died.] At Altrincham, Mr. Widdens, surgeon. Mr. John Tiltstone, attorney, of Congleton. At Nantwich, Mr. Robinson, many years deputy constable. At Knutsford, aged 77, Mr. T. Morland. At Hargrave, aged 84, Mr. John Dod. In Chester, aged 76, Mrs. Newcomen. Mr. S. Platt. Mrs. Hall, of Crane-street.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, to petition Parliament for an exemption from the operation of the pending Poor Bill, the following declaration was made, and sanctioned by the unanimous assent of the meeting: "that in the course of twelve years

since the first establishment of the poor house, at Shrewsbury, the sum of 19,350l. 13s. 6d. had been saved to the town by a reduction of the poor rates; that, besides this sum, 2000l. had been taken from the rates, and appropriated to the building of Montford and Meole bridges; and, also, that the first parochial levy for the navy, together with the sums requisite for defraying the charge of militia-men's families, had been expended from the same fund—while, in the same space of time, the poor rates of Manchester, Norwich, Birmingham, and other considerable towns, had increased to more than double the amount." For the particulars relative to this institution, we refer our readers to Mr. Wood's pamphlets.

Married.] J. James, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hughes, of Pontesford. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Roberts, mercer, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Sandford. Mr. John Meredith. Mrs. E. Edwards. Mrs. Taylor, of Croft Hill. Mrs. Payton.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Foulkes, surgeon. At the Hay, in Alveley, Mrs. Honora Glaze. At Shawbury, Mr. Hazledine. At Whitchurch, Mrs. Weld.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. O. Hall, to Miss Goodwin, both of Milford. W. Yates, esq. of Bury, to Miss Robinson, of Newcastle. The rev. Mr. Carlow, of Betley, to Miss Ford, of Newcastle.

Died.]—At Litchfield, 68, alderman C. Robinson. Aged 93, Mr. W. Deekin, late of Coton Hill. Aged 91, Mr. J. Thompson, of the same place. At Newcastle, Mrs. Fenton. Same place, Mr. alderman Watkiss. Also Thomas Fenton, esq. suddenly, at the age of 73. Aged 83, widow Ridley. Aged 79, Mrs. Bourne.

At Tixall, the hon. lady Smythe, of Aston Burnell, Shropshire. At High-Owen, 75, Mrs. Parkes.

At Stafford, 29, Miss F. Fernyhough.

At Aldridge, Mrs. Wakeman. At West-Bromwich, Mr. Bailey Brett. In the Friary, Litchfield, after a lingering illness, Mrs. John Norbury, wife of the rev. J. G. N. and most deservedly lamented by her family and friends.

Mr. John Wood, of Brown-hills, near Burslem, whose death was attended by the following melancholy circumstances:—Mr. Oliver, a respectable surgeon and apothecary, of Burslem, had for a considerable time past entertained a strong attachment for Miss Wood; but the connection on some account being disagreeable to the family, Mr. Wood some time since forsook Mr. O. to enter his house. Mr. O. could not bear with patience this rude behaviour and disappointment, and resolving to seek satisfaction, he went to Mr. W.'s house early on Friday morning, the 27th of January, before Mr. W. was up, and sent one of the servants to say, that he, Mr. Oliver, wished to speak with him. Mr. W. immediately dressed himself, went down into his counting house, and sent his clerk into the parlour

parlour, with the money to discharge a small bill he owed Mr. Oliver.—Mr. Oliver, however, informed the clerk, that the business he had to settle must be done with Mr. Wood himself; the clerk immediately delivered his message to his master, who went to Mr. O. when the latter presented his bill, and soon after pulled out a brace of pistols from his pocket, while Mr. W.'s back was turned; the clerk seeing them, asked, what those were for? At that moment Mr. W. turned towards Mr. O. who instantly levelled one pistol at Mr. W. and the other at himself: that pointed at Mr. W. immediately went off, and shot him through the body. The clerk then knocked the other pistol out of his hand, before it was discharged.—Mr. Wood exclaimed, "Sir, you have killed me!" Mr. Oliver replied, "It is what I intended." The family being alarmed, a surgeon was sent for; Mr. O. told them it was useless, as Mr. W. would be a dead man in two hours: "and I too," said Mr. Oliver, "shall be dead before I leave this room;"—at that instant he put something into his mouth, which it appeared afterwards was poison; but this second attempt to kill himself was frustrated; for although it made him extremely ill, yet the dose being too strong, he threw it off his stomach.—Mr. Wood languished till the following Monday, when he expired. Mr. O. was committed to Stafford jail.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Fifty pounds were lately presented to the Leicester Infirmary, by a young lady, being the sum tendered to her as a consideration for withdrawing a proceeding in the Spiritual Court, for *scandal*, against another lady.

An application is intended to Parliament, for powers to extend the line of the Ashby Canal, from Ashby Wolds to the river Trent, at Burton, and from thence to communicate with the rivers Trent and Mersey, at Shotton; and also to alter and amend the present Ashby Canal, so far as relates to those branches of it which extend from Ashby Wolds to the Lime Works, at Ticknall and Clouthill. This canal continues to proceed with a spirit of attention, &c. highly creditable to its conductors.

Married.] At the collegiate church, Manchester, Mr Samuel Colman, of Nicholas Street, Leicester, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late George S. esq. of Manchester. At Leicester, Mr. Hillier, of the Roxburgh dagoons, to Miss Gibson, of the Dolphin. Same place, John Mansfield, jun. esq. of Briffall House, one of the partners in the LEICESTER BANK, to Miss Ward, of Thorney Abbey, in Cambridgeshire.

At Banbury, the rev. J. Lane, of Hinckley, to Miss A. Dury, of B.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. W. Rading, son of Walter Rading, esq. of Westcote, near Leicester, to Miss J. Smith, daughter of the late G. S. esq. of Madras.

At Leicester, Capt. Thornton, of the 17th L. D. to Miss Spower, of the Blue bell inn.

At Greta Green, Mr. T. Farmer, surgeon, of Southwell, to Miss Toddington, of Medburn, Leicestershire.

At Bruden, Mr. Collet, to Mrs. Wildman. The rev. C. Humphrey, of Laughton, to Miss M. Brown, of Str. tion le Fields.

Died.]—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Gibbs, organist of that place: the facetiousness of his manners, united with general good conduct, gained him the esteem of a numerous and very respectable acquaintance. At an advanced age, David Greene, well known by the name of *Shanny Morgan*: he lived upwards of 40 years in the service of Mr. Cobley, of Leicester.

At Wimefwood, 67, Mr. Fisher, an eminent farmer and grazier: the sorrowful appearance of a large concourse of people at his funeral, gave ample testimony of his worth as a neighbour.

At Loughbro', 38, Mr. W. Blunt, of the Green Man. Same place, Mr. John Ella, jun. Also, aged 20, Mr. W. Adams, son of Mr. Adams, bookseller.

At Tilton on the Hill, the rev. Thomas Clulow.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Uppingham, aged 26, Mr. G. Sison. Same place, 57, Miss E. Parker. At Casterton, advanced in years, Mr. Hunt, an eminent farmer. At Belton, 84, Mrs. Claypole.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At West-Wrington, G. Haylock, esq. to Miss Brown.

Died.] At Cambridge, 40, Mr. F. Cancy. Miss Comings. The rev. T. Wilson, M. A. vicar of Soham. Aged 92, Mrs. Raker, of Drinkstone. Mrs. Filby, of Snalewell. Near Newmarket, 42, Mrs. Sawyer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.]—At Stanwick, Mr. Thomas Gow, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Locker. Mr. Hume, of Watford-Hall, to Miss Floyd, of Swinford.

Died.]—Suddenly, at Oundle, Mr. Jinks. At Peterborough, 61, Miss M. Brown.

At Blisworth, after a long illness, the rev. N. Trotter, many years rector of that place, and of Thelluson, Leicestershire.

At Welton Favell, of a complication of disorders, of 7 years continuance, aged 75, the rev. Robert Knight, M. A. rector of that parish 37 years.

At Northampton, the rev. Dr. Grodday, formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Aged 13, Master Theophilus Beynon, son of Mr. B. comedian. W. Storr, esq.

At Drayton, near Banbury, Mrs. Derby, wife of E. Derby, esq. and eldest daughter of the late rev. Dr. Knowlers. At Banbury, 80, Mr. Lambert. At Marston Truswell, 89, Mrs. A. C. Barwell, relict of H. B. esq. At Hargrave, the rev. J. Strong, aged 80, and 49 years the rector of that parish; his memory will ever claim the highest veneration among his parishioners. At Welton-Hall, J. Adams, esq. At Willingbro', 56, Mr. John Vials, of the Angel.

Angel. Same place, 37, Mr. L. Barker, eldest son of Mr. R. B. At Whitton, Mr. E. Masters.

WARWICKSHIRE

Married.]—Mr. Painter, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Green, of Northfield. Rev. Mr. Faraday, to Mrs. Baxter, both of Birmingham. Mr. H. Croft, jun. to Miss H. Brooks, both of Birmingham. At Rugby Mr. R. Scott, to Miss Bulluck. At Charleote, after a courtship of *fifty years*, John Brown, esq. of Stratford upon Avon, to Miss Anon, of that place. After a courtship of *forty-eight* hours, Mr. Taylor, of Surfleet, to Miss Bradley, of Heckington. At Nuneaton, Mr. C. Greatrex, of Coventry, to Miss Manday.

Died.]—At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Thacker, Mr. John Twigg, Mr. Richardson. Mrs. Burgess. Mr. J. Venning, partner in the house of Harris and Venning. At Harborne, aged 73, Mr. W. Allen, and 17, Miss Allen, his grand-daughter. At Erdington, Mrs. Harrisor, wife of Mr. J. H. of Birmingham. —At Birmingham, Mr. T. Morris; aged 83, Mr. Joseph Smith; Mr. W. Sheward, of Fazeley-street; Mr. John Eld. Near Camp Hill, Mr. J. Collins, jun. At Warwick, Mrs. Reynolds.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—In Worcester, Mr B Bunn, to Mrs E. Harcourt.

Died.]—At Dudley, aged 79, Mr. T. Ford. At Lincoln, 74, Mrs. Colley. In the Tything, 91, Mrs. Iddy. At Kidderminster, Mr. Hill. Mr. Cadwall, of Wribbenhall. At Beoley, Mr. W. Sheward. At Ledbury, Mrs. Bennett. Mr. Williams, of Leigh. At Wick, 73, Mr. Thomas Beasley, one of the people called quakers. In Worcester, 72, Mrs. Hornsloe, of Friar's-street; in the house of industry, Joyce Pardoe, 105, in the full possession of her faculties. At Mr. Jones's, in the London Road, 21, Mr. Richard Hill. Aged 74, Mrs. Rowning, relict of T. R. At Bewdley, Mr. James B. resford, teacher of the mathematics; who, under every disadvantage of birth and fortune, was an instance of great intellectual attainment. Scarcely assisted by any introduction, even in reading or writing, he made a very uncommon proficiency in philosophy and mathematics. At the age of 17, he applied himself to the study of algebra, without any other assistance than he could derive from a few books, which chance threw in his way. In this science his knowledge became accurate and extensive: from it he was led to an acquaintance with the writings of Sir Isaac Newton, some of whose works he purchased, as soon as the savings of a very scanty income would permit; and was enabled, by unremitting assiduity to become a self-taught master of the more abstruse parts of mathematics, of the doctrine of fluxions, of astronomy, of optics, and of every branch of experimental philosophy; —he was at once the philosopher and the christian; his inflexible integrity, his undeviating rectitude of conduct, shone conspicuous; and

his temperance was exemplary;—his time was constantly employed either in the improvement of himself, or doing good to others.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Chipping Sodbury, the rev. G. Hayward, to Miss Nicols, daughter of the rev. Mr. N. Mr. Moore, to Miss Yeates, of Barnham.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.]—At Crick, near Chepstow, Mrs. S. Lewis.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. R. Bush, jun. (son of R. B. esq. of Tracey park, to Miss Adams, daughter of J. A. esq. of Brillington.

Died.]—At Gloucester, Mr. T. Andrews. At Kemble, Mrs. Cox, lady of C. W. C. esq. Mrs. Jones, of Cheltenham. Mrs. Pearce, of Tewksbury, wife of Mr. P. post-master, with the character of a truly good woman. At Aldestrop, Mrs. Leigh, wife of the rev T. L. Aged 92, Mrs Hopkins, of Cloweswall, possessed of an even cheerful temper, and a benevolent disposition. At Tildown-house, Miss M. Jones, youngest sister of Lieut. Col. P. Purcell. In Paintwick parish, Mrs. Newland, a constant and liberal benefactress to the poor, and greatly respected by all her acquaintance. Near Coleford, 109, Mrs. M. Reynolds; to the last hour of her life, she retained her speech and memory. At Stanton, 109, Mrs. Church;—this venerable woman retained the use of speech, hearing, and memory, to the last; her voice being full, clear, and distinct, till within a short period previous to her decease. She had been blind, however, for some years past, and derived a part of her maintenance from Emanuel's hospital, in London, receiving a pension of 10l. per annum. She was a native of the county of Monmouth. She had a distinct recollection of the accession of queen Anne to the crown, in 1702. In one house lived the old lady, her daughter, her grand-daughter, and her grand-daughter's children, comprising *four generations*, under the same roof! It is singular, that her death was at last precipitated, in consequence of her falling down stairs, some weeks prior to that event; and but for this circumstance, her life would probably have been lengthened out to a still greater term of years.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—At Oxford, aged 73, M. W. Brown, formerly a considerable farmer.

At Steple-Aston, Mr. Kenning, surgeon, after a confinement of two years, in consequence of a paralytic seizure. He was upwards of 60 years of age, during the whole of which his conduct was to prudent and amiable, that he literally never created himself an enemy, nor lost a friend.

Aged 32, Mr. J. Padbury, of Banon. Mr. R. B. of Henly upon Thames. Master E. Foley, second son of the hon. A. Foley, of Hazeley Court. Near Burford, Mrs. Tee.

BEDFORD-

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late quarter-sessions for the county, held at Bedford, the magistrates ordered an entire abolition of every fee which the jailors have hitherto received by a prescriptive claim from the prisoners. At the same sessions the DUKE OF BEDFORD, the EARL OF OSSORY, and Mr. WHITBREAD, took their seats on the bench.

In consequence of some considerable sums of money having been bequeathed by the late Mr. Whitbread to the county, and among other purposes for that of building and maintaining a county infirmary, at Bedford, this benevolent measure is intended to be carried into execution without delay.

Married.] At Amphilh, Mr. Green, attorney, to Miss Russell.

HERTS.

Married.]---At Tring, J. Rolf, esq. aged 83, to Miss Turner, of Ewell, Surry. At Radwell, J. M. Gourgas, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss P. Sampson.

Died.]---At Totteridge, Mrs. E. Gildart, relict of the late F. G. esq.

ESSEX.

The Essex Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, at Chelmsford, offered the following premiums, for the ensuing year, to be adjudged at their next general meeting: to the person who shall exhibit the best cart stallion, colt, aged only three years, and his own property, a silver medal; to the exhibitors of the best bull, and the best ram, each two years old, the property of the persons exhibiting, a silver medal each; to the exhibitor of the best boar, one year old, and the property of the person exhibiting, a silver medal; and to the person who shall, in the course of the ensuing summer, wean and rear the greatest number of calves within the county, in proportion to the number of acres he shall have in his possession, a silver medal. Eight guineas were also delivered to the chairman of the several district committees, to be distributed by them, as formerly, at discretion. Ploughing, however, was recommended as the most important object of improvement, in which the candidates were to be expressly confined to *depth and time of performance*, and the space for trial was not to be less than half an acre.

Died.] Mr. Chalkely, of Coggeshall. Miss Lilly, of Brentwood. Mr. R. Clarence, of Bardfield. Mr. T. Nodes, of ditto. Mrs. Vatchell, of Auberies. At Hawkborne, Mrs. Gower. At Thorp Hall S. M. Leake, esq. one of the deputy registers in Chancery. Mrs. Milbank, of Springfield. Mrs. Hurrell, of Felsted. Mrs. Warner of Writtle. Aged 74, Mr. King, of ditto. Mrs. Holmes, of Chelmsford. Near Battle Bridge, Mrs. Peacock. At Colchester, aged 85, Mr. W. Brockway, a Quaker. Mrs. Kerfeman. Mrs. Keymer. J. Abbot, of Roxwell. Mr. T. Spurgeon, of Hatfield. Mrs. M. Mead, of Billericay. Mr. J. Oakley, of Halfhead.

At Thaxted, Mr. J. Smith. Mrs. Mason. Mrs. Woolley, who was found dead in her bed, though she was well apparently the evening

before. Mr. Cock, in consequence of a white swelling gathering on his knee, for which he suffered amputation, and expired instantly.

NORFOLK.

A snake, which measured five feet in length, and nearly three feet in circumference, was lately discovered on the grounds of a farmer, in the parish of Duckleborough.

The magistrates of the county have instructed the representatives in parliament to oppose the pending Poor Bill, which they declare to be, in their opinion, impracticable, and not calculated to produce the benefit intended by it.

At Norwich, last year, were 897 baptisms and 1047 burials.

Married.]---At Giffing, Mr. J. Hunt, surgeon, to Miss S. Gilbert; the festivity was ennobled by a donation from the bridegroom, of a good dinner to 96 poor persons. At Hingham, Mr. P. Bringlow, surgeon, to Miss C. Rath, of East Dereham. T. M. Case, esq. of Lynn, to Miss S. Case, of Great Fransham. At Norwich, Mr. W. Foster, attorney, to Miss Foster. W. Nioce, esq. of Bulmer, to Miss Long.

Died.]---At Norwich, aged 85, Mrs. A. Bradbrook. Mrs. Cubitt. Aged 48, Mr. J. Kemp. Aged 54, Mr. S. Colkett, surgeon, diligent in his professional duties, and respectable in private life. Aged 29, Mr. W. Chesnutt. Aged 59, Mr. T. Vaughan. Aged 58, Mr. J. Self. Aged 63, Mr. W. Booth. Aged 54, Mr. J. Brett. Aged 80, Mr. S. Freemout. Mrs. Sandby, lady of the rev. G. S. chancellor of the diocese, and D. D. Near Norwich, aged 76, J. Robison, gent. At Lynn, Mr. Haws, keeper of the gaol. At Wood Norton, aged 25, J. Garrit, gent. a respectable young man, and very charitable to the poor. Mrs. Bale, of Fakenham. Near Beccles, Mrs. Hailing, and Mr. H. Warnes. At Beccles, Mrs. Primrose. Aged 76, Mrs. Griffin, of Munford. At Beacontorp, Miss E. Kendle. At Wells, aged 91, Mr. J. Hill, sen. Aged 40, Mr. J. Cancey, of Methwold. Aged 85, Mr. M. Fill, of Cottishall. Aged 29, Mrs. E. Brown, of Loddon. Mr. J. Lawrence, of Yarmouth, and aged 25, W. Burton, gent. Mr. J. Cushing, of Shipdam. Aged 36, Mrs. Lencin, of Swaffham.

SUFFOLK.

Lately, at a justice's sitting, at Ixworth, a respectable corn-merchant was sentenced to pay 40s. to the poor, and 73l. 10s. (the value of 60 coombs of wheat, lately purchased by him) to the proctor, for having used a greater measure than the Winchester bushel, of 8 gallons. No evidence of fraud appeared in this case, nor was any offence in a moral point of view attempted to be alleged (it being proved, that the defendant had invariably made use of this measure, both in buying and selling) but as the provisions of the statute were broken, the letter of the law did not leave the justices a power to act otherwise.

A bill has been introduced into parliament, for

for paving, lighting, cleaning, and otherwise improving the town of Ipswich, the charges of which are to be defrayed by an impost, to be laid on all coals imported into the harbour.

Died.] Aged 63, Mr. J. Cay, of Botolphclaydon. Mrs. Sizer, of Woodbridge. Mr. J. Wynne, of Beck Row, Mildenhall. Near Bury, Mr. Osbourn.

SUSSEX.

Lately, a cow, near Lewes, being swollen, by feeding too greedily on hay, was opened, by a farrier, who took out of her two bushels, the product of her excessive feeding: she was relieved by the operation, and recovered.

Died.] At Yapton, Mr. Staker. Miss Campanion, of Danny. At East Bourne, Mr. Dutton. The rev. Dr. Pilkington, of Findon.

KENT.

Married.]—At Hawking, Mr. Kenner, aged 65, to Miss A. Marsh, aged 17; a young lady possessed of a considerable fortune, with a person and accomplishments highly captivating. At Maidstone, the rev. W. Marsh, rector of Ruckinge, aged 79, to Mrs. E. Lys; this is the third time that each of the parties had entered into the matrimonial connexion. At Canterbury, Mr. J. Ellis, of Winbourn, Dorset, to Miss Twyman.

Died.]—At Canterbury, aged 69, Mrs. Baker. Aged 90, Mrs. Elwyn. Mr. E. Le Grand, surgeon; a promising young man, whose endowments would have done honour to a riper age. In the precincts of the cathedral, Mr. T. Young, a faithful and conscientious servant of the archdeacon. Aged 19, Miss M. Le Geyt. At Rochester, Mr. Halfhead, blind from his infancy. Aged 17, Miss Booth. Mr. Chalk. At Chatham, Mrs. Hudson. Aged 40, Mr. R. Irwin, oar-maker to the dock-yard. Mrs. Hudson. Mr. Maynard, jun. as he was writing in his counting-house, he complained of a pain in his breast, and falling down, he expired. At Margate, aged 22, Mrs. C. Mantion. Near Margate, a Mr. Thompson, of London, who being in a single horse-chaise, on a visit to Margate, the chaise was overturned, and he was killed on the spot. At Barham, aged 75, Mrs. C. Crocker. Near Margate, aged 83, Mrs. S. Fagg. At Harborough-house, aged 59, Mrs. S. Littleton. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Mr. E. Smocket. At Minster, Thanet, Mr. A. Collard, sen. At Maidstone, Mr. J. Harris, gent. Mr. G. Andrews, of Folkestone. At Great Chart, aged 91, Mr. J. Tilman. At Woodchurch, Mrs. Todd, of an innocent and irreproachable life and conversation as a woman, and of serious deportment as a christian. At Whitstable, Mr. E. Rigden, one of the company of dredgers. Mr. J. Rigden. Mrs. Harrison, within the space of five minutes, in consequence of a sudden rising in her throat. Mrs. Salisbury, aged 59. At Seafaker, Mrs. Seath. At Sheerness, Mr. W. Shropshire, master mast-maker at the dock-yard. At Elham, Mrs. Nickols. Mr. Fuller, of Ash.

HAMPSHIRE.

The law of the tithes of hops has been clearly laid down by a legal decision, in a long-depend- ing cause, between the lay impropiator of Farnham district, and the hop-planters of the same, viz. *that the tithes of hops shall be taken from the tenth bushel after having been picked, and not from the tenth bill set out.* This decision has overturned the verdicts of several former juries.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester have lately granted a permanent annual increase to the stipends of the several minor canons, an addition, which, together with a recent extension of patronage in their favour, makes a considerable improvement in their respective situations.

Died.]—At Winchester, Mrs. Binsford. At Southampton, Mrs. Sanders. At Portsea, Mr. J. Courtney, and Mr. W. Urry, jun. T. Whele, esq. alderman of Portsmouth. Near Portsmouth, Mr. W. Fleet. At Basingstoke, aged 72, Mrs. L. Ruffel. At Midlington Place, Miss D. Budd. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 87, Mrs. Howe. The Rev. I. Kerby, rector of Castle Eaton. At Milford, Miss Spatt, of engaging manners, and an amiable disposition.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.]—At Reading, Mr. Haymes, a limner, after having resided there about three months; dying suddenly, and being a stranger in the town; his family connections could not be ascertained.

Near Wokingham, aged 77, Mrs. Cooper.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.]—At Salisbury, at his house in the Close, aged 85, the rev. Mr. Vanderplank, rector of Ham and Honington, ordinary of the county gaol, and for 60 years one of the vicars of the cathedral. Mr. Biggers. Mr. Batt.—Near Romsey, the rev. E. Fleet, rector of Tarrant Gunville, of a very eccentric character. Near Amesbury, Mrs. Powell. At West Dean, 77, Mr. J. Webb, and Mr. T. Plowman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Bristol, convened for the purpose of framing an address to the King, expressive of a cordial approbation of the measures of Government, and concurrence in a vigorous prosecution of the war, &c. an amendment, suggesting “*disfranchisement of the ability of ministers either to conduct the war, or to conclude a speedy and honourable peace,*” WAS CLEARLY THE SENSE OF A VERY LARGE MAJORITY. The meeting was remarkably tumultuous, and the mayor, and some others, who adhered to the original motion, being unable to carry the same, withdrew, and signed their names to an address, declaratory of their particular sentiments, in a separate meeting.

The clergy of Bristol (22 persons) have published an excellent address to the inhabitants, containing exhortations calculated for the purpose of stemming the torrent of vice and immorality, inculcating a decent respect for the duties

duties of the sabbath, and intreating the magistrates to enforce a vigorous execution of the existing laws, &c.

A telegraph has lately been erected (at the expense of an individual) at Old Passage, on each side of the river Severn, which, according to a private signal, asks and answers questions in the space of about five minutes.

Died.—At Bristol, Lieut. J. Evans, of the marines. Mr. J. Gardner. Mrs. Twine. Mr. Cork. T. Harris, esq. alderman. Mr. Langston. Mrs. Cox. Miss H. Kealberry. Mr. N. Blannin, sen. for 50 years a master ship-builder. Mr. Torrey. Aged 85, Mr. L. Watkins. Mrs. King. Mrs. Southcote, Miss M. Capel. Aged 80, Mr. T. Lloyd. Aged 95, Mrs. Andrews. Mr. P. Parry. The rev. R. Edwards, M. A. rector of Sampford Courtney, Devon, and fellow of King's college, Cambridge. Near Bristol, Mrs. Teast. J. King, esq. Aged 90, Mrs. J. Trout. At Bath, Mr. J. Owens. Aged 77, Mr. Huitson. Aged 68, Mrs. Hibbart. Miss C. Hopkins. Mrs. Gardiner. Mr. C. Day. Mr. Miller, attorney. Mr. Camk. Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Bond. Mr. Lilly, attorney. Aged 26, lady M. E. Milintown, wife of Lord Vis. M.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. J. Davis, of Exeter college, Oxon, to Miss E. Champ, of Steepleton.

Died.—At Dorchester, aged 58, Mr. E. Oldis. At Warminster, E. Butler, esq. an eminent clothier, in consequence of sleeping in a damp bed. At Milverton, Mr. Tutt. At Sherborn, aged 74, Mr. J. Chafie.

CORNWALL.

Died.—J. St. Wortley, esq. M. P. for Bosciney. Aged 87, Mrs Symonds, of Hart.

WALES.

This County has been thrown into no small alarm, by a partial de cent made, on the 23d of February, near Milford Haven, by some troops from a French Frigate, a Corvette, and a Lugger. —On the 24th, however, they were all so closely surrounded, as to be compelled to surrender prisoners of war.

Married.—At Wrexham, Mr. Crewe, surgeon, to Miss Morrall. Also, Mr. Williams, draper, to Miss Gilpin, of Berham.

Died.—Aged 90, at Wood, Montgomeryshire, Mrs. Gethryn. At Rhosllanynghog, near Rhuaon, 98, Mrs. Pritchard. At Wrexham, Mrs. E. Evans, relict of Mr. J. E. merchant. At Coytrechene, Glamorganth re, John Popkins, esq. an active magistrate of that district. At Llwyn Madock, Brecon, Mrs. Thomas, wife of E. T. esq. T. Bonfali, esq. son of Sir T. B. of Frontraith, Cardigan. At Pembroke, Mr. George Levi. At Tenby, Mrs E. Lloyd.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1797.

The weather, during the month, has more resembled April than February, and vegetation, in consequence, is in a state of premature forwardness. In North Britain, and the northern counties, the late Frosts served as useful checks; but as little snow accompanied them, they considerably affected the WHEATS and TURNIPS. The latter have, in consequence, almost wholly failed; but the former, which before the frost were as promising as could be wished, are now reviving, and in many places exhibit again the most healthy aspect.

The plough has been busy the whole month, in fallowing, and in preparing the ground for barley, oats, &c. much of which are already sown. The sowing and drilling of Beans and Peas have also generally commenced, and a finer season for all those operations has seldom occurred.

The Turnips having so generally failed, inasmuch, that the keep of sheep per week has advanced from 2d. to 7d. a considerable number of Cattle and Sheep have been exposed to sale, and the markets have, in consequence, experienced a temporary declension. The Smithfield supply has been remarkably good, and chiefly from Norfolk and Suffolk; prices were on the decline on Monday last; Pigs, in particular, were remarkably low. If the present mild weather continues, a farther fall may be expected.

It is, notwithstanding, notorious, that there exists in all the breeding and grazing districts, an actual scarcity of live stock; and nothing but a considerable diminution in the demand, can permanently diminish the prices in less than two or three years. The present prices of Beef and Mutton, in the markets of London and Glasgow, are from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Grain of all kinds has happily fallen considerably throughout the island. The average of Wheat, by the last general return, was 5s. 3d. In Mark-lanc, the fall is particularly rapid.—Wool keeps its price, and is, in some respects, on the advance. The Leicestershire broad wool is worth 2s. per todd.—New Hops, in bags, sell in the Borough market, from 6l. to 7l.; in peckets, from 6½l. to 7½l. Yearlings, from 4½l. to 5½l.

* * * Deaths in Ireland, Scotland, &c. are omitted for want of Room.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XV.]

MARCH, 1797.

[Vol. III.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following reflections on the intention of the French to transport from Italy a number of the most valuable monuments of the arts, may perhaps deserve the notice of your readers. The subject has excited a considerable share of attention in every part of Europe, and not a little among the friends of the arts in Britain.

The arts and sciences form a sort of literary commonwealth, in which the interests of ALL COUNTRIES are connected together, by the tie of mutual dependence and fraternity. In Europe, particularly, the diffusion of science has been attended with such happy consequences in the progress of philanthropy, and the improvement of MAN, that the gradations of barbarism and refinement are not greater among its several nations, than is the difference perceptible between the respective provinces of one vast empire. Literature and the arts are the common property of all; nor should any one nation in particular usurp an arrogant monopoly of them.

It is necessary for the perfection of arts and science, that the means of instruction should be as much as possible concentrated into one focus, that is, that the instruments of science, the models of the beautiful and sublime, the objects, in fine, which exhibit lessons for the pupil, should not be deranged, dismembered, and dissipated, but preserved complete, perfect, and in order.

When the resources of imitation and instruction are mutilated or incomplete, the interests of learning in general must sustain more or less detriment.

* Two excellent Letters, opposing this intention of the French republic, were published in the Morning Chronicle, by Mr. FLAXMAN.

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ITALY having been, so to speak, the native soil of the greater part of the ancient monuments, is pointed out by nature to be a kind of general museum and university for the arts. It is an undoubted truth, that this country was never wholly overspread by Vandalism, but even through the barbarous ages, some or other of its provinces still produced a succession of monuments which are worthy the esteem of a more enlightened period.

The religious connection, also, which subsisted between Italy and other countries, rendered her a seminary of arts, and arbiter of taste to the rest of Europe. And, above all, the indefatigable care and zeal of the Popes, since the revival of letters (who were not only learned men themselves, but the general patrons of literature, while the other European sovereigns were mere warriors) has been successfully employed in tracing out and restoring what ten centuries of ignorance had neglected or buried. Every day, the prudent care of the Roman government is still raising up from its ruins some august monument or other of ancient Rome: and to such a pitch has this laudable emulation been carried under the present Pontiff, that it is believed, on good grounds, that more treasures of antiquity have been discovered during the last twenty years, than was done during the two preceding centuries.

How injurious, therefore, is the attempt of the French government to discourage the spirited, the magnanimous efforts of the Popes, to intercept the source of literary discovery, and block up a mine which bids fair, otherwise, to become so productive! Such, however, must be the unavoidable consequence of a spoliation. It is rather to be wished, that the successors of the reigning Pope, and indeed the sovereigns of all countries in which ancient colonies were planted, may be equally industrious, equally successful,

cessful, in proucing a resurrection of that people of statues, that *new ancient world*, which Raphael and Michael Angelo were not fortunate enough to see.

It is not the imitative arts alone that will suffer by a spoliation. The history of civil and religious tenets and customs, of municipal institutions, the means of verifying or correcting ancient history, poetry, the study of languages, chronology, criticism; in a word, the entire history of the human mind, are all equally interested in the reproduction or secure conservation of those ancient monuments.

To scatter the objects and instruments of any study, which ought to be always collected together in a body, is to destroy it; unity being the great principle of knowledge, which pervades every branch of art and science. To disunite collections of useful objects, is like tearing away the sheets of a book, which was compiled for the express purpose of being preserved entire. What should we think of a project tending to remove to other cities, the great national collections deposited in the British Museum at London, or the Museum of Natural History collected with so great care at Paris?

The consequences, however, even of such a removal, would be less fatal, than the attempt to dismember the Roman and Italian antiquities. The great museum of Italy is a vast colossus, of which, indeed, the members and fragments may be broken off and carried away, but the entire bulk of this mighty body, like that of the Sphinx of Memphis, inheres in the ground, and is incapable of deportation in its totality. The museum I am speaking of, consists of amphitheatres, theatres, temples, palaces, circuses, triumphal arches, obelisks, columns, colossi, statues, thermæ, tombs, aqueducts, ancient ways, &c. a great number of which are essentially implicated in the very geographical position of cities, mountains, rivers, &c. or else are partially connected with local traditions, customs not yet obsolete, or other relations, which can only be properly traced out and ascertained in the country itself, wherein they are deposited. The learned Winckelman, for instance, could never have produced his well-known instructive and invaluable *Treatise*, had he not had before his eyes, the *tout ensemble* of rich materials which Rome presented to his contemplation. Many a figure also now subsists which cannot be ascertained, in consequence of

a head or limb being placed on some other figure, or remaining yet undiscovered in the earth.

As, therefore, this edifice of antique monuments is about to be gradually rebuilt, how culpable is the attempt to steal away any stone which is required to constitute part of the building! An enlightened policy suggests, that we should rather endeavour to replace in the great laboratory of arts, whatever has been filched away by vanity, avarice, or mean curiosity.

March 2, 1797.

R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[We have been favoured with the following circumstantial account of the late descent in Pembrokeshire, by a Gentleman, on whose veracity we can fully rely; and as that event has excited a considerable share of public curiosity, we conceive the narrative to be worthy of the notice of our readers.]

ON Wednesday, the 22d of February last, several persons, from the heights above St. Bride's bay, descried a small squadron, consisting of two frigates, and two smaller vessels, steering from the Bristol Channel round St. David's Head. They showed English colours, but were soon suspected to be French. After turning St. David's Head, and sailing a few miles to the northward, in Cardigan bay, they drew near the shore, and cast single anchors to the north of a small promontory, under Lanwnnwr; they remained but a short time at that place, moving soon up, half a league nearer to Fishguard; and finally anchoring in a small bay, near Lanonda church. They immediately hoisted French colours, and put out their boats. The country-people were dreadfully alarmed, and instantly abandoned their houses. One boat was observed to approach the shore, full of men. The cliff here is very steep and rugged, the ascent exceedingly difficult. A countryman saw them coming up singly, throwing their muskets before them, and climbing on their hands and knees. As soon as they got to the top of the hill, they set the turze, and what combustibles they could collect, on fire, to apprise their comrades of their success. As no person ventured to continue in sight of the cliff any longer, it is impossible to know how they contrived to bring up their barrels of gunpowder, &c. It has been said, that they were dressed either by Irishmen or Welchmen, who were perfectly acquainted with

with the coast; but the difficulty of the spot they fixed upon, renders this highly improbable; especially, when it is considered, that at the distance of three miles to the southward, and two to the northward, there are very convenient landing-places. But the difficulty of landing is not the sole, nor the chief, disadvantage attending this place. It is at the distance of four or five miles from a good road, the country mountainous, rocky, and so uneven, that these few miles cost the writer near two hours of laborious travelling, on a good horse, to view the spot. It required almost infinite labour to convey their stores from thence. Between this place, also, and the road, there is a very high hill, covered with stupendous masses of rocks and loose stones, on which, indeed, they fixed picquets; but after these should have been driven in, the situation of the main body, on the brow of the cliff, would have been totally exposed to the fire of artillery.

Their debarkation was completed before Thursday morning, when numbers of them dispersed over the country, to procure provisions and wearing-apparel, or, in other words, to plunder. From those houses in which they found inhabitants, they took but few things; but entirely ransacked, and gutted, those that were abandoned. This was particularly the case with the house belonging to the farm on which they landed. The furniture, and all the implements of husbandry, were burnt for fuel; the feathers of the beds turned loose over the fields, for the sake of the stuff which inclosed them. They also killed a few sheep and poultry; but, all circumstances considered, the damage is infinitely less than might have been expected. They committed no wanton murders, nor any deeds of great cruelty.—Two Welchmen were killed, but these, by their foolish rashness, provoked their fate; one almost deserved it: for after a Frenchman had surrendered himself to him, and resigned his musquet, the Welchman, with the butt-end of the same musquet, aimed a blow at his head; on this, the other instantly ran him through with his bayonet, which he had not relinquished.

The greatest exertions were used by the chief men of the county, to collect all the forces that could be found. These arrived at Fishguard, on Thursday evening, a little after dark.

They consisted of	
The Pembroke Fencibles	102
Part of the Cardiganhire Militia	200
The Fishguard and Newport Fencibles	300
Lord Cawdor's Troop of Yeoman Cavalry	60

In all - 660

These men, although properly trained to the use of the musquet, had never seen one fired in anger; but many of the officers had been long in the service, and were experienced in war. To these must be added, a vast number of gentlemen volunteers, with crowds of colliers, and common people of all descriptions, some armed, and some unarmed. Although these latter increased the appearance of the force, yet they must be looked upon as of little use in battle, if not of real disservice: not to mention that, in spite of the public encomiums on their loyalty, many credible persons were witnesses, both in Haverfordwest, and on the road, on Thursday evening, to such expressions, as subjected their principles and inclinations to strong suspicions. Three persons are now in custody, on a charge of having communicated intelligence to the French commander, and the Romney dragoons are in pursuit of more this day.

About ten o'clock on Thursday night, an officer brought to Lord Cawdor the letter which afterwards appeared in the Gazette, and the surrender was soon determined upon, and fixed for the following day at noon. From the place of their first encampment, if it may be so called, they marched at that time, with Lord Cawdor at their head, to Goodick Sands, under Fishguard, where they gave up their arms. Their number was very near fourteen hundred. They appeared truly formidable, when compared with our small force; although our's was very judiciously distributed on a hill above the sands, so as to make an appearance of a very long line. The prisoners displayed the constitutional levity of Frenchmen on the occasion. As soon as they lost their arms, some began to sing, some to smoke, some to dance and leap, others chewed bread and cheese, but some few exhibited dark and indignant countenances. They were marched on Friday night to Haverfordwest, and confined in different places, some in the castle, some in churches, and some in store-houses. They were soon after removed to Milford, and put in prison-ships.

Z 2

Thus

Thus ended this singular expedition. It is very natural to ask, what could have been its object? It was too small a force to make any serious impression on the country; and it appears too large to throw away for nothing. It has been told, that it was expected, the country would join them. This expectation was surely very absurd! Had the body of the people been so inclined, this force was much too small to encourage them. The Directory might have known, yea, must have known, that none but persons in actual insurrection already, or madmen, anxious to throw away their lives, would have joined so feeble a body.

It has been again asserted, that they were robbers, galley-slaves, and the sweepings of the galleys. Perhaps this is the fact; but there were five or six hundred of them, as fine men as were ever embodied in a regiment; and it is certain, that the commander declared, that he had 600 of the best soldiers of France, who had discipline, courage, and constitutions, equal to any undertaking; who had been in constant service, without lying in a regular house-bed for some years. Had they been galley-slaves, or, as has also been said, some of the royalists of La Vendée, who had enlisted in the republican armies, but were not to be trusted at home, it might be supposed, that the Directory could not have promised itself any advantage from such persons, equal to the value of the arms, and the immense quantities of ammunition, risked in the undertaking*.

That it was not intended as a diversion in favour of a more important attack elsewhere, is now evident, from the certainty that no such attack was made about that time.

It is, again, very natural to ask, how came they to surrender, without striking a blow? It has been answered, that the officers had lost their authority, that the soldiers were become mutinous, and bent upon plunder. In proof of this, a fact is related, that a country-gentleman, after having been robbed, entered their lines, and complained to the commander, who condemned the thief to be shot; but a general cry of *Grâce! Grâce!* from all all parts, determined him to pardon the culprit. But if the officers

had lost their command, how were they able to bring all their men, in perfect order, to lay down their arms, a measure which most of them disliked?

It has been by others supposed, that when the ships left them, and all hopes of retreat were cut off, they were panic-struck, and that they believed our force to have been much greater than it was. But the officers must have known, that the vessels were to leave them, and that it would have been madness for them to stay long in that situation. As for our force, persons are now in custody, on a strong suspicion of having given them very exact information.

The commander himself in his letter, ascribes his conduct to the *circumstances* under which he was landed at that place, and to certain *principles of humanity*, which inclined him to avoid *bloodshed and pillage*. As to the *circumstances*, we know nothing of them; but as for *principles of humanity*, it is more than probable, that those who possess them in such a degree, as to turn with disgust from bloodshed and pillage, are not so fit for war, as to have such expeditions as this entrusted to them.

After all, the design, the conduct, and the fate of the expedition, are enveloped in a mystery. In this country, there are as many opinions as heads, and a thousand different conjectures are afloat every day. The only circumstance in which we all agree, is, ascribing our preservation to DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

Haverfordwest, March 11.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, has properly corrected the erroneous version of the Epistle to the Hebrews, cap. xi. 1; which passage cannot be well explained otherwise than on the doctrine of the Gnostics. They taught, that Jesus Christ was the logos, or word; the primary æon, emanating from God himself; and the producer of the other æons, or archetypes of things in the visible world. These ideas, though somewhat obscured by translations, are, however, expressed under the precise terms used by the Gnostic philosophers, in the original Greek: Hebrews, cap. i. 1—3, where Jesus Christ, the son of God, is described as an “emanation of his glory, the stamp, or impression of his substance, and the

* There were seventy cart-loads of powder and ball, with a quantity of hand-grenades. The report of their having 5000 stands of arms concealed in the cliffs, is not founded in truth.

the secondary producer of the æons." *Ὁ Θεὸς ἐλάλησεν ἐν υἱῷ, δι' ὃ καὶ τῆς αἰῶνος ἐποίησεν* ὡς ἐν ἀπειραγμῷ τῆς διχῆς, καὶ χαρακτὴρ τῆς ὑποστάσεως αὐτοῦ, φερονται τα πάντα τὰ γεγραμμένα τῆς διχαμίας αὐτοῦ, &c. The word *χαρακτὴρ*, refers to the impression made by a seal on wax.

From the above, and some other analogous passages, it has been thought, that Paul could not be the author of the epistle to the Hebrews, because, in his preaching and genuine writings, he constantly inveighs against the philosophy of the times, and its application to Christianity *.

The intermixture of the Oriental theology with the Christian doctrine, took place about the latter end of the first century, when the epistle to the Hebrews was most probably written. It was, at least, extant before the time of Valentinus, whose doctrine, though founded on the principles of the gnostics, is yet very differently modified from their's.

The author of this epistle, following an ancient Jewish legend, has given a dignity and elevation to the character of Melchisedeck, prince and high-priest of Salem, which is scarcely consistent with the tenets either of Judaism or Christianity (chap. vii.) He is made superior to Abraham; and his office is set before the levitical priesthood, who are said to have paid tithes to him, while yet in the loins of their progenitor.

The Jews could not, surely, consider Melchisedeck as a priest of their own God; at least such an idea is not authorized by the passage relating to him in Genesis, xiv. 18, where, in our translations, he is entitled, "priest of the most high God." The original however, is

כֹּהֵן הוּא שֶׁלֹם מֶלֶךְ מִלְכִּישֶׁדֶק עֲלִיוֹן לֵאלֹהִים and expresses, when ver-

bally rendered, "that Melchisedeck king of Salem was priest of the god Elioun, or Ghelioun." If it be asked who was Elioun? the answer may be given from Sanchoniatho, the ancient historian of Phœnicia, who informs us, that Elioun was first worshipped in the neighbourhood of Byblus; that he was the father of heaven and earth, grandfather of Saturn, Berylus, Dagon, Atlas, Astarte, Baaltis or Dione, Rhea and

Demaroon; and great-grandfather of Athena, Persephone, Love, Desire, and the Titanides; of Belus, Apollo, and Melicartus, or Hercules.

How the Jews, after Abraham, came to respect this Canaanitish divinity so highly, as almost to rank Elioun, and his priests, superior to their own God Jehua, and the Levitical priesthood, is a point I should be happy to see illustrated by some of your ingenious readers, more conversant than myself in ancient history and theology.

Camden Place, March 13. R.M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following elucidation, by CHARLTON LA ROCLETTE, of a disputed passage in Suidas, will, I doubt not, be acceptable to your learned readers:

Under the article ΚΑΙΡ, in Suidas, the following line is quoted:

Εἰς δὲ ΚΗΡ ΤΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΣ ὁ δὲ κίνας με Κερειβος.

It is no wonder that this solitary, obscure, and corrupted verse has been the cause of much embarrassment and dispute among critics. Portus and Kuster have both endeavoured to explain it, but without success: the former Latinizes it in the following manner, for he cannot be said to have translated it: "*Sum autem Cor Tymbulus qui vero interfecit me est Chiroæbus*," adding, "*non liquet*." Kuster proposes to read, ΤΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΥ, translating the passage, "*Sum vero anima Tymbuli*," &c. Toup, like many other commentators, takes no notice of the difficulty; and it would have continued to exercise the ingenuity of scholars, if the whole epigram had not been preserved in the *Vatican Manuscript*, among the sepulchral inscriptions. In the year 1743, Prospero Petroni, then librarian of the Vatican, published this piece, without notes or translation, in an Italian periodical work, printed at Rome, entitled, "*Notizie letterarie ultramontane, per uso de letterati d'Italia*;" owing, however, to the small circulation of this work beyond the bounds of Italy, the existence of the Epigram appears to have been unknown to Brunck, the learned editor of the *Anthologia*, and, probably, is equally so to our own critics. I shall, therefore, transcribe the whole piece:

Εἰς Κοροιβὸν ὃ μίμνηται Καλλίμαχος ἐν Ἀλφειῷ

Kaivōv

* See Acts of the Apostles, Epistle to Timothy, Philemon, &c.

Κοῖνός ἐστ' ὁ Μογαρεῖσι καὶ Ἰναχίδεσσιν ἄθροιστος
 Ἰδρυματι, Ψαμαθὸς ἱδὺκος ἀλομήτης
 Εἰμι δὲ ΚΗΡ ΤΥΜΒΟΥΧΟΣ, ὃ δὲ κείναις με
 Κόροιβος
 Κίλιναι ὡδ' ἐπ' ἱμοῖς ποσσὶ δια Τρίποδιν
 Δελφίς γὰρ φαμα ἱδ' ἰδίσκωσιν, ὅρα γυνώμας
 Τῆς κύνε Νύμφας στήμα καὶ ἰστέην.

"On Choroebus, whom Callimachus mentions in the First Book of his *Aitia*.—

"I am a monument erected in common by the Megarians and descendants of Inachus, in memory of the death of Psamathe. I represent the form of the monster enclosed within this tomb, whom Choroebus slew; and he, with the sacred tripod, lies buried at my feet. Such was the command of Apollo, to place a standing memorial in honour of his bride."

None of the fragments of the *Aitia* of Callimachus, whence this is taken, throw any light on the subject of this inscription: by comparing, however, Pausanias, li. ch. 43; Conon narr. XIX, and Statius Theb. i, 570, & seq. the following story may be collected:

Apollo, after his successful engagement with the serpent Python, went to refresh himself at the house of Crotopus, king of Argos, where he fell in love with Psamathe, the king's daughter, and had by her a son, called Linus, who was entrusted to the care of the chief shepherd of Crotopus: being one day imprudently left alone, the infant was torn to pieces by some dogs; the mother's grief, on hearing this accident, could not be restrained; and the king learning, with indignation, that his daughter had yielded her honour to the god, put her to death. Upon this, Apollo, enraged, sent to Argos the monster *Poenè*, with a woman's face, but wreathed about with serpents, who snatched the children from the breasts of their mothers, and devoured them. An Argive, the intrepid Choroebus, slew the pest; but, by this action, increasing the wrath of Apollo, he surrendered himself at Delphi, to make atonement for the death of *Poenè*, and was ordered, by the priestesses, to take up one of the sacred tripods, and continue his journey till it fell out of his hands; on whatever spot that happened, he was to build a temple to Apollo, and fix his own future residence. While he was crossing Mount Gerania he dropt the tripod, and there, in obedience to the oracle, built a temple, and founded the town of Tripus, or Tripodiscium. The

Argives also instituted an annual festival, to appease the manes of Psamathe and Linus: they moreover named one of their months *Arneia*, because Linus was concealed by the keeper of the royal sheep; and during the festival of Arneia, all the dogs were severely scourged, in vengeance for the sorrowful end of the son of Apollo.

In the time of Pausanias, the tomb of Choroebus was still to be seen, on the spot where the Megarians held their market (which, according to Strabo, occupied the site of the ancient Tripodiscium) an inscription was engraven upon it, recounting the adventures of Choroebus and Psamathe, and two figures; representing Choroebus killing the monster, were placed on the tomb. It is the opinion of Pausanias, that these statues were the oldest in all Greece. He also mentions, that the history of Choroebus and Psamathe had been celebrated by the poets of Megara and Argos, as common to the traditions of both nations. This epigram is perhaps the original one, which Pausanias has omitted to record; and if not, was probably intended by its author as a substitute for that inscribed on the tomb. It is supposed to be addressed to the passengers, by the statue of the monster.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is matter of no small astonishment, to find, that amongst all the *Observers* of the present time, no one has noticed the prevailing, and, I am sorry to add, increasing practice, of applying convex lenses to the lamps by which the streets of the metropolis were illuminated. A circumstance injurious to the individual, and inefficacious with respect to the end required. The smallest reflection on the subject, to the philosophic mind, will discover the fallaciousness of the application.

The effect of a convex lens, or, as it is sometimes called, lump, is well known, that it collects the light, which falls on its surface, and after transmission, directs it forwards, in a particular direction, in a condensed state, and thus projecting it to a considerable distance. But this is not what, in this case, is required; it being, as far as can be obtained, rather a regular, steady, and general light, that the passenger may go securely amidst the numerous obstructions that unavoidably occur in the streets of London; instead

of being dazzled or blinded by a strong glare of light, in one line only.

No one imagines, that the light is *increased* by this application; it can only be *collected*, as before asserted. If, therefore, it is collected, that part from whence it is taken, must be in a measure deprived of light; which, experience shows to be the case. For, by the intervention of the lens, the light, which would have been usefully dispersed around, is withdrawn, and directed uselessly, nay injuriously, away. But this is not all the evil produced; for the intense light from a distant lamp, and the darkness which surrounds a near one, alternately striking the eye of a passenger, is to him equally unpleasant and dangerous, as total darkness; the delicate texture of the eye being so painfully affected by thus passing from one extreme to the other.

Those, therefore, who have attentively considered, and compared, the effect of the lamps, as formerly constructed, and those above-mentioned, will, I dare affirm, give their opinion in favour of the old; provided they are kept clean, and well trimmed.

It would, however, be an experiment worth making, to place, a few inches above the burner, and within the glass of the lamp, as formerly constructed, a reflector, with an aperture in the centre, to admit the smoke from the wick to pass. This, by collecting the rays, which ascend, and which would otherwise be useless, and reflecting them downwards, would, in all probability, be a considerable advantage.

March 7, 1797.

N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM requested by your correspondent *Juven-Antiq.* (in your Magazine for Feb. p. 120) to elucidate a halfpenny of Charles II, bearing *Carolus a Carolo*. I hope he noticed, in my paper, which he does me the honour to commend, my recommendation of the perusal of Mr. Pinkerton's Essay to uninformed and juvenile Medallists; he would there find a passage, which I shall use the liberty to transcribe, from vol. ii. p. 34.

"Of Charles II, many pattern farthings are known, ere 1672, when they and halfpence were first made public money; of which the most remarkable is that with the king's bust, *Carolus a Carolo*, and the reverse of Britannia, as in the present, with *Quatuor Maria vindicta*. These were first struck in 1665,

and most commonly occur in silver; whence the copper are esteemed the most precious. None of them ever were in circulation; though we meet with a few impressions, both in silver * and copper, dated 1676, thrown off, I suppose, by the engraver, to oblige his friends.—The halfpence of this legend are more common in copper than in silver."

Juven-Antiq. also wishes to know "the value" of his coin; in this, I also refer him to the same author, vol. ii. p. 342, where it is declared to be R. R. (Mr. Pinkerton's mark for the second degree of scarcity in coins and medals) and valued at 10s.

I cannot leave this subject, without acknowledging, that the meaning and original intention of the moneyer, in adopting this expression, *Quatuor Maria vindicta*, is not altogether clear to me.—Probably you, Mr. Editor, or some of your well-informed friends, could dissipate this uncertainty.

Since my last communication to you, I have had an opportunity of perusing Mr. Colquhoun's admirable Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis (8vo. Dilly, 1796). The importance of raising the dignity of provincial coins has not escaped the attention of that masterly writer. Permit me again to swell your page, by an extract, the good sense of which, sufficiently precludes the necessity of any apology from me.

I find this gentleman has anticipated me, by lamenting, in strong terms (note, p. 116) the evils which might have been prevented, by the adoption of Mr. Bolton's proposals for a better copper currency; and observes, p. 116, "The laws, as they now stand, are silent regarding provincial copper coin, or what are called *tokens*, representing a halfpenny. If a new coinage of copper money is not soon resolved on by government, it might be useful to legalize tokens, or provincial coins, on three conditions, viz.

"1st. That the copper of which they are made, shall be pure.

"2d. That this coin shall be at least 50 per cent, heavier than the present mint coinage.

* Besides all these varieties in copper and silver, and of halfpence and farthings, as described in this passage, I find that I have in my cabinet, a farthing of Charles II, bearing "*Britannia*" over the figure on the reverse, the date 1672, in the exergue, destitute of the legend "*Quatuor*," &c. but having the obverse as the others.

"3d. That

"3d. That the parties circulating such coin, be responsible to the holders for the value in gold or silver, when demanded; and shall stamp their names, and an obligation to that purpose, on the coins or tokens so issued by them."

It might also be proper, that such persons issuing promissory coins, should take out a licence for that purpose, from the principal officers of the mint, as an authority for their coinage; giving security, at the same time, for their observance of the above conditions.

Dundee, Feb. 11, 1797.

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for last June, is inserted a letter of mine, on the subject of a species of metre used by Horace. As none of your correspondents have taken notice of the hint suggested in it, I presume, that they think my observations either well founded, or ill founded, or of little importance. The latter can hardly be the case, with any man tolerably conversant with classical literature: for he must have perused some of the writings of our most celebrated critics, on this subject, and thence have seen the importance which is justly attributed to it by the learned. But perhaps, some may think my remarks ill founded. These persons, I request to read over attentively, the sixteenth Ode of the first book; and answer, whether it is probable, that Horace, in making excuses for his guilty iambics, should have used in his recantation a similar measure:

Me quoque pectoris
Tentavit in dulci juvenia
Fervor, & in celeres lambos
Misit furentem: nunc ego mitibus
Mutare quero tristitia.

Compare with the above passage, a few lines in the Art of Poetry:

Archilochum proprio rabies amavit Iambo,
Hunc socci cepere pedem, grandæque cothurni,
Alternis apum sermonibus, & populares
Vincentem strepitus, & natum rebus agendis.

The lyric measures, as the subsequent verses inform us, are adapted to subjects *mitia non tristia*; and hence, I think, I am justified in not allowing an iambic to be used in the measure similar to that of the Ode now quoted.

But English ears are very little sensible of this distinction. This is true; and for this reason, very few enter into the spirit of Horace's poetry. A drunken-song, a hymn to the gods, a love-

song, whatever may be the subject, whatever may be the metre, all are mouthed out, particularly by persons educated at our great schools, in a way to break the drum of the ear of your's,
PHILOMETER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE long-expected work of PAPPELBAUM, is at last arrived; but it has arrived too late, for the person whose reputation is at stake, to make due reparation to the public, for the unfounded assertions in his former writings. By the death of Mr. Travis, we may probably be deprived of his remarks on Mr. Marsh's Letters, and certainly of an answer to this work; which, in various places, brings forward such strong charges against the late archdeacon, as, if the repeated censures of a PORSON, a MARSH, and a GRIESBACH, had not driven him entirely out of the republic of criticism, must consign him to eternal oblivion. PAPPELBAUM, has made an exact collation of the *Code x Ravianus*, on which Travis so much depended; he has brought forward such strong proofs, that no one can doubt of its being a transcript from the Complutensian edition of the Testament, with some variations inserted for a particular purpose. Every lover of sacred criticism will be naturally anxious to see this work, by which the defenders of 1 J. v. 7, have lost the little prop on which they rested; that is, on a straw. It seems singular, that the unhappy archdeacon, should have entered into a contest, in which every step he took led to his disgrace. His Letters to Gibbon, excited the reply of Porson. His journey to Paris, showed his ignorance of Greek, and incapacity in collation. His remarks on MSS. made every one attentive to the subject, and gave Marsh the opportunity of showing his total ignorance of the Silesian readings: lastly, his ridiculous assertions on the Ravian manuscript, have produced this work, which not only contradicts every thing said by the archdeacon on this head, but by giving, in the appendix, the original letter of Pappelbaum, to the said archdeacon, shows, how men's minds when worked up to a certain pitch, are blinded not only to every species of information, but to the certainty of future punishment.

Your's,

London, March, 14, 1797. CRITICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been written in your useful Magazine, upon the utility, or otherwise, of LIME, as a manure; but these writers, in my opinion, have not paid sufficient attention to the very great difference there is in limes of various countries: and yet, unless this is accurately done, no decisive opinion can be formed.

I have tried the various limes in my neighbourhood, though upon a small scale, and have found a very great difference in their effects;—some kinds doing good, and others producing no alteration whatsoever. Last summer, I passed some time about *Buxton*, and had the good fortune to meet with a very intelligent practical farmer, of Yorkshire, from whom I gained much useful agricultural information:—Speaking of lime, he said, “few people paid any due regard to the great difference there was in various lime, whereas this was the first thing a farmer should know, before he laid out his money; for (said he) there is almost as much difference in limes as there is between *cloth* and *cotton*.—Some lime burns the land, but other sorts feed it.” He then told me, that he had tried all the limes in his neighbourhood, but found none to answer so well as that in *Middleton Dale*; and though it was eighteen miles from him, and he could buy lime enough at only six miles’ distance, yet he preferred, and always used, the Middleton lime. This lime, he said, was of great service, and where the heap was made in the field, before the spreading the corn was a very deep colour, and remarkably strong: whereas, where heaps of other lime happened to be laid, the ground was burnt, and produced nothing but twitch grass for several years after. He also assured me, that all his neighbours had tried the same experiment, with the like result.

I have sent you the above facts, thinking they may dispose some of your chemical readers to turn their attention to the subject. It would be a great point gained in rural economy, if some easy, practical, and decisive tests could be discovered, by which the farmer might be enabled to tell, whether or no the lime he was about to use, would do him the service he expected, or not; at present,

he does all by guess, and more frequently fails than succeeds. Your’s,

H—, *Lancashire*, Jan. 24. F. B—B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations of your correspondent H. B. (in your 13th Number) relative to the amelioration of the condition of that oppressed class of the community, the cottagers, whose cause he has espoused, with a benevolence and goodness of heart, which does honour to his character, afforded me a real pleasure; but I greatly fear the adoption of his plan would be attended with great difficulty, if not be wholly impracticable.—In the first place, there is a probability, that the demands of the lords of manors to their copyholders for lives, for the manumission of cottages, would be too exorbitant for their interest, were they to embrace them; or if they did, there is considerable danger that they would put so high a value on the houses, as would deter the cottagers from sufficiently practising that industry and sobriety, which could alone be the means of enabling them to purchase them: if such were the case, their condition would be even worse than it is at present.

With regard to manumission, a question arises, which is in some measure involved in politics, namely, Whether, in order to obtain it, an act of the legislature would not be necessary; as the number of freeholds, and, consequently, the number of freeholders and voters, would be materially increased?—This, perhaps, your correspondent may be better able to decide upon, than I confess myself to be. If, indeed, the power of manumission rests solely with the lord of the manor, as under the feudal system, of which manorial rights are certainly reliques, I should be one of the first to use my utmost endeavours to promote the desirable end H. B. has in view: but I conceive, that as by custom, which has varied within a series of years, *villennage*, from whence copyhold tenures sprung, has been, in great measure, destroyed, this power of manumission is also destroyed; and that, although the holders of copyhold estates are subject, in certain respects, to the lord of the manor, yet it can only be by an act of the legislature, that such manumission can be effected. If in this I am mistaken, I hope some of your correspondents will correct me.

* This beautiful romantic dale is well known to all who have visited Buxton or Matlock.

* The other favours of this correspondent have not reached us.

No one is more desirous than myself to better the condition, and increase the happiness, of my fellow-mortals: I have long been an eye-witness to the most poignant distresses of the families of cottagers, where, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the parents, the children have been destitute of many of the necessities of life: yet, amidst all these hardships, they have hardly dared to utter a complaint; fearful lest the cruel hand of oppression should seize their little all for rent, and turn them, pale, shivering, and destitute, out of a miserable hovel, which scarcely protects them from the inclemencies of the weather.

The benefits likely to arise from H. B.'s plan, are not to be denied; and if that pleasing picture which his imagination has painted as the consequences of its adoption, was happily verified, it would be of the greatest benefit to the community at large, and add innumerable comforts to that unfortunate class of beings, who have been long insulted, degraded, and oppressed. Yours, &c.

Norfolk, February 7, 1797. B. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PRESUME it will not be displeasing to many of your liberal-minded readers, to see that the Essay on the Abolition of Tithes, in your Supplementary Number, has been noticed by a correspondent, who seems to be a clergyman. This gentleman, whether he be or be not of the established church, is entitled to the respect of his fellow-citizens, for his avowed good will to "a Reform," in the matter of Tithes.—It was natural to suppose there would be found, in the magnitude and boldness of the plan alluded to, some points about which many clergymen would be "far from agreeing" with the author. Such disagreement will be useful, by leading to a candid discussion.

Your correspondent, J. W. dissents, at the threshold, from the possibility that tithes "can be valued at all;" and from this singular idea he seems to adopt, from the possibility, that what is now fairly valued, may, a century hence, be worth far more money. But, should we grant the whole force of the argument, in this case, we might bring it against an attempt at the *present* valuation of any thing; because, as the value of all property is fluctuating, and a thing may very materially differ in value, at

distant day, from that which *this day* is affixed to it, so, by curious mathematical induction, some variation may take place *to-morrow*, or before a transfer can be legally made. But this kind of reasoning is not to govern common uses. In matters of property, it is sufficient that, by the judgment of persons most competent to determine, we ascertain what a thing is worth *now*. Every man will allow this may be done, respecting an estate in houses, lands, or goods, or a given reversionary interest in either. On this principle, I have no scruple in maintaining, that there is no estate or interest in tithes (which are taxes of property) however peculiar, but will admit of equally fair valuation. Where the consideration money, for the amount of the valuation, goes to an individual as his own entire right, he exercises his choice in disposing of it, and the business ends without any impeachment of the general principle of justice. If he be a trustee, he either is to follow a prescribed mode for the interest of his successor, or to exercise his best judgment in the vesting of the money—and this, by common consent is deemed consistent with the general interests and good of society.— These principles would be allowed to apply to more than one half of the tithes in the kingdom, because they are supposed to be in lay-hands: *their* being so disposed of by valuation, would be considered as a transaction perfectly fair in itself, and salutary in its consequences. The principle applied to the other part, which goes to the maintenance of the national clergy for the time being, is equally clear, up to the moment of paying the money. The disposal of this money to the greatest possible advantage, we will suppose, brings on the main difficulty—and your correspondent seems chiefly to rest his objections against the plan, on the ground of *one* mode of disposal, that is, the creation of a fund for yielding an interest, under the guarantee of government. He supposes a consequent deduction from the nett income, by an extensive civil establishment for the management of the fund, and the payment of the annuitants: but such an expensive establishment is not necessary, and may easily be avoided by a judicious organization of a proper board, at which I see no objection to the admission of some clerical gentlemen—nor can I think their spiritual function would be more degraded thereby, than the whole body of beneficed clergy, especially many

many of those most highly benefited, is, by their constant attentions to secular interests and calculations, on the present plan, attended as it is with perpetual opposition and strife! As to the idea of *degradation* by the mode of receiving their stipends, I humbly conceive this objection to be founded more in false notions of proper dignity, than in just and true ones. The narrow, peeping, and invidious system of ascertaining and collecting small tithes, is abundantly more objectionable under this head, than drawing a quarterly or half-quarterly draught, receiving by agent, or applying in person, as circumstances may render most convenient. But we may reasonably suspect, that the comparative insecurity of such funds, is, more than any thing else, objectionable with your correspondent—and might be most likely to be pleaded against, by the clergy, as a body. Be it, however, believed, that if once the government of the country become *changed*, the system of tithes will not be a favourite object of continuance; nor the clergy who may stickle for that continuance, the most safe in their situations. The judges, and the most useful officers of the state, have been, from time immemorial, uniformly supported by a money payment, in their respective dignities—and that support has been uniformly and progressively liberal, in proportion to the altered value of money, through all periods of the government. Should the fund for the object in question, though (as it doubtless would be) sufficiently large *at first*, be in danger of becoming otherwise by the lapse of time, the *present*, or *first*, annuitants of it need not fear for themselves---and their successors in office are no natural posterity of their's; consequently, not the natural objects of their concern. *Either* are only possessors for life, and each will have the security of government, so long as government lasts: and so long as government itself adheres to the constitution of England, the church and the government may be safe together—all beyond is uncertainty!

The idea which J. W. seems to adopt, that the present clerical possessors of tithe income, are parties, as to a freehold of inheritance, and, consequently, have a right of resistance against any alteration, in quality of proprietors in fee, I conceive to be going too far, either for truth or sound policy. The highest magistrate of the civil power, is also a constitutional head of the church of England—and the civil power is paramount to all other distinctions, in this

country. The converse would be *Papedom*—and a spiritual usurpation—which the constitution of this country admits not. Time has been, when the power of the priesthood was an *Imperium in Imperio*, in this island, and from which the greatest evils resulted to society; but it is so no longer.—Its arrogance was ever odious, and at the extreme of opposition to the primitive Christian religion.

The present taxation of landed property, simply, and (which is the grand evil complained of) the taxation of industry and expensive experimental improvement, are founded on civil authority only; and, during pleasure, guaranteed by the legislature, as the means of maintenance for a particular class of subjects—but the power that established, and upholds, can *alter*, at pleasure. It constitutionally knows no rival authority; but is concerned so to exercise its own, and to do that rational and reasonable justice, which, according to the circumstances of the times, it shall deem most conducive to the general satisfaction and good of the common-wealth. On this principle, I would rest the present branch of the subject; and if your correspondent can show, by fair argument, the contrary to be true, your candour will, doubtless, admit *his* reasoning; to which, also, I shall be happy to pay proper attention.

But J. W. has not thought proper to notice the different modes of alteration suggested by the author of the essay—one of which, at least, I presume, will be found free from objections, relative to *depreciating* the income or dignity of the clergy, viz. the purchasing of *lands*, to be holden in trust, for the benefit of the national clergy, and to become the permanent source of their maintenance, with all the advantages of security, simplicity, and increase; which may be easily conceived by the unprejudiced public, and the warmest friends of the national church.

This plan, equally with the other, would bring us to a deliverance from the incumbrance of tithes, and be equally satisfactory to the country. In the foregoing observations, I thought it right to combat the reasoning of your correspondent, on the ground he had chosen; but I am not particularly partial to the plan he censures, and should be abundantly happy to see *this last*, less exceptionable one, in a train for adoption, rather than the continuance of the present system.

March 6, 1797.

A LAYMAN.

A 22

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME very wise men have doubted whether—no—I beg their pardon—very wise men, in our days, are averse to the slow process of doubting—and therefore find it easier to *assert*—that all our vices are the excesses of some virtue; though, I believe, they have not gone so far as to offer the converse of this proposition, and maintain, that all our virtues must be the superfluous part of our vices. Whether they are right in establishing this barter, is not for me to determine; but I cannot help being somewhat inclined to think, that very good sort of people have strange whims and habits, which, though it would neither be polite nor just to call vices, yet must be accounted very troublesome and inconvenient things. Such is the case, perhaps, with your outrageously virtuous people, in whose opinion, a smile is a criminal overture, and the touch of a finger, an impulse of Satan—or with your violently sentimental people, who exult in the prospect of a long dreary aisle, terminated by a dungeon, who converse in sighs and shrieks; and whose daily bread is a kind of fermentation, excited by the clanking of chains, and the report of pistols.—But let me not wander from my intended subject. Let me not plunge into the abyss of romance, when I ought to relate a plain tale, nor wander abroad in search of terrors, when I may remain at home in pursuit only of inconveniences.

My misfortune, sir, is to possess the whole and sole property, personal and mental, of a WIFE, who is, without all exception (except what is to follow) one of the best of human beings. That she is so, I should be disposed to allow voluntarily, even if I were not obliged to assent to it, as attested and sworn by every one who knows her, that is, who occasionally pays us a visit, beholds her good deeds, and profits by them. To contradict people, who must be the best judges, because they think so, and in a matter, too, which must be very gratifying to the feelings of a husband, would be at once very unpolite and very unwise. But writing, as I am now, to you, and in a Miscellany which is intended to answer the purposes of a Committee of Public Safety, I may, perhaps, take greater freedoms than domestic good manners will allow; and in my fictitious character, advance some things, which,

in *propria persona*, I find it quite as prudent to let pass without animadversion.

Sir, this angel of a woman—that is a very fine epithet from a man who has been married above twenty years—would deserve more praises than you have leisure or patience to read, had she not hit, in early life, upon a *system of happiness*, which she is never likely to complete, which perhaps never was completed, and which, if it could be brought to a termination, would probably make her very unhappy. You are to know, that she resolves all happiness into two passions, hope and fear, and a mind continually vibrating between these, is, in her opinion, a mind of perfect felicity. Now, I know that some people would call this *restlessness*, and an eminent physician, of my acquaintance, has assured me, that it is nothing but the *fidgets*, a disorder peculiar, as he says, to females, especially to those who are called your *mighty good kind* of women: but this, with submission to his medical skill, must, I think, be a mistake; for I have perceived symptoms of the *fidgets* in women, who could not, in any sense of the words, be termed mighty good, or mighty evil. A learned lady assured me, that my wife's disorder was *irritability of locomotion*.

Be this as it may, for doctors will differ, my wife pursues her system with unabated assiduity, continually finding out schemes to exercise her mind in hope and fear, to raise expectation, prove ingenuity, gratify curiosity, and, as Bayes says, in the Rehearsal, “to elevate and surprise.” You may, therefore, suppose, that in order to carry on this plan of happiness, somewhat of a romantic turn is necessary. You are not mistaken. She possesses very much of that turn, but is much better pleased with the romances of real life, than with those of fiction, and would much rather summons a hackney-coachman, than call up hobgoblins in an old castle. And it is very remarkable, that not a day passes without her meeting, by the *merest accident in the world*, with the strangest persons, the most unlooked-for incidents, or the oddest speeches and expressions, that ever occurred in the history of the world.—N.B. I never found a person of an *adventurous* turn of mind, who did not meet with *adventures*; and I don't know, but that, in skilful hands, a journey to Hampstead might be made as surprising, as a voyage round the globe. But this by the bye.

You will also readily imagine, that my wife

wife is a woman of a very active turn of mind.—Ah! sir, there it is—She is of so active a disposition, that rest is unknown at our house. We have always something to hope, or something to fear; some scheme to execute, some alteration to make, or something to illustrate the desiderated doctrine of perpetual motion. But I must descend to particulars.

Soon after our marriage, it was found out by my wife, that the house we lived in was inconvenient, the stair-case was narrow, the wainscoting was impaired by time, and the floors were damaged.—There was much to be done, and much to be undone. Having little of the spirit of contradiction in me, I had no difficulty in admitting, that the hand of the carpenter might relieve us in these respects; and sent for a couple of trusty fellows, to whom I explained our wants, and only hinted, that I could wish the job finished with expedition; which they, as is their custom, promised should certainly be the case. But this was neither my wife's wish nor intention. *Finishing* is no part of her system, and the word *complete* is, I believe, not in her vocabulary. She had sketched out improvements of a higher kind, and probably dreading the shallowness of my capacity to understand the whole, chose to develop the plan in such fragments as might suit my comprehension. Little, however, as I knew of her intentions, I soon discovered, that her sole pleasure was in *busle*, and that she had cut out this work, neither for the benefit of the house, nor of the workmen, but purely to divert her mind, and keep her invention in motion. Within a month, our house was nearly quite demolished, a small reserve only having been made for present accommodation, the site of which, to prevent interruption from visitors, was the garret, the only access to it, by means of ladders; the last of which, it was my business to pull up after me, with the care and circumspection of Robinson Crusoe, when he dreaded a visit from the savages.

To interpose now, I saw was in vain, for I did not wish to demolish all my comforts together, and therefore let the lady directress order every thing in her own taste, hoping, that the whole would soon be completed, and that there could not be a pretence for farther alterations, for some years at least. But in this we were mutually disappointed. I was disappointed, because my wife was not satisfied; and she was disappointed, because every

thing having been done according to her own plan, and nothing done as she liked, she had no person to blame but herself—and that is a trouble, which my wife never takes, even when most at leisure from other avocations.

We had not been seated in our improved mansion many months, when my wife discovered, that although no fault could reasonably be found with the house itself (except, as aforesaid, that she disliked her own improvements) there was a misfortune attending it, which baffled even *her* contriving genius. This was simply its being placed just where it was, and not about a mile off, in a genteeler part of the town. Of this I had repeated hints, and knowing the intimate connexion between a hint and a requisition, I assented with good grace; in consequence of which, our present house was taken. Its principal recommendation, I thought, had been its situation, but that was not the only one. It had, besides, every possible negative requisite for a lady of my wife's disposition. It had not been tenanted for years, and therefore wanted many repairs. *We* had never lived in it at all, and therefore it wanted as many improvements as her utmost stretch of fancy could reach, which, to her, presented a glorious prospect. Carpenters, bricklayers, painters, glaziers, and cabinet-makers, went to work; and as these gentlemen are not very expeditious, even though they assist each other wonderfully, my wife was the happiest creature in the universe, for near five months—and I can't say but that I enjoyed a comparative state of happiness during this time, and that for two reasons: first, I was not upon the spot, nor within hearing; and, secondly, madam insisted, that I should ~~not~~ enter the doors of it until all was finished, that I might be surprized and astounded at the skill and taste displayed by her.

Well, sir, behold us now seated here, in a capital mansion, almost new, and apparently excepted from the repairing act for many years. What was there to interrupt our quiet?—Even that which has ever produced the same effect—my wife's aversion to a life of ease. Faults appeared to her critical eye, which escaped my penetration. The fly on the pillar could not be more fastidious; hence we relapsed gradually into the repairing system, and devoted at least six weeks every year to this animating and lively business; when a new circumstance occurred. One day, as my wife

was

was reading the newspaper, she observed that our house was advertised to be sold, and a hint, which to any body else, would have been as dark as the explanations of a statesman, produced a firm conviction in my mind, that she would not be satisfied without making it our freehold. I assented, as usual, but from another motive than she suspected; for, while she was expatiating on the advantage of having "a house of one's own, no rent to pay, the low price of estates," and other prevailing inducements, I hugged myself in the idea, that when the house became our own, it would put an end to all future schemes of removal. This being agreed upon, "she would make the purchase herself in person;" and why? because she has often declared that the happiest moments of her life are those during which her heart flutters in unison with the vibrations of an auctioneer's hammer, and that she would rather be out of pocket, at a sale, than not out of breath when the last stroke falls.

We were now, I thought, beyond the reach of removal, and I thought right; but that the mind should not stagnate in inactivity, many substantial alterations have been since carried into execution, because, my wife says, we may do what we will with the house, "now it is our own."—For all the above considerations, she has universally obtained the character of a **WOMAN OF TASTE**, although some have given her the more familiar name of a **NOTABLE WOMAN**.

But, sir, even repairs and alterations must be sometimes interrupted. There must be times when no partition requires to be pulled down, and no shelves want to be put up; when hinges and locks do their duty in silence, and scouring may supply the place of paint; when every chair is in its place, and every tub stands on its own bottom. To fill up these interstices, and keep the mind in exercise, when no affairs of her own demand her attention, my wife has acquired a very happy knack at managing the affairs of other people. Her acquaintance being pretty extensive, and her opinion looked up to, as the opinion of a woman living in a great house ought to be, she is never without opportunities of making other people's cares her own. If there is a purchase to be made, a child to be born, a disease to be cured, a patient to be sent to the dispensary, an election to be gained, a dress to be made up, a writer to be sent

to India, or a servant's place to be filled, she is in perpetual motion, and never quits her purpose until her endeavours end in final success or disappointment.—By the bye, it is a very remarkable circumstance, and which I cannot otherwise account for, than by saying that it is part of her system, that whether she loses or wins, she seems equally pleased. From her eagerness in these various pursuits, she has been mistaken by strangers, sometimes for a mantuamaker, a puffer at sales, a physician in petticoats, the lady of a director, the matron of an hospital, and sometimes for a nurse, a midwife, and the keeper of a register-office. Such is the versatility of her talents, that nothing is intolerable which serves to make her anxious, and nothing seems troublesome that is attended with a great deal of plague. On account of all these good deeds, she has obtained the reputation of a most **BENEVOLENT WOMAN**.

One consequence of intermeddling in the affairs of other people would to many be an object of terror; I mean the chance of getting into scrapes; but with my lady, that seems to be a recommendation. It is not unfrequently that she is under the necessity of applying to my lawyer to extricate her out of what other people would call difficulties, but which she deems the pleasing consequence of knowing more about natural justice than artificial quibbles. She is, indeed, very fond of law: you may naturally suppose that its delays and uncertainty are highly in favour of her system. She has had a few trials about some property she brought me at our union, but they were short, and therefore not very satisfactory. Were she not extremely fertile in devising exercises for her hopes and fears, and, consequently, not standing in need of my assistance, or if I had any great point to gain with her, I don't know but I might be prevailed upon to gratify her with a chancery suit, and secure her happiness on a lasting foundation.

To all the above expedients may be added the purchase of lottery tickets, and of bargains, the arrangement of disputes in families, &c. But life is longer than we commonly imagine. We cannot always be concerning ourselves in the affairs even of other people. There are times when invention must be employed to devise schemes of action, and to open sources of hope and fear, independent of foreign aid. And here likewise, my wife is entitled to the praise of great fertility.

fertility. After a day passed in action, bustle, expectation, and disappointment, the night brings with it domestic comfort of another kind. The alarm of fire and of thieves forms a perpetual source of watchfulness and contrivance; and as, for reasons already assigned, there is a great reader of newspapers, these are subjects which are never allowed to slip out of our memory. Joined to these are the pleasing possibilities of being robbed by our servants, of our house in the country being burnt, of the banker failing, and of our steward proving a rogue. And as some part of my property lies in the West Indies, we occasionally speculate, with a degree of comfort, on an earthquake for my lands, or the yellow fever for my tenants.—As to servants, a perpetual change of them is one of my wife's chief pleasures. If we have good servants, they are no better for us; and if they are bad, we are not worse for them. This procures madam the reputation of GREAT DISCERNMENT.

Such, sir, are some of the ingredients in my wife's practical system of happiness. It is remarkable, however, that I tolerate it, because I am of a quite different way of thinking, and really allow of bustle and confusion, merely because I am a lover of peace. If this appear inconsistent, it can appear so only to an inveterate old bachelor. To be sure, I could wish the time were come when we could sit down quietly, and consider all around us as perfect in its kind, and without stirring from our chairs, make allowance for imperfections which impatience and motion cannot remove. And, of late, I suspect my wife has been studying the new doctrine of *perfectibility*, which, to suit herself, she transfers from mind to matter.—Were I to examine her closely on the subject, I have little doubt that she looks forward with earnest hope to that happy day when the furniture of a house shall arrive at perfection, when wainscot shall be impregnable to dust, when plate shall shine in perpetual brightness, and the voice of scourers shall be heard no more—when property shall no longer change its master, the conditions of sale become a dead letter, and the eloquence of Christie solicit the last bid!

I am, sir, your's, &c.

HUMPHREY PLACID.

March 4, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL readers of the Monthly Magazine perceived in the number for Feb. 1796, a convincing demonstration of the superior advantages accruing to a parish or a family, from the practice of grinding their own corn by a hand-mill, as exemplified in the year 1795, by the town-gaoler of Blandford. They have, in consequence, made enquiry concerning such a machine, but can obtain no satisfactory account relative to it, and therefore would be glad to be informed, by any of your correspondents, through the medium of your Magazine, where such a machine may be met with, what is its price, and whether the corn ground by the hand-mill, be as agreeable for use, as that ground in the public mills?

By giving place to these enquiries, you will oblige many of your numerous readers in this district, and be the means of promoting the general use of that machine, which, I think, is an object worthy of public attention.

I remain, your humble servant,

JOHN BARTLETT.

New Malton, Yorkshire, Jan. 30, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOSE arts of design, of which the Royal Academy of London is now so illustrious a school, were not, as is commonly supposed, absolutely unknown in England, even in the fourteenth century. Windows, walls, and ceilings of cathedrals and chapels, were, even then, adorned by the hands of the carver in wood, the sculptor in stone, the *enamelier*, and the painter; but whether it were because the temper of an artist, conscious of high and peculiar genius, is often impatient and refractory; or that the painters of those days preferred the patronage of the public, before even that of a monarch; or that Edward was much less munificent, than is George the Third; certain it is, that, in the fourteenth century, *painters* were sometimes little less unwilling to work for the king of England, than are fallows, in these days, to serve in time of war in the British navy. In the sixth volume of Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, is a sort of *protestant*, issued by Edward III, against the *paucers* then in London. It authorizes the officers to whom it was addressed, to *take the persons of those painters, wherever they might be found; to conduct them to a chapel, which*

which the king had newly erected; and to detain them there in confinement, till they should have completed all the decorations which it wanted from their art.

It is also generally supposed, that the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE was, in the fourteenth century, exercised almost exclusively by the Italians of Florence, Genoa, and Venice; by the Moors of Spain; by the Flemings inhabiting the Netherlands. English wool, too, was then usually exported in a raw, unwrought state, to the continent. Yet, it appears from a paper in *Rymer*, that the merchants of England, in the *fourteenth century*, traded to the shores of the Baltic; and that *English broad cloth* was one of the articles which they exported thither, while *corn*, among other things, was sometimes imported in return.

Your's, &c.

March 1, 1797.

T. N.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

WHEN I was an under graduate of the university of Cambridge, my friends, who were not very fond of the studies of the place, used to cover their indolence by declaring always, that they were too much attached to the classics, to pay any attention to the mathematics. I might have run on with them in the same career of idleness and dissipation, if, fortunately for me, one of my school-fellows, who had already gained some gold medals, had not convinced me by his practice, that the two studies might go hand in hand together. As I advanced to my Soph's year, this conviction was daily strengthened: for though at our college we had a considerable number of classical lectures, I did not find that my mathematical studies prevented me from making a worse figure than my neighbour; or, rather, I might say, that if I did not make a great progress in science or literature, still I was progressive in both, whilst my classical gentlemen, who scorned the mathematics, were evidently regressive in the knowledge which they brought with them from school. Before I took my master's degree, I saw clearly, that all this talk about the classics, was a mere pretext for idleness: that the term meant little more than common school-boy knowledge; and that the same talents which enabled a man to rise to a high degree, would spur him on to a considerable proficiency in the other parts of his education.

These thoughts, after a considerable interval, occurred to me again, on a visit to my *quondam alma mater*, when the subject, on some occasion or another, was brought forward: and as the university calendar was then in my friend's room, and which, till that time, I had never seen, I appealed to it, to prove, that we should find a greater number of classical medallists amongst the higher, than the lower mathematicians. We made the trial, and this is the result:—

Since there are two classical medallists every year, there have been in forty-one years, from 1755 to 1796, inclusive, eighty-two medallists.

Of these, fifty-one were wranglers;—thirty-one were senior optimis; consequently, the proportion in favour of the wranglers is so great, that we may lay it down as a position, that the mathematical studies of Cambridge are not unfavourable to classical literature. I have not the least doubt, that I could prove the superiority of Cambridge, to its sister, Oxford, in these latter studies; but I hope, that the above statement may prevent some Fresh-men from neglecting those studies which Cambridge has very properly selected, as the best means of forming the minds of youth.

Your's, A. S.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOU were pleased, last month, to give a place to a short composition, by one of the royal bards of Wales; the following is another, by the same author, which is at your service,

From your humble servant,

MEIRION.

Hywel, ab Owain, a gant yr awdyl hon.

Caravi gaer valc-waith o'r Gyvylci,
Yni bylca balc-lun vy hun yndi;
Enwawg draferthawg a draiz izi;
Anwar don lavar a levawr wrthi.
Dewis le lywy, loew gyddeithi
Glaer, gloew ci dwyre o du gwelgi;
A'r wraig a lewyg ar eleni
Vlwyzyh, yn ynial Arvon, yn Eryri.
Ni dirper bebyll; ni syll bali.
Neb a rwy garwy yn vwy nozi:
Pai gweraei ei buz er barzoni,
Nebawd noswaith y byzwn nefav izi.

THE TRANSLATION.

Hywel, the son of Owain, sang this verse.

I love the castle, of proud workmanship, in the Gyvylci, where my own assuming form is wont to intrude; the high of renown, in full bustle, seek admittance there; and by it, speaks the mad resounding wave.

It

It is the chosen place of a luminary of splendid qualities, and fair; glorious her rising from the verge of the torrent; and the fair one shines upon the now progressive year in the wild of Arvon, in the Snowdonian hills.

The tent does not attract; the glossy silk is not looked upon, by her I love, with passing tenderness: if her conquest could be wrought by the muse's aid, ere the night that comes, I should next to her be found.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the pursuits of ambition or wealth, we are not surpris'd to see the competitors envious of each other, and seeking, too frequently, by insidious methods, to build success on the disappointment of a rival; and we are at no loss to account for such a degradation of the human mind, where the end in view is not of a nature to elevate it: but in liberal sciences, where excellence is the object, one would imagine, that a similarity of pursuits would attach their votaries to each other, and that, for instance, no one could be a genuine *lover of the Muse*, without feeling gratitude and admiration for those who have successfully cultivated poetry. Your correspondent PHILOMUSE, has taken up near three columns of your Magazine, for December (p. 844) in ironically deploring the ignorance of the ancients, in the art of amplification, and has illustrated his subject by pointing out a comparison between the Odes of Horace and the beautiful versions of some of them by Miss Seward. Had Miss Seward professed to give *literal* translations, her odes, beautiful as they are, would justly have been liable to censure; and who that reads the letter of PHILOMUSE, could imagine, that to the first of her translations, published in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1785, was subjoined the following note: "Translations scrupulously faithful are apt to be stiff, rapid, and frequently obscure, from the often irreconcilably different nature of ancient and modern languages, from local customs, and allusions to circumstances, over which time has thrown a veil. Miss Seward, in her attempt to put a few of the Horatian odes into English verse, of which the above (the ode to Barine) is a specimen, takes only the poet's general idea, often drawing it out into fuller expansion to make the sense more clear, to bring the imagery more distinctly to the eye, and in the

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hope of transfusing into her version from this celebrated poet, somewhat of the spirit of original composition."

If the object of PHILOMUSE were no more than an open and general censure of the modern practice of amplification, why does he point out Miss Seward only, as an instance of it? Why are not the justly-admired translations of Homer, by Pope, and many other splendid examples, brought forward? and why are we again referred to Miss Seward, in the middle of his letter, by "*poetess*;" and towards the close of it, by "*certain bands*," in invidious italics? It is universally agreed, that it is extremely difficult to transmute the Horatian spirit into any translation; in proportion, therefore, to that difficulty, should be our gratitude to one whose translations are eminently superior to those of all preceding translators: such, in my opinion, are Miss Seward's; but better, and, perhaps, more impartial, judges than myself, will soon have the opportunity of deciding on this point, as Miss Seward's translations of Horace are, together with her sonnets, now advertised for speedy publication.

If PHILOMUSE possesses in poetry that brevity which he so much admires, perhaps HE will have the goodness to give us the story of Flora, in limits not exceeding the original of Ovid; but, I fear, after his most laborious compression of it, though we may perceive the beauty of the thought, that such quaint and epigrammatic conciseness, in an *English* dress, will not obtain any high commendation from the genuine lovers of poetry.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Chesterfield, Feb. 5, 1797. A. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A QUERY.

HOW many vols. folio, doth the History of England, by James Tyrrell, Esq. consist of?—Besides three vols. folio, bound in four parts, the enquirer hath never met with any thing of this Mr. Tyrrell's, except a folio volume, entitled, *Bibliotheca Politica*; though the history was intended to comprize the whole time from the earliest records, to the death of William and Mary. The first three volumes, in four parts, bring down the history no farther than the death of Richard the Second; and they were published about the beginning of this century.

M. A.

B b

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE now transmitted to you the continuation of my remarks on the present state of ITALIAN LITERATURE; and hope you will readily give place to it. I have reason to believe, that the former article gratified a number of your intelligent readers. Unfortunately, I am compelled to extend it, contrary to my original design, to a third paper, as the subjects of *Antiquities* and *Painting* are of too much importance among the Italians, to be comprised within a narrow compass. The present interesting situation of Italian politics cannot fail, I conceive, to add something to the interest of an article relating to the mental state of that country.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The rich libraries of Italy furnish a stock of inexhaustible materials for Bibliography. The *Catalogus Codicum Seculo XV, impressorum, in Bibliotheca Magliabechiana*, has been lately completed, by the publication of the third volume, at Florence, by CAMBIXIANA, under the auspices of the librarian FOSSI.—Some part also of the riches of the immense collection of the Vatican, have been lately communicated to the public. The great care and diligence which SPALETTI bestowed, in transcribing, with minute exactness, the famous manuscript of Greek Anthology, removed from the library of Heidelberg to that of the Vatican, are well known to the learned. The canon UHDE has just made a purchase of that copy, of the heirs of that learned abbé, on account of the duke of SAXE-GOTHA.

M. ADELUNG, nephew to the person of that name at Dresden, has also obtained permission, by favour of cardinal ZELADA, to take copies of a great number of manuscripts, which may tend to throw light on ancient philosophy and German poetry. The first volume of this Collection will speedily make its appearance.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Among the subjects cultivated with the greatest success in Italy, may be reckoned the descriptions of particular cities, families, foundations, and every species of topography. To the Descriptions of the Pontine Marshes, already published, of which the number is considerable, the abbé TESTA has lately added another, entitled, *Lettere Pontine*, (at Rome, by Salvioni, in 8vo. 1794). In these letters, which are eight in number,

the author opposes the notion, that the marshes were produced by volcanic causes, and demonstrates, in contradiction to FRISI, that the desiccation of them was a work undertaken by Cethegus, who made some progress in the same. He also advances several new arguments in support of a conjecture, which he formerly hazarded, that *Terracina* is the city of *Lamus*, where Ulysses landed. A writer, named MAGALOTTI, in a late work, has attempted to prove, that *Terni* was not a colony, but a municipal town of the Romans (at Fuligno, by Tomassini. in 4to. 1795).

ANGELO FABRONI has published, at Pisa, the third volume of the learned history of the academy of that city, *Historia Academica Pisana* (by Mugnani, 699 pages, in 4to. 1795).—And lastly, the family of Sforza have at length met with an historiographer, in the abbé RATTI (*Della Famiglia Sforza*, at Rome, by Salomoni, 2 vols. 4to. 1794 and 1795). The first volume gives the history of the men, and the second, that of the women of the family. The counts DE SANTA FIORA are at present the sole descendants of the Sforzas of Lombardy, formerly so renowned and flourishing.

BIOGRAPHY.

A work has been published at Florence, by the Chevalier BALDELLI, intitled, *Elogio di N. Macchiavelli* (116 pages, in 8vo. 1795). The free and impartial method of judging assumed by this writer, although it cannot fail to inspire his readers with a good opinion of his understanding, has drawn upon him a multitude of adversaries. There has also appeared, a *Vita di L. Anneo Seneca*, lib. iv. di Carl de' Rosmini, Acad. Florent. (at Roveredo, by Marchesani, 358 pages, in 8vo. 1795). This is an ordinary production, interlarded diffusely with passages from Seneca, and void of genuine criticism. The author has not even perused the *Essai de Diderot*, which handles the same subject.

NOVELS.

COUNT ANTHONY MARIE BORROMEO, a gentleman of Padua, published (at Borzano, in 8vo. 1794) an Alphabetical Notice of Italian Novelists, in which the topographical execution, and the judgment and taste of the compiler, appear to great advantage. The particular merits of each novel are characterised, and the best editions indicated. Eight novels, hitherto unpublished, terminate the work.

At the end of the work is subjoined,

a supplementary list of the novelists whose notices are omitted in the catalogue, with copious extracts from their writings.

The Count might have made his collection much more extensive, if he had not imposed it on himself as a law, to leave out every thing inconsistent with the urbanity of modern manners, and the morality of his own character.

ITINERARIES.

In this class of writings, the *Viaggio sur Reno e ne suoi contorni*, by the Abbé BERTOLA, claims some notice. (At Rimini, by Albertini, 131 pages, in 8vo. 1795.) It consists of forty-six epistles, and is embellished with a chart of the course of the Rhine, as far as Dusseldorf, and with seven views of the country contiguous. The amateurs of poetical descriptions (*bien bourgeoisées*) plentifully eked out, will here meet with a sufficient quantum of that sort of entertainment. The prose is every now and then interlined with little stanzas, as well as with geological and mineralogical observations; such, however, as we conceive will neither suit the taste of the Vulcanists, nor of the Neptunists. A translation has been made into German of this picturesque voyage to Manheim, of which it may be predicated, that the copy outstrips the original.

SYSTEMS OF LEGISLATION.

Two publications have appeared on this subject, treating of the superior advantages which a Monarchy possesses over the Republican form of Government. One of these is by the canon MARTORELLI, and is intitled: *Della Monarchia, Trattato filosofico politico, in cui si dimostra, ch'essa è la forma di governo la più utile all'umana Società*. (At Rome, by Giunchi, in 4to.) The other is by AMATI, a lawyer of Ferrara, and is intitled, *De Origine & Natura Politicarum Societatum*. (63 pages in 4to. 1795.)

POETRY AND THE BELLES LETTRES.

These branches of literature, no longer produce in Italy such rich fruits as formerly: not but that numberless poetical effusions are every day ushered into the world, under the titles of *Rime*, *Canzoni*, *Sonetti*, *Dittirambi*, and *Egloghe*, written by Arcadians and Non-Arcadians; but what patience would suffice to enumerate even the names of these ephemeral versifiers! BACEANTI has published at Mantua his *Canzoniere*; the chevalier GORGALLO, at Naples, his *Versi* (at the royal press, 307 pages in 8vo.) The Abbé CRICO, who wrote formerly his *Pastorali* and *Piscatori*, has

lately sent abroad some pieces, intitled, *Egloghe rusticali* (at Treviso); and, lastly, FR. GIANNI, his *Poesie*, at Pavia. None of these productions rise above the standard of mediocrity. Poetry is, in Italy, for many persons, so to speak, an affair of health, and is resorted to for an occupation of the mind, like any other natural exercise of the body.

This is well known to have been the case with the celebrated *Metastasio Pasquini*, in considerable estimation for some years past, for his poem of *Cicerone*, published at Milan, in 1794 (by Agnelli) the ninth volume of his *Rime* (in 8vo.) and although he is now a *Nonagenaire*, is about to entertain the Italian public with more pieces of the same kind.

Since the appearance of *Meropé*, by MAFFEI, the works of the Italians relative to the DRAMA, are, for the most part, circumscribed within the narrow circle of the ancient Greek tragedy. Little account is now made of the *Tragedia Cittadeniska*, although the academy of Padua made it the subject of a prize in 1789, and the Abbé MENGHELLI took great pains to panegyrize this kind of writing, in his *Dissertazione Sopra la Tragedia Cittadeniska* (1793).

ROSSI's performance, intitled, *Del moderno Teatro comico Italiano, e del suo Restauratore C. Goldoni* (at Bassano, by Remondini, vol. i.) is not devoid of merit; we are indebted for its publication to the *Adunanze degli Arcadi*. The Abbé DALMISTRO is publishing a complete edition of the works of Count Gaspar Gozzi (*Opere in Versi e in Prosa del Conte G. Gozzi*). At the end of last year, eight volumes of this work had been printed (at Venice, by Paleté, each volume containing about 400 pages, in 8vo.) In the first volume, we have the life of Gozzi, by Pindemonte; then follow the translation of Horace's satires, and other fugitive pieces. The volumes iii. and vi. contain a series of essays, under the name of *Osservatore Veneto*, somewhat in the manner of Addison's Spectator. The 7th volume contains an allegoric romance, called, *Il Mondo Morale*. The 8th is filled with translations from fragments of *Corysistom*, *Libanius*, *Cebes*, &c. The volumes unpublished are to contain the translation of Longinus. Many of the tracts of this writer (very popular among the Venetians) were grown out of print; the cheap price, however, of this new edition, will render its acquisition easy to all.

[To be concluded in our next.]

B b 2

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will afford me pleasure to see the following miscellaneous observations, on the Operation of Manures, circulated in your Publication: possibly, some of your chemical and experimental correspondents may throw some new light on the subject; — a more useful discussion, you doubtless will admit, with me, cannot be brought before the public.

It is well known, that vegetable and animal manures will not contribute to the growth of plants, until they become putrid; in which state they yield the phlogistic principle, and are more or less valuable and efficacious, in proportion to the quantity of phlogiston they contain.

It is for this reason, that *animal substances*, which possess the phlogistic principle in greater abundance than vegetables, are better manures.

All alkaline and absorbent earths are generally considered as manures; but their action, in promoting the growth of plants, is very different from putrid vegetable and animal substances. Every alkaline or absorbent earth attracts an acid in proportion to its strength. When these earths are perfectly uncombined, they are caustic; but when saturated with fixed air, they become quite mild. Fixed air is strongly attracted by all absorbents, and is an acid, the qualities of which are totally different from all others: when combined with absorbents, it becomes neutral.

Dr. PRIESTLEY hath shown, that vegetables contain a large proportion of nitrous air, which is a modification of nitrous acid: and he has also proved, that animal substances (the fat excepted) contain none of this nitrous air; but that in them a portion of fixed and inflammable air is found.

Vegetable acid is a powerful antiseptic, and must be expelled before the substances that contain it, can become putrid. The effect, therefore, of an addition of alkaline substance, or absorbent earth, to a mass of vegetable matter, is that of uniting with this nitrous air, which counteracts the putrescent tendency of the vegetable substance; and when, by this union, the acid is thus extracted by these absorbents, putrefaction immediately takes place.

Pulverised limestone, without any calcination, is found to be a good manure, though less quick in its operation than

when calcined; and is also, by its weight, in proportion to its bulk, liable to be lost sooner, especially where they practise deep ploughing.

There is great risk in laying much lime on fallowed lands, where there is no vegetable substance for it to act upon, and acquire a certain degree of saturation before the seed is sown; yet a small quantity will quicken and promote the growth of the seed.

Pulverization increases fertility by increasing the surface to which nutritive principles in the air may more easily attach themselves.

The different species of manure contribute to the fertilizing of land, only in proportion as they introduce into it a quantity of spongy powder, oleaginous particles, or active salt.

The quantity of nutriment which a plant derives from the earth, is in proportion to the number and magnitude of its leaves. The smaller and fewer these are, the less nourishment is drawn.

The nutrition of vegetables is likewise mostly effected immediately by the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant. They not only serve for raising the sap, concocting it, and discharging its superfluity, but are also a kind of roots, filled with delicately fine tubular vessels, that pump the juices from the air, and transmit them to the neighbouring parts.

It is a vulgar error, to suppose, that mosses impoverish land. It is true, that, loving cold and moisture, it grows on poor wet lands; and because such land, in that state, bears little else, it has been supposed, that moss renders it barren: — but the reverse is true. The roots of moss seldom penetrate more than half an inch in depth, and therefore can draw little from the soil. Take away the moss, and instead of having more, there will be less grass. The only way to improve such land, is effectually to drain it, previous to its being manured; grass will then increase, and the moss disappear. Few, if any, mosses are eaten by cattle. For such lands as these, when broken up, Patney barley is preferable to any other: for it appears, by a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1678, that this species of barley was recommended to the Royal Society, as being most proper for cold countries, on account of its ripening within nine or ten weeks after it was sown.

C—R.

Manchester, Feb. 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present critical state of public credit, naturally excites general attention; many have already experienced considerable inconvenience from it, and the mere possibility that the evil may increase, would be sufficient to press it on the thought of every individual, from motives of personal interest, as well as a regard to the general good. The crisis to which we are arrived, though it may justly alarm and astonish such as have been in the habit of forming their opinion of public concerns from the representations of those who were interested in drawing a flattering portrait, has been long feared and expected by all who are thoroughly acquainted with the influence and tendency of the British system of finance; and the only real subject of wonder is, that the spirit of industry and enterprise, shackled and impeded as it has been by a system of accumulating taxation, should have so long supported and preserved that fiction of opinion, called public credit, whose ruin appeared the inevitable consequence of the folly and extravagance of its appointed guardians. Almost every person who has considered the funding system, has admitted that its natural consequence must, sooner or later, be its own destruction; even its most zealous defenders allow, that borrowing money on repeated mortgages of the public revenue, must, ultimately, ruin any nation, unless an adequate fund is assigned for paying off the debt by degrees, and thus preventing its constant accumulation; in fact, no truth can be more evident, than that there must be a limit, beyond which the public revenue cannot be increased, though it may be difficult to fix, with precision, the utmost possible extent to which this appropriation of a part of the general income of any nation may be carried.

Upon the funding system, every war must, if the exertions are equal to those in the preceding, inevitably exceed it in expence; and this may be the case, even if the exertions are less, for every loan being attended with additional taxes to pay the annual interest; these taxes must directly tend to increase the price of some particular article, or indirectly influence that of many: in either case, the subsequent expences of government, which, in some shape or other, include these articles, must be increased, even on the peace establishment, but much more

in a future extensive war. The diminution of the produce of our taxes, upon the conclusion of the American war, arising from the cessation of the demand for a variety of articles, upon which government actually paid the taxes they received, affords a strong proof how much the expence of war is affected by taxation; and as this must increase in a greater proportion in each successive war, it is evident, that the loans required must likewise increase in amount, and, consequently, the debt be perpetually augmenting, till individuals become fearful of advancing money to the government, from an apparent impossibility of raising the revenue required to pay the interest, and supply the other expences of the state.

Our present situation, however, does not immediately result so much from the deficiency of the public revenues, or the amount of the debt, great as it is, as from the enormous increase of our paper money, and the want of a sufficiency of coin to support it. Gold and silver being the general representatives of the value of labour and commodities, and paper-money, merely an engagement to pay a certain quantity of these metals, the value of the latter will always depend upon the certainty and facility with which it procures the former; for the expectation of being able to convert paper securities into money, is the only ground upon which individuals will purchase them, and whenever a difficulty arises in this respect, they must fall in value; on the first introduction of loans to government, under the sanction of parliament, an engagement was generally made to repay the principal; but about the year 1696, when the deficiency of the revenues frequently caused the interest due to the public creditors to be long in arrear, and delayed the repayment of the principal, exchequer-tallies and malt-tickets, were sold at not less than from 30 to 50 per cent. discount, the consequence not of an apprehension that parliament would neglect to fulfil the conditions of the loans, but of the difficulty of procuring money for these securities. The scarcity of cash during the recoinage then found necessary, continued this depreciation of paper-money, and in the following year, bank-notes were at a discount from 15 to 20 per cent. though it had appeared, by an account delivered to parliament, that the company were capable of answering all demands upon them. Several instances could

could be produced since that period, to show that this depreciation of paper securities has always taken place, when the holders of them found a difficulty in exchanging them for money; we have recently seen, in another country, that no law is sufficient to prevent it, and in our present circumstances, nothing would be more unwise, than to attempt to support paper credit by any compulsive measures; it would be in vain to attempt to persuade the people, that the shadow is equal to the substance; the only natural and effectual remedy is, to increase, by every possible means, the quantity of circulating coin.

That we should labour under any difficulty from the want of a sufficiency of specie, can only arise from its having been carried out of the country; for it appears, that the value of money coined during the present reign, to the 30th November, 1796, is no less than 54,640,845 l. from which deducting 15,163,593 l. bought in pursuant to the proclamations for calling in the gold coin on the last re-coinage, which cannot be supposed to have been the whole then in circulation, there ought at present to be at least forty millions of money in the country, though, probably, few persons will be disposed to admit that we actually possess at present half this sum. The current coin is not exportable, except in small quantities; yet it is evident, that a very considerable portion must have found its way out of the country; and this will always be the case, when from a great demand for bullion, the price of that article is raised so as to afford a considerable profit on melting down the coin; for in such circumstances, no law will be found sufficient to counteract the temptation, while the detection remains almost impossible. In the year 1792, the quantity of silver exported amounted to 7,031,310 ounces, and the great demand for it raised the price to 5s. 5d. per ounce; it cannot be doubted, but that if a new coinage of silver had been issued at that period, it would have instantly disappeared; and we must cease to wonder at the great scarcity of silver, when we find that though the exportation has been so great, the total value of all the silver coined in fifteen years, ending with 1795, amounts to only 56,290 l. While subsidies and foreign loans, in addition to the ordinary concerns of trade, have increased the demand for bullion, nothing has contributed so much to facilitate the means of supplying this demand, as the great increase of our pa-

per-money, which serving, in a great measure, as a substitute for coin, may for some time render the loss of it imperceptible, till particular circumstances inducing the people to prefer the substance to its representative, they discover, too late, that the former has disappeared. "What pity Lycurgus did not think of paper credit, when he wanted to banish gold and silver from Sparta! It would have served his purpose better than the lumps of iron he made use of as money, and would also have prevented more effectually all commerce with strangers, as being of so much less real and intrinsic value *." From the little circulation that the paper-money of any country can have in other states, it is evident, that any pecuniary assistance to a foreign power, must be made principally in coin or bullion; and in a country where an immense superstructure of paper-credit rests upon a comparatively small quantity of coin, such assistance must unavoidably be attended with pernicious consequences. It is probable, that the emperor's agents made a part of their remittances of the late loan in Spanish dollars; but the assertion, that all such remittances, instead of creating a scarcity of the current coin, must rather tend to prevent its exportation, is very erroneous: the exportation of foreign coin or bullion, will, in the course of a little time, have nearly the same effect as the exportation of the coin of the country; for the demand for the former will necessarily raise its price, and when the value of bullion becomes greater than that of coin, the current specie will certainly find its way out of the country, though probably in a different shape from that in which it was circulated.

Whatever motives might induce the bank to countenance the loan of 4,500,000 l. to his Imperial Majesty, just after we had given 1,200,000 l. to the king of Prussia, and at a time when the Irish government was borrowing considerable sums in this country, and subsidies to foreign princes were increasing; it is probable, they now entertain a very different opinion of the policy of such measures; for even supposing the object of the war to be justifiable, the advantages to be expected from the assistance of a legion of mercenary troops would be but an ill compensation for endangering the whole system of public credit, so intimately connected with the condition

* Hume's Essays, vol. i. p. 288.

of every individual, and with the existence of the political institutions of the country. That the concerns of the bank have been long conducted in a manner that reflected great credit on those who had the direction of them, only causes the greater regret, that during the present ruinous contest, they should have so readily acquiesced in the measures of a minister who has proved himself one of the worst financiers this country ever had; and so far extended their advances to government, as to bring the company and the country into the present unfortunate dilemma. The measures that have been taken since the order of council, were perhaps the only expedients which, under "the exigency of the case," could be immediately adopted; but they will soon be found to afford very little effectual relief to the bank, who can only be honourably extricated from their present situation, by the repayment of a great part of the sums lately drawn from them by government; by this means, they might be enabled to reduce very considerably the amount of their notes at present in circulation: but this alone would not be sufficient; a considerable part of such repayment must probably be made in exchequer-bills, or some other government security, by the sale of which the bank might take in their own notes. In this case, the quantity of paper-money would be still the same, and the apparent deficiency being transferred to where it actually exists, the increase of government securities would of course increase their present depreciation. Nothing can effectually support public credit under the present circumstances, but a considerable increase of the current coin of the country, the natural basis on which the whole fabric of paper-credit rests; for while a difficulty remains in obtaining cash for paper, nothing can prevent individuals for hoarding the former, or save the latter from falling into disrepute; and though the proposition may to some appear premature, the measure that in the present crisis would probably be attended with the most permanent effect, would be for government to encourage individuals to make a voluntary offer of their plate for the purpose of being converted into money, allowing the proprietors the full sum it would make, after deducting the expence of coinage. To purchase much bullion at present for the mint, would still farther augment its price, and cause the new coin to be melted almost as soon as issued; but the mea-

sure proposed, while it avoided this effect, would introduce a very considerable quantity of specie into circulation, particularly of silver coin, at present so much wanted, without depriving our merchants of the foreign coin necessary for the purposes of commerce. It is an expedient that probably *will* be resorted to, when it is too late to derive any considerable benefit from it, although at present it might probably contribute to prevent much worse consequences; it would be attended with a real advantage to individuals, and afford a much more unequivocal proof of a regard to the interest of their country, than the late subscriptions to the loan, which have been thought a subject for panegyric, although the money was advanced on terms which a few years since would have been thought very exorbitant.

March 11, 1797.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I AM encouraged by your insertion of my defence of the talents of women, in reply to the strictures of A. B. and C. to address you upon a subject, which, if not entirely depending upon the principle in question, is yet intimately connected with it. An eloquent advocate for the rights of her sex, and of humanity, waving the controverted, though not unimportant, question, respecting sexual equality, contends, that our virtues and acquirements should be the same in nature, if differing in degree. In establishing this important truth, the deplorable consequences resulting from the distinctions hitherto adhered to in the education of the sexes, are painted with glowing colouring, and insisted upon in energetic language.

Female education, as at present conducted, is a complete system of artifice and despotism; all the little luxuries and exuberances of character, which individualise the being, which give promise of, and lay the foundation for, future powers, are carefully lopped and pruned away; sincerity and candour are repressed with solicitude; the terrors of opinion are set in array, and suspended over the victim, till the enfeebled and broken spirit submits to the trammels, and, passive, tame, and docile, is stretched or shortened (as on the frame of the tyrant Procrustes) to the *universal standard*. From woman, thus rendered systematically weak and powerless, to whom truth and morals have been con-

founded

founded, inconsistent and contrary qualities are absurdly expected: for *principle*, it is attempted to substitute *rule* and *dogma*, while prejudice is combated only by other prejudices, equally, if not still more pernicious. The majority of human beings have yet to learn, notwithstanding a daily and melancholy experience, the dangerous tendency of every species of imposition and falsehood: one erroneous idea, entangling itself with others, from the nature of association and mind, is sufficient to destroy the whole character, nay more, to poison a community. Not an action nor a thought can be entirely unconsequential; nothing is stationary; truth or error rapidly and incessantly propagates itself.

Sexual distinctions respecting chastity, an important branch of temperance, have served but to increase the tide of profligacy, and have been the fruitful source of the greater part of the infelicity and corruption of society. "Destroy love and friendship," says Hume, "what remains in the world worth accepting?" To insist upon the tendency which libertinism and gross sensuality must have to blunt the finer sensibilities, and vitiate the delicacy of taste, which is favourable to the production of these affections, would be unnecessary. One of the principal causes which seems to have given rise to the present dissolute and venal motives by which the intercourse of the sexes is influenced, is perhaps the *dependence* for which women are uniformly educated. Upon the general enfeebling effects of this system I shall not insist; its obvious consequences are sufficient for my present purpose. The greater proportion of young women are trained up by thoughtless parents, in ease and luxury, with no other dependence for their future support than the precarious chance of establishing themselves by marriage: for this purpose (the men best know why) elaborate attention is paid to external attractions and accomplishments, to the neglect of more useful and solid acquirements. "A young girl," says Rousseau, "must be trained up for a husband, like an Eastern beauty for a harem;" and he was right; while they have but *one means* (every rule admits of individual exceptions) not merely of gratifying the heart (sensibility and nature will here always exert their honest arts) but of satisfying their pride, their ambition, the laudable desire of distinction, even of procuring a subsistence, or barely the means of existing. If, thus situated, women

marry from mercenary and venal motives (the worst kind of prostitution) with little delicacy or selection, is it reasonable to condemn them? If misery, disgust, or infidelity result from such connections, ought it to be matter of surprise? Supposing they fail in this *sole method* of procuring for themselves an establishment, and such failures are frequent in this expensive and profligate age, what is the consequence? Must we rigidly pursue and censure these innocent and helpless victims to barbarous prejudice, should they prefer the flowery paths of pleasure, for which their education has been in a great measure preparatory, to the almost equally degrading alternative of servile occupation, or the more specious, but not less galling situation of companion, or humble martyr to the caprice of a fellow-being, not unfrequently rendered callous and despotic by prosperity and indulgence? One of the world's maxims, with a view to counteract other notions, equally false and pernicious, is, that a woman having once deviated from chastity is to be considered as irreclaimable.

To demonstrate the truth of this philosophic and merciful adage, great care is taken to bar up every avenue against the return of this frail, unfortunate being, who, driven from the society and countenance of the virtuous and respectable, is reduced to associate with those whose habitual vices render them little calculated to assist her in regaining the path from which she has wandered. By these wise and humane methods, the tender, affectionate heart, betrayed, perhaps, by its own amiable susceptibility, and artless credulity, is precipitated by despair into real depravity. The numbers of women who are thus thrown into a state of abandoned profligacy are almost incalculable and incredible; while the universal contagion spreads through every rank, strikes at the root not only of the sweetest and most affecting felicities of life, but of the order and well-being of society. Men, satiated with beauty, marry merely for wealth and convenience; while domestic happiness, and the tender confidence, and affecting endearments, of virtuous love, are almost as obsolete as the maxims of chivalry. In their stead, a heartless, mindless intercourse is substituted, the insipidity of which is its least evil.

I am aware, that the absurd distinction alluded to, is deeply entangled with the system of property, and is one of those evils flowing from feudal institutions;

tions, the baneful effects of which can only cease with the renovation of civil society. Yet, in the mean time, its deplorable consequences might be ameliorated, by an alteration in the system of female education. Might not a part of the time wasted in the acquisition of useless and frivolous accomplishments, be devoted to the attainment of some ingenious art or useful trade, by which a young woman might hope to gain an honest and honourable independence, and be freed from the disgraceful necessity of bartering her person to procure a maintenance? Every parent having a family of daughters, for whom it is not in his power to make a suitable provision, is guilty of cruelty and vice, when he hazards their being exposed, helpless and unprotected, to the world. There are a variety of trades and professions, by their nature peculiarly appropriate to women, exercised, with very few exceptions, at present, entirely by men; to these many of the liberal arts might be added, also the knowledge and practice of arithmetic and book-keeping. A woman enabled to support herself, and to acquire property by her industry, would gain by regular occupation, and the healthful exertion of her faculties, more firmness of mind and greater vigour of body. Marriages would be contracted from motives of affection, rather than of interest; and entered into with less apprehensions, when the whole burthen of providing for a family rested not upon the efforts of the man, but was cheerfully shared, between the parties. It may be objected, that the weakness and cares of a mother, in bearing and nursing her offspring, must incapacitate her for farther exertion. This objection, with but few exceptions, might be proved futile, by the example of whole towns and communities; not to insist on the number of poor hard-labouring women, with large families (the support of which is thrown by a profligate husband wholly upon them) in this and in almost every other country. The constitution, strengthened by labour or wholesome exercise, would likewise acquire greater vigour, and many of those physical evils which afflict the female frame, in an enervated and artificial state of society, would be greatly alleviated, if not wholly removed. Those women whom disappointed affection, or personal disadvantages, consigned to celibacy, in the exercise of body and mind, in occupations that promised competence or distinction,

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would be preserved from the numerous evils and follies, I might add, cruel insults, to which they are at present exposed.

The only happy life, it is justly observed, by Mr. Hume, is that which is equally divided between action and rest (or relaxation). Duties will never be properly performed unless softened by pleasures; nor can pleasures deserve the title, unless earned by business.

Inequality, in the present state of things, is not confined to property; while one part of the community, worn down by toil, sacrifice the *end* to the *means*, the remainder are sunk in a still more destructive incapacity or intolerable lassitude, from which there is no escape but by mischievous and dangerous experiments and exertions.

The prosperous or declining state of a nation might, perhaps, be more accurately deduced from the possession or want of private virtue and happiness, than from the condition of its revenue or its foreign connections. Government is valuable only as a *mean* of which individual happiness is the *end*: should this not be produced, the institution becomes vain or pernicious. Till one moral and mental standard is established for every rational agent, every member of a community, and a free scope afforded for the exertion of their faculties and talents, without distinction of rank or sex, *virtue* will be an empty name, and *happiness* elude our most anxious research.

March 2, 1797.

M. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING our frequent intercourse with India, there are many circumstances relative to it, with which we are but little acquainted. One of these is the temperature of the air, a subject intimately connected with the climate, the natural productions, the health, and, if we are to credit Montequieu, and some of the ablest of our writers, with the government, disposition, pursuits, and even happiness, of the people.

I have a letter now before me, from Mr. DUNCAN, to doctor ANDERSON, physician-general at Madras, dated Warriore, Oct. 2d, 1795, containing "*Observations on the Temperature of some Parts of the Peninsula of India, and on the Medium Heat of the Coast of Coromandel.*" It is too long for insertion, but I shall give

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a faithful abridgment of it; observing at the same time, that it is an enquiry, that has been hitherto but too much neglected.

Pliny has entered into a long disquisition concerning the Indies, and has devoted two entire books of his Natural History (lib. xii. and xiii.) to the description of the spices, perfumes, aromatics, &c. of Asia, but he has said little or nothing on this head. Modern travellers, notwithstanding the advantage of the thermometer, have not displayed much greater accuracy; and I cannot find a single word in the laborious quarto of Robertson, on this interesting subject.

The author is unable to ascertain the "mean temperature of India;" his observations extend only to the southern parts of the peninsula, and the mean heat of the coast of Coromandel. The distinguishing characteristic of this climate, is its *uniformity of temperature*, and in the open parts of the coast it is never subject to any sudden or violent changes. It appears, from a register kept at Madras, during four successive years,

1°. That the heat at the same hour, day, and month, each year, varied but little:

2°. That the difference of temperature between morning, noon, and midnight, was often not more than two or three degrees; was, in general, about six or seven, and hardly ever exceeded ten:

3°. That the mean range of the thermometer, from the one year's end to the other, was confined within the limits of 25°, and that even taking into account the unusual heats and colds of particular seasons, the whole scale of temperature, from its most opposite extremes, exceeded not 36°, viz. from 64 to 100, which occurred but once in four years. The extremes of heat and cold, here alluded to, occupy but an inconsiderable portion of the year, and the inhabitant of Madras passes four-fifths of his time in a temperature above 76°, and below 90°.

This uniformity, as well as that experienced in many other places of the coast, is ascribable to the vicinity of the ocean. There is a greater variety of climate in the interior parts, attended with sudden transitions, and intense extremes of heat and cold, arising from, or at least modified by, 1°. the lowness or elevation of the country:

2°. By its being mountainous or woody, barren or cultivated:

3°. By the prevalence of the inland winds, and the state of the soil over which they pass:

And, 4°. by the abundance or deficiency of rains.

But in the table-land of Mysore, at the distance of 150 miles from Madras, and in the same parallel of latitude, the thermometer, at sun-rise, during November, December, January, and February, is found to sink 15 degrees below the temperature of the chilliest morning in the plains of the Carnatic; and in the woody country about Shevandroog, a person experiences a greater change in the space of twelve hours, than at Madras during twelve years. At Arcot, the thermometer has been found for many days together, to rise in the shade to the height of 105°. At Poonamallé, during part of April and May, 1793, the thermometer never fell lower than 89, and often rose above 96, often to 98, and sometimes to 103. It is to be observed, however, that this was an unusually hot season, and no rain had fallen for nearly six months.

During long-continued rains, as well as in a course of fair and settled weather, the opposite extremes of heat and cold are continually approximating. During the Malabar monsoons of 1789 and 1790, the temperature for several months was between 74 and 84; but the rains were very heavy, the sun sometimes entirely hid for weeks together, and the earth overshadowed with a gloom and obscurity, resembling the darkest day in December at London;—a curious circumstance under a vertical sun, at mid-day, and within 10 degrees of the line.

The state of cultivation has a great influence on the temperature. In the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly, where the lands are annually overflowed by the Cavery, the temperature is more uniform and moderate than in the southern districts, where the rains are more scanty, and where the inclemency of seasons so frequently affects the growth of the harvests. At Palamcottah, during the month of January, the thermometer has been found to vary from 75 to 89, which is far above the heat of Madras and Trichinopoly, at the same period.

In plains surrounded with hills, it may be naturally expected, that the sun will be very powerful. Accordingly, in the valley of Ambore, during the months of March, April, and May, there prevails an intense and sultry heat, which raises the thermometer, under the shade of a marquée to 110°. and 112°. But there, as well as at Trichinopoly, the land-winds setting in during May or June, mitigate

mitigate the climate, by blowing over a cultivated country, and bring with them a constant succession of hazy or cloudy weather.

It is in the northern circars, where the westerly winds, in their progress, are exposed to the influence of more extensive and parched lands, that the severest heats prevail. At Ellore, the thermometer, in the shade, has risen to the astonishing height of 120° : when this occurs, it is always attended by a considerable mortality, imputable rather to the peculiar malignity of the winds, than to the extreme of heat: for, in the Carnatic, during the hot months, every person exposes himself at noon to a much greater degree of heat, as the thermometer, in the sun, rises to 136° , and sometimes higher, yet this is not only compatible with life, but with the common functions of society.

In India, the circumstances of the surrounding country seem to have a stronger influence on the state of the circumambient atmosphere, than is observed to take place in cold and temperate climates; for we often find clear and foggy skies, dry and rainy weather, and a salubrious and malignant air, only separated by the distance of a very few miles.

The abundance or scantiness of rains, produces cooler or hotter seasons here; and we feel a rise of 3° very sensibly in a high temperature, as the smallest increase beyond what we can easily bear, produces a most disagreeable effect.

It is extremely difficult to form a correct estimate of the medium heat of the Coromandel coast, as this subject must be examined abstractedly from the agency of hot winds, accidental storms, heavy dews, the monsoon rains, and the effects of reflection from a parched surface. To mark the lowest degree to which the mercury sinks, or the highest to which it rises, is not the object here in question; but to ascertain the *central point* of temperature, which, after long consideration and experience, may be reckoned at 86° .

Desirous to bring the matter to the test of experience, the author determined to ascertain the temperature of deep-seated springs, as has been done in Europe. For this purpose, he chose a well at Warriore, 27 feet deep, and well shaded by trees from the rays of the sun. On immersing the thermometer in the water of this well, the mercury settled at a quarter of a degree below 86° . Ex-

periments were made during two months, at morning, noon, and evening, and the result was invariably the same; thus, although perhaps of no great utility, it is certainly a matter of curious speculation to know, that at the distance of 27 feet below the surface of the earth, there prevails a temperature that never varies.

From the result of the above experiments and observations, compared with those that have been made at home, it appears, that the medium heat of this part of India rises 40 degrees above the medium temperature of the British islands.

The above observations appearing curious to Doctor Anderson, he transmitted a copy of them to Mr. Chamier, a gentleman well known in India to have made a variety of experiments, and to have kept diaries of the weather for many years.

I shall here transmit you his note, and also the answer of his correspondent:

To JOHN CHAMIER, ESQ.

You will oblige me by looking over the enclosed meteorological memoir, and making such remarks as your knowledge of the subject suggests. I am, sir, &c.

Fort St. George, JAMES ANDERSON.
Oct. 18, 1795.

To JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ. P.G.

I have read, with much attention, the observations you have sent me, regarding the climate of the coast; and can truly say, that they correspond entirely with those I have made during my residence in India. The medium heat appears to be justly placed at 86° . although, I believe, it might be fixed, with propriety, two degrees lower at some places north of the Kistna, such as *Samaldiva*, *Waltaire*, and *Ganjam*.

Although I did not keep a regular diary, I constantly, during three years (1792, 1793, and 1794) observed the state of the thermometer at *Waltaire*, which, on comparison with the diary kept at Madras, was always two or three degrees lower; in December, I have seen it at 60° . and in June, at 95° . but never higher, and then only for three or four hours.

At *Ganjam*, I have seen the thermometer exposed to a northern aspect, stand at 55° . this was in the latter end of December, 1792; and in January, 1793, I saw the thermometer, in a room at *Balafore*, so low as 50° . it rose in the middle of the same day, to 65° .

C c 2

At

At Sankerrydroog and Ryacotta, in August last, I observed the thermometer, at sun-rise, when it stood at 72° . 73° . and 74° ; at the same period, at Madras, it was about 86° .

The result of all the observations is, that we enjoy a fine salubrious climate on the coast.

JOHN CHAMIER.

Madras, Oct. 19, 1795.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks on the funded debt, the commerce, coins, and currency of America, may probably at this time be acceptable to many of your readers.

The exceeding great difference in the currency of the American Provinces, has occasioned much misapprehension concerning the actual price of both labour and provisions; their respective relative prices cannot be judged of by the nominal value of their provincial currency, but require to be calculated by the intrinsic value of the coin which it represents, and its relative value to the money of Europe. At New York, the dollar passes for 8s. currency, yet when they pay England for the goods they import, they estimate the same dollar at about 4s. 6d. sterling, or at the rate which Great Britain reckons in exchange with America. In New York, a labourer receiving half a dollar, or 4s. currency, wages per day, must buy all the necessaries for his subsistence at the same rate; whilst the labourer at North Carolina, where the same dollar is current only at 4s. 8d. receives equal wages at only 2s. 4d.

per day; but this by no means proves which of the two is able to command most of the necessaries of life; nor does it follow, that New York cannot afford to export her produce as cheap as North Carolina, provided there are no other local causes, which operate to enhance their cost; for notwithstanding the vast difference in the value of their currency, it will only have a mere nominal operation upon either labour, provisions, or other produce.

The present state of America, both in respect of population and capital, is a greater impediment to the progress of her manufactures, than the price of labour. It is more to her interest to employ the capital she draws from her credit (principally with this country) to promote her agriculture; for her, therefore, to undertake for many years to come to manufacture for herself, would hinder her increasing population, and deprive her of the capital she now profitably bestows upon the cultivation of her land, and raising from her soil a vast variety of produce, to give in exchange for the commodities she wants.

The impolicy of Europe, and of this country in particular, by pursuing a system unavoidably calculated to increase the population of America, and to diminish their own, to enhance the prices both of labour and provisions; will probably oblige America to anticipate her manufactures, and by the dearth of the markets she used to be supplied from, make it more practicable for her to attempt the introduction of similar manufactures.

AMERICAN COINS AND CURRENCY.

GOLD COINS.		Pure Gold.	Standard.
Eagles, value each,	10 dollars	247 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	or 270
Half Eagles	5 ditto	123 $\frac{3}{4}$ (about 22s. sterl.)	or 135
Quarter Eagles	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
SILVER COINS.			Standard,
Dollars, containing	37 $\frac{1}{4}$ pure silver	or	416
Half, ditto	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ (about 2s. 3d. sterling)	-	208
Quarter, ditto	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	104
Dimes, ditto	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ (about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling)	-	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half, ditto	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$	-	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
COPPER COINS.			
Cents, value	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar	-	208grs.
Half Cents,	$\frac{1}{200}$ ditto	-	104

THE FOUR AMERICAN CURRENCIES.

New England	New York	New Jersey	South Carolina
Vermont	North Carolina	Pennsylvania	Georgia
Virginia		Delaware	
Kentucky		Maryland	
Value of dollar, 6s.	8s.	7s. 6d.	4s. 8d. cur.
20s. currency is 15s. sterling	11s. 3d. ster.	12s. ster.	19s. ster.
Value of £.100 sterling, £.133	£.177 $\frac{1}{2}$	£.166 $\frac{1}{2}$	£.103 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash cur.

COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE CURRENCIES.

New England 15s.	New York 20s.	New Jersey 18s. 9d.	S. Carolina 11s. 8d.	Ster. 11s. 3d.
EXAMPLE OF DUTY ON GOODS IN EACH CURRENCY, AT 15 CENTS PER £. CURRENCY.				
Sterling	New England	New York	New Jersey	S. Carolina
On £270 is	£360	£480	£450	£280
At 15 Cents, duty is	5400	7200	6750	4200
Amount Currency	16 4	28 16	25 6	9 16
Amount in Sterling	12 3	16 4	15 3 9	9 9
Per Cent at £270 Ster. is	4 10	6	5 12 6	3 10
Currency	343 16	451 4	424 14	270 4
Is in Sterling	257 17	253 16	254 16 3	260 11

EXAMPLE OF DUTY ON GOODS AT 15 CENTS PER DOLLAR.

N.B. 1 Cent per Dollar is equal to £1 sterling per Cent, and so in proportion.

	New England	New York	New Jersey	S. Carolina
Sterling £270 is	£360	£480	£450	£480
Dollar at 4s. 6d.	1200	1200	1200	1200
15 Cents are	180,00	180,00	180,00	180,00
And in Dollars	180	180	180	180
Or in Ster. at 4s. 6d.				
is 15 per Cent.	40 10	40 10	40 10	40 10
£270 Sterling				
Dollars	1020	1020	1020	1020
Are, in Currency	306	403	382 10	238
And, in Sterling,				
at 4s. 6d. each,	229 10	229 10	229 10	229 10

The proportion between £. Sterling and Dollars, in the four American Currencies, is, as 81 to 360, or 4s. 6d. for a Dollar.

To reduce £. Sterling into American Dollars; multiply by 40, and divide by 9.

To reduce Dollars into £. Sterling, multiply by 9, and divide by 40.

TO REDUCE CURRENCY INTO STERLING.

New England into Sterling,	multiply by	3	and divide by	4
New York ditto	-	9	-	16
New Jersey ditto	-	3	-	5
South Carolina ditto	-	27	-	28

And to reduce Sterling into Currency, make the said multipliers, divisors; and the divisors, multipliers.

TO REDUCE THE CURRENCIES INTO EACH OTHER.

New England	to	New York	-	-	-	add	1-3d.
		New Jersey	-	-	-	ditto	1-4th.
		South Carolina	-	-	-	deduct	2-9ths.
New York	to	New England	-	-	-	subtract	1-4th.
		New Jersey	-	-	-	deduct	1-16th.
		South Carolina	-	-	-	ditto	5-12ths.
New Jersey	to	New England	-	-	-	deduct	1-5th.
		New York	-	-	-	add	1-15th.
		South Carolina (multiply by 28—and divide by 45)	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	to	New England	-	-	-	add	2-7ths.
		New York	-	-	-	ditto	5-7ths.
		New Jersey (multiply by 45—and divide by 28)	-	-	-	-	-

The application of the above directions to the former statements, are too obvious to require any operations to illustrate them.

The debt of the United States of America, foreign and domestic, is about sixteen millions sterling. The domestic debt has been provided for by the following stocks:—

3 per Ct. Sto. at 48½ yields Int.	£6 2	per Ct.
5 & ½ do. at 80	is	6 17 6 per Ct.
6 per Ct. do. at 80	is	7 10 per Ct.

Deferred stock, bearing interest at 6 per cent, from the 1st Jan. 1801, at 63, with compound interest from Feb. 1797, will only cost 77l. and yield an interest of 7l. 15s. 10d. per cent. The aforementioned prices are about their present value.

5

The whole stock is in dollars, at the rate of 4s. 6d. sterling per dollar.

Besides the said four funded stocks, a national bank is established at Philadelphia, on the same principle as the Bank of England, and consists of twenty-five thousand shares of four hundred dollars each, or ninety pounds sterling—which, at the price of 102l. and the average dividend of 8l. per cent, yield an interest of 7l. 15s. per cent.

The exchange is 8, will most likely continue in favour of the payment of the interest, to the holders of stock in this country.

Feb. 15, 1797.

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY the insertion of Anti-Sinboron's remarks on my former letter, you have given them an importance, which, elsewhere, I should not have thought they possessed. And as they include a challenge, which I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse, I beg you will indulge me with a few words in reply. With respect to the language in which my opponent couches his objections, I would, for his benefit, hint, that the frequent recurrence of *contemptuous phrases*, are ever considered, by those, whose good opinion alone we are equally desirous to possess, as props to support feeble reasoning, not as aids to corroborate the strong.

The sum of Anti-Sinboron's objections to what I have advanced on *comparatives*, is contained in his assertion, that "*there is no adjective which does not express some determinate and precise quality*:" and on this we are fairly at issue. But the burthen of proof lies necessarily on my adversary. Mathematicians have furnished us with definitions of those modes of figure *square* and *round*: now, if Anti-Sinboron will also define, or, in other words, inform us what is the "precise" and "determinate" import of the terms *long* and *short*, I will embrace the "*dreadful alternative*!!!" of universally expelling comparatives from language; or, submit to what I yet deem the incorrect language of daily use, and say—"this ring is rounder than that—that glass is more full this." Surely it is the extreme of absurdity to affirm, that those qualities (*high* and *low*, for instance) are "precise" and "determinate;" which must not only vary with every different kind of subjects to which they are applied, but are even *differently* applied to the *same subject*, according to the infinite variety of opinions and tastes. The Welch mountains are esteemed sublimely lofty, by him who has lived only in the low lands of Suffolk. But the resident of the Alps would despise them, as low and diminutive. The man-mountain in Lilliput, was a Lilliputian in Brobdignag.—But,

"Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?"

Anti-Sinboron's remarks, however, are chiefly directed against the utility of verbal criticism, as a study. I respect your sheets too much to attempt answering his assertions in detail, for he has contrived to engraft palpable absurdities

upon obvious truisms. Whilst I admit that language is intended for general use, I cannot allow, that the meaning of words was suggested by "common sense," that is common perception, unless it was a sense miraculously imparted, like the translation of the Septuagint to the Seventy. On the contrary, I must consider language as purely artificial: and in its present state of refinement, to be governed, as other arts are, by rules suggested by those who have devoted their attention to the study of them. *Physic* is a benefit to all; yet all are not, therefore, physicians. My observations on comparatives were intended to be merely illustrative of the important rule, that we should scrupulously *parse* every word we use, and if it add not to the sense, or be used in a sense different from its general signification, that we should then cease to employ it. Though I agree, therefore, with Anti-Sinboron, that it would be foolish for any one to employ the word *good*, where others use *bad*; yet, if, notwithstanding good and bad bore their present signification, the abstract term *goodness* was, through fashion or accident, generally used as the substantive of *bad*, I should think it right to attempt the correction of this violation of analogy, which must tend to produce in all minds, a great confusion of ideas. Let it should be thought I have produced, by way of example, an error too extravagant to be tolerated, I will notice a similar abuse of the words *specific*, &c.

The logical distinctions of *genus*, *species*, and *individual* and their derivatives, *general*, *specific*, and *particular*, are certainly well known. Yet we hear, constantly, at the senate, some honourable gentleman request his adversary, not to dwell in generals, but to bring some *specific* charges, or *specify* some facts, &c. when it is certain, the orator does not wish for the *species* of the fact, but for the *particular* fact itself.

However, for what "*particular*" loses by the usurpation of "*specific*," it is more than compensated by an encroachment, on its part, upon a word with which it has no obvious connection. The politician takes up the paper of the day, and finding the mail is not yet arrived, tells his friend, that it contains nothing "*particular*," when he means, that it has nothing important.

The claim which is often made, on the part of *custom*, to be sole regulator of language, is, like that of most tyrants,
very

very vague and ill defined; it is her practice to produce her changes silently and gradually; and it should be ascertained, how long a period must elapse, after which, her admission must be allowed.

We are accustomed to use the word TRIVIAL, to express something frivolous, trifling, unimportant; yet La Bruyere says, speaking of pulpit discourses: "*Il faut marcher par des chemins battus, dire ce qui a été dit, & ce que l'on prévoit que vous allez dire: les Matières (viz. the existence of God, and the prospects of futurity) sont grandes, mais usées & TRIVIALES.*" The epithets great and trivial appear incompatible, till we learn, that the *trivialis* of the Latin, with which both the English and French are almost identical, is derived from *trivium*, a place where three roads met.

The preceding observations present us with a glimpse of the source of that pernicious looseness and indefiniteness of speech, which prevail so generally. In part, they appear to arise from the association of ideas in the mind; in which, distinct qualities, having been considered as residing together in one substance, are often afterwards blended and confounded by those loose and careless speakers, who cannot speak correctly, because they cannot think precisely; but who, unfortunately, from their numbers and situation, fix the language of a country.—Thus, although there is no necessary connection between the intrinsic value of a thing, and the manner in which it is used, or employed; yet most persons, being in the habit of esteeming what is *exclusively* their own, and of despising what is common to others; and the connection being once formed between meanness and frequency of use; the idea annexed to the word *trivial* has been shifted from the attribute to which it originally belonged (and which is now expressed by a term, fast sinking to reproach, viz. *banished*) to that of meanness and insignificance.

So, the word *vulgar* now implies something base and grovelling in actions, though it originally indicated only the frequency of their being performed.

And the word *fine*, from denoting what was wrought with extreme delicacy and ability, now signifies, in common speech, what is gawdy and showy, though its ancient import still remains, when we speak of lace, &c. and in the metaphorical application of it to intellect, as when we speak of a refined speculation.

It is surely fair to ask, whether we ought not to use these terms in (what appears to be) their original, strict, and proper sense? Anti-Sinboron's fear, that we shall want new terms, is groundless. In fact, our language contains a huge, but ill-sorted, mass of terms; which require only a little arrangement, to produce the desirable effects of perspicuity, correctness, and energy.

Jun. 9, 1797.

SINBORON.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by M. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information, relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

APRIL 29, went from LEEDS to WAKEFIELD, in Yorkshire, eight miles and a half. The surface pretty level; soil principally clay; fields small; much land in grass; hedges quickset; the buildings good; and the population great; the fabric of cloth and stuffs occupy the whole country. Near Wakefield, passed over a pretty large tract of fine common, which is about to be inclosed. The country, upon the whole, has a very pleasing appearance.

WAKEFIELD is a small, well-built town; the streets generally clean, with flagged walks on each side. It is increasing in population and buildings. A few stuff-pieces are brought to market here, but not much woollen cloth. The cloth manufactories in the neighbourhood are numerous; but the cloth is chiefly sold Hathersfield. The high spire of Wakefield church, presents itself to view at a considerable distance; a new one is now erecting. Canals stretch in various directions. The River Calder washes one side of the town. Coal is got in abundance in the neighbourhood.

April 30, went from WAKEFIELD to CHAPLETOWN, in Yorkshire, eighteen miles. The soil in general light, but in some parts, somewhat cold, wet, and sterile. The surface of the country, taken generally, is pretty level, yet rises in numerous gentle swells. The culture consists of corn and grass. The land appears to be pretty well cultivated,

and

and a regular rotation of meliorating crops prevail.

Passed through BARNSELY, a small market town, eight miles from WAKEFIELD. A linen manufacture exists there. The yarn from Holland; and the cloth chiefly exported.

The general face of the country is cheerful; there are several tracts of woodland, and the hedges are clothed with trees, principally oak and ash, but generally of a dwarf appearance. The seats of noblemen and gentlemen are seen in various directions; the principal of them are Wentworth House, and Stainmore Hall; the former belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, and the latter to Lord Stafford. Some very high obelisks, which stand on eminences, at the junctions of manors or demesnes, of different proprietors, strike the eye of the traveller, and convey an idea of grandeur. The buildings are good, partly of brick, and partly of white free-stone. In leaving the woollen manufacturing country, and approaching that of iron, the change is announced by the columns of smoke, arising from founderies in different places.

CHAPLETOWN is a small village, chiefly inhabited by people employed in the iron works.

May 17, went from CHAPLETOWN to ECCLESFIELD, in Yorkshire, one mile. Ecclesfield, is a small village; the manufacture of files and nails, &c. is, however, carried on to a considerable extent.

May 2d, went from ECCLESFIELD to SHEFFIELD, in Yorkshire, four miles and a half. Soil rather heavy, and contains a considerable mixture of whitish clay; some wheat appears, but has not a promising aspect. In this district, I observed small tracts of common fields, under a bad system of agriculture. The buildings are good, modern, and convenient; the gardens remarkably large, and well furnished with useful plants. The roads are in good order, with a causeway on one side, for the use of foot-passengers.

SHEFFIELD presents itself at a little distance, almost enveloped in the smoke proceeding from its numerous fire-engines, founderies, forges, &c. The town has rather a singular appearance, from its occupying a longish hill, and extending over the adjoining vallies, and on other hills at each end; but, upon the whole, it appears to stand rather in a valley. The three churches which are

erected on the hill, have a fine effect; their spires overtop the whole town, and are rendered still more majestic at a small distance, by the intervening atmosphere being almost continually thickened with the sooty exhalations.

SHEFFIELD is well built, and from its situation the streets are generally clean; several streets are wide, open, and airy; others are too narrow. The shambles were lately built upon an excellent plan. The slaughter-houses, which, in large towns, are frequently barbarous and disgraceful nuisances, are here built close to the river, so that the blood and other offensive and filthy matters, are immediately carried off, instead of running down the streets, as is the case in other places, *even in the metropolis*. An infirmary, on an extensive scale, is now erecting in a convenient situation; but the same public spirit has not shown itself, in providing a new and more comfortable work-house, though equally wanted. Near the new infirmary are the horse barracks.

The population of SHEFFIELD, exclusive of the adjoining villages, is said to be about 28,000, and including them, about 30,000 or 31,000. This population is chiefly supported by the manufacture of knives, razors, files, scissors, &c. &c. Two small rivers, which form a junction at the town, assist in the turning of machinery; and plenty of coals being at hand, for the working of fire-engines, all the heavy work has, in latter years, been performed by means of mechanism. In short, the people of this town have made one improvement upon another in their manufactures, insomuch, that they are now able to under-sell every other market in the world, in these articles.

A gentleman remarked to me, that, before the introduction and use of machinery, in forging iron and steel, the necessity of doing all that hard and heavy work by the hands of men, occasioned Sheffield to abound in cripples, and in weak deformed people; but which is not now the case. The nature of the manufacture gives, however, to the manufacturers, as well as the town itself, a very dark complexion.

Notwithstanding the wonderfully low prices at which Sheffield ware is sold to retailers, the meanest knife passes through the hands of five cutlers, in different branches of cutlery, before it is finished. The manufacturers earn great wages, but are much addicted to drinking, the origin

origin of every other vice. Much dissatisfaction prevails at this time, on account of the high prices of provisions; and a riot is expected to take place every day. The farmers are, consequently, afraid to bring their corn to market, lest it be taken from them; and only two loads of wheat appeared on the last market day.

I have observed, not only here, but in every other manufacturing town, in Yorkshire, that religion appears to flourish, under every apparent disadvantage. I am led to this remark, by the number and variety of dissenting meetings, which are built every year, and also from the new chapels of the Methodists. Whether this great increase of sectaries is really occasioned by motives purely religious, by a love of novelty to hear different preachers, and in a different mode, or by the supposed negligence of many clergymen of the established church, I leave to the determination of others.

The oat-bread still used in the more northern parts of the west-riding, has disappeared here; and that made of flour has been substituted.—Oatmeal is, however, not unfrequently used in making porridge, among the lower classes.

The Duke of NORFOLK is the principal proprietor in this town and neighbourhood, his grace's estate is said to produce him 30,000*l.* per annum.

May 6, went from SHEFFIELD to CHESTERFIELD, in Derbyshire, 12 miles. The road very bad; soil, a mixture of whitish-coloured sand and clay, and rather barren than otherwise. The surface of the country uneven, but not mountainous. Some pieces of pretty woodland, chiefly of oak. Near Sheffield and Chesterfield, the general appearance is pleasant: in the intervening country, the fields are small and irregular, with some tracts of common interspersed.—These, and several other circumstances, give this district a striking resemblance to some parts of Cumberland. The houses are generally built of white free-stone, and covered with slate of the same kind. The population is not so great as in the district I have lately passed; manufactures being less prevalent. I, however, observed, four or five founderies near the road, and a number of smiths in the villages, making scythes and sickles. A species of the Lancashire breed of cattle prevails; large carts, drawn by three or four heavy horses, are in universal use, and the same number are

yoked to the ploughs. There is here nothing worthy of imitation in agriculture.

CHESTERFIELD, which affords resistance, to 4000 inhabitants, is chiefly built of brick, and covered partly with tile, and partly with white slate. The market-place is a fine spacious square, the largest I have seen. The church-spire is very ancient, and curiously constructed of wood, upon a square steeple, and covered with lead. Its height is very considerable, and not being erected exactly perpendicular, but having different bends, it has an appearance strikingly odd. It is said, to be almost the only one of the kind in the kingdom. In the church, I saw a large rib, which is carefully preserved, it is five feet long, and proportionably thick. The legendary story of this rib is, that it belonged to the famous Dun Cow, which grazed on Dunmore-heath, and gave milk to every person who went to her for that purpose. There is no manufacture of any consequence in Chesterfield; that of iron is the principal; a few potteries, for making brown ware, and some stocking, carpet, and cotton weaving, are also carried on. Coal is in great abundance.

May 8, went from CHESTERFIELD to MATLOCK, in Derbyshire, nine miles. The road much out of repair; the surface hilly; soil, a sort of clay; passed over several very barren commons, producing much heath; a considerable quantity of land, lately inclosed and improved. The country, in general, has a naked, unpleasant aspect, although not wholly destitute of woodland. This district contains white free-stone, limestone, coal, iron and lead ore. There are several founderies near the road.—The ancient custom of riding on jackasses, appears to be revived in this country; I observed several respectable farmers mounted on this humble animal, which, in Cumberland, is rarely ascended, but by the meanest beggar. I also noticed, at different times, three or four of them drawing a cart along the road, and with various loadings.

MATLOCK is a straggling village, situated partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a narrow valley, inclosed with rugged rocky hills. The river Derwent runs along that vale. Matlock is much noted for its hot baths, romantic situation, curious spars and fossils, dug from its numerous lead-mines, and salubrious air. There is a lime-stone rock bordering one side of the valley, which

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is, in some places, 120 yards perpendicular, and almost naked: in other parts, it is covered with bushes, with some large trees towards the base. This rock is considered as one of the seven wonders of Derbyshire. The high rocky hills on each side of the river, for a considerable way below the bath, are clothed in a beautiful and romantic manner, with wood, while the rugged face of the rock boldly presents itself at intervals, and suddenly attracts the attention of the astonished spectator. Near the bath are two or three genteel inns; there are also several pleasant walks among the woods in the vicinity. These medicinal springs occasion a great resort of company from all parts of the kingdom.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

DURHAM.

COTHERSTAN

	Congregations.
<i>Cold-Rowley</i>	-
Darlington	-
Durham	-
Hamsterley	-
Norham	-
South Shields	-
Spittle	-
Stockton	-
Sunderland	-
Swalwell	-
Weardale	-

	Congregations.
Dunmow	-
<i>Earls-Colne</i>	-
Epping	-
Hatfield-Heath	-
Harlow	-
Halstead	-
Isle of Mercy	-
Langham	-
Malden	-
<i>Newport</i>	-
Ongar	-
Potterstreet	-
Rumford	-
Rockwood-Hall	-
Ridgwell	-
Rotchford	-
Stanstead	-
Stanburn	-
Stebbing	-
Stratford	-
Tarling	-
Thaxted	-
Tiptree-Heath	-
Walden	-
Waltham-Abbey	-
Walthamstow	-
Wethersfield	-
Wendow and Chavering	-
Welham	-

Baptists

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTE.—In this county there are two Baptist societies, the others belong to the Independents or Presbyterians. In future, for the sake of brevity, under the aggregate number of congregations, in each county, of the three denominations of Protestant Dissenters, I shall specify the number of societies belonging to the Baptists.

ESSEX.

	Congregations.
Baddow	-
Billerkay	-
Braintree	-
Brentwood	-
Burnham	-
Castle-Hedingham	-
Chelmsford	-
Coggeshall	-
Colchester	-
Clavering	-
Crouch-Green	-
Edham	-

BY communicating to your readers the following circumstance, you may, perhaps, contribute to prevent a danger not often foreseen or suspected.

During the last month, the house of a friend of mine, was in extreme hazard of being burnt, in consequence of a globular decanter, full of water, placed in southern chamber, and exposed to the sun. The rays, passing through the decanter, as through a burning-glass, were concentrated to a very powerful focus, and set fire to some wood-work in the room, and also to a mahogany piece of furniture, in several places. Providentially, the smell of fire alarmed the family in time.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

March 22, 1797.

A. B.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

MEMOIRS PRESENTED IN THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, DURING THE FOURTH QUARTERLY SITTING,

Held on the 15th of Nivose; or the 5th of January, 1797.

CLASS OF PHYSICS,

THE first labours presented to the class during the three months which have just elapsed, have had chemistry for their object.

FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN presented a memoir on the acidulous phosphate of lime. "Chemists," said they, "have long been aware of the difference between the phosphoric acid obtained by sulphuric acid from phosphate of lime, and that produced from the combustion of phosphorus. The first, when evaporated, assumes the appearance of glittering scales, does not attract the moisture from the atmosphere; and when formed into glass, loses the greater part of its acidity, its solubility, and tendency to combination. The latter, on the contrary, appears in white light flocks, and is very deliquescent; is capable of being melted into glass, but preserves its acidity, solubility, and tendency to combination. These differences were attributed to a small quantity of sulphate of lime contained in the first acid; but as it exhibits the same properties, whether it has been extracted from its earthy base, by the sulphuric or any other of the mineral acids, it is evident, that sulphate of lime cannot be the substance with which it is united. That which gives it its peculiar characters, is a small proportion of lime, which continues so strongly combined with it, as not to be taken away by any other acid: on the addition of an alkali, however, a white powder falls down, which is phosphate of lime.

The same chemists propose, in the making of phosphorus, to use no more than 36 or 37 parts of sulphuric acid, to 100 of phosphate of lime; and, in order to obtain all the phosphorus contained in the acidulous phosphate of lime, they recommend the addition of nitrate of lead, which causes a decomposition of the salt, producing an insoluble precipitate phosphate of lead; from which, by the assistance of charcoal, the phosphorus is easily procured.

FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN have been prosecuting their illustrious experiments on the properties of one of the most interesting chemical agents—on

the different phenomena which the sulphureous acid exhibits in the various combinations of which it is susceptible. The results of the whole of these experiments (when brought to a termination) are to be published, which, by completing the scientific system of a very curious part of chemistry, and furnishing also a genuine history of the acid, will excite our ardent wishes to see the other branches of this vast science brought to similar perfection.

LAMARCK has investigated, *de novo*, the general principles on which the respective theories of the same science are founded. From several memoirs which he read to the class, it appears, that he has particularly examined the result of the alterations which the essential particles of composite bodies are capable of sustaining from nature, or from art. He has considered the union, greater or less, of the substances of which those particles are formed, together with the different combinations of the same, and, proceeding by a natural transition to contemplate the colours of objects, he has invented a graduated scale, which he calls a chromometer, on which may be ascertained, by methodical tables, 2700 shades, absolutely and invariably the same, without respect of time or place. This discovery will necessarily lead to the acquisition of extensive comparative instruments, calculated to facilitate the progress of natural history, and every other science in which it is requisite that colours should be indicated with precision.

GIRTANNER, a celebrated German professor, conceived that some modification was necessary to be adopted relative to one of the principles in the modern theory of the French chemists—viz. that hydrogen gas is the radical of the muriatic acid. VANMONS, of Brussels, an associate of the institute, has transmitted to the class, a series of experiments on this head, made with the greatest accuracy, which, by laying open the appearances which led GIRTANNER into an error, give additional confirmation to that principle in the French system, which the German professor had called in question.

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One of the most precious substances which chemists of all ages have made the object of their investigation, gold, is scarcely ever discovered on the surface, or in the interior of the globe, but is found blended with a blackish sand, which is also metallic, and susceptible of magnetic attraction. CHAPTAL, in his experiments on this substance, made it undergo, at different times, the action of air, water, caloric, sulphur, carbone, acids, alkalies, and various solvents, and from the results of his different experiments, concludes, that the magnetic sand is a particular modification of iron, produced by nature. [See our last Number.]

CHAPTAL has also applied the powers of chemistry to his experiments on the qualities of the juices, contained in different vegetables. In these operations, he examined the glutinous juices of many euphorbia, those of other plants, of the same family, or of different families, the decoctions of a number of vegetables with a ligneous stalk, and the milk of various emulsive grains. He extracted these juices by experiments, which he repeatedly varied, and combining the different results, ascertained the principle of union which connects the several phenomena with the original development of the vegetable embryo. His observations also tend to cast new light on the art of dying. Proceeding hence to higher considerations, he discloses the origin of carbone, one of the three principal elements of which vegetable substances are composed; he shows how it lodges itself in, and circulates through, all the parts of the plant; and corroborating his opinions by the resemblance which he traces between the results of his present experiments, and those produced by the same chemical agents on blood and milk, the alimentary juices of men and animals, he goes on to investigate the mode by which nourishment is performed in the latter.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU read a memoir on the resemblance between the hyacinth of France, and that of Ceylon, and the new simple earth which it contains.

These hyacinths are found in the brook Espally, or Espailly, in the department of the Haute-Loire. 1925 centigrammes of crystals, reduced to powder in an agate mortar, were mixed with pot-ash, and exposed to a furnace, in a crucible of platina; part of the fused mass was dissolved in water, and the remainder was entirely taken up by the muriatic acid: a series of experiments was made, the

result of which was, that the hyacinth of France, like that of Ceylon, consists of a small proportion of oxide of iron, silica, and more than six-tenths of its weight of a peculiar earth, now known under the name of jargon, zircon, or circonia.

This earth differs from silica in being soluble in the acids, and incapable of union with alkalis in the dry way. It is not baryt, since it forms with the sulphuric acid, a salt very difficultly crystallized. It is not lime, for lime precipitates it from its combinations; neither is it magnesia, since it does not form a bitter salt with sulphuric acid, and entirely refuses to combine with carbonic acid: it differs from alumina, in not forming alum with the sulphuric acid. In a state of purity, it is absolutely insoluble in pot-ash, even at the heat of ebullition. It has the singular property of accompanying iron, in the precipitation of this metal by the prussiates; and a still more characteristic peculiarity is, that the carbonated alkalis precipitate it from its acid solutions, and then re-dissolve it.

TESSIER has been also attempting to throw new light on the stamina of vegetables, having selected, as the object of his researches, wheat, the most beneficial plant to man. He has contemplated the glutinous matter which is produced by the farina of corn, and which has been called the *vegeto-animale*. He has endeavoured to ascertain the quantum of gluten contained in every species or variety of corn, the proportion of which, more or less considerable, has so great an influence on the goodness of bread; and after having demonstrated by his experiments, that the fatness of soils has no kind of connection with the less or greater abundance of the glutinous matter, he points out to the rural economist, the course he is to pursue, in order to attain the object he wishes for.

TENON laid down the precepts, and exhibited the example of a particular method of studying the organization of men and animals. He demonstrated the utility of considering the conformation of each of their parts, at the different periods of their growth, their perfection, and their decay, and proceeding to apply this method to certain parts in animals, which are very hard, and yet very variable (such as the tooth, and particularly that of horses) he deduces a number of conclusions so much the more observable, as they satisfactorily account for other facts, already known, but difficult to be explained; and, as they must necessarily

necessarily induce new principles of physiology, fertile in consequences.

HUZARD and GILBERT presented memoirs on the horse, with regard to its medical treatment and conservation. In these, the nature and causes of one of the maladies which proves the most fatal to this animal, called the vertigo, are clearly pointed out.

HUZARD also presented a memoir, the publication of which has been ordered by government, which treats generally of the health of such animals as are become necessary to man, and describes, at length, the general and particular characters, the exterior and interior symptoms, the causes, the progress, and the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, which has lately attacked the horned cattle through a number of districts, in the departments of the East. From the consideration of this disease, the author proceeds to consider epizootic maladies in general, gives a detailed view of the dangerous methods hitherto practised for healing them, and specifies the simple remedies which ought to be substituted in their place.

CUVIER presented an elementary treatise on the natural history of animals, which exhibits, in a new and methodical order, the most prominent principles which have hitherto served as a ground-work of the history of sensitive beings. So numerous, however, are the mutual analogies in animals, that a closer investigation of this fertile subject will probably lead to the discovery of new truths. This work will be equally useful to the professors, and to the students of zoology, and claims the attention of all who are anxious for the advancement of public instruction.

DESESSARTS announced the plan he has adopted in pursuing his enquiries relative to the complication of the small pox with other disorders, and pointed out the effects which the use of mercury will be attended with, in the treatment of that malady.

Exclusive of the above memoirs, which were recited at the public sitting, the class of physical sciences has nominated two committees; the first, for the purpose of endeavouring to find out a remedy for a certain disease, which attacks and destroys elms and other large trees; and the second, for the purpose of collecting and combining the numerous experiments made in Italy, Germany, and England, on the action of gases, and the influence and application

of metals, with respect to irritability and sensibility. A number of curious facts had been before presented to the class, by GUYTON, on this subject.

It is unnecessary to notice a number of reports delivered to the class, which being called for by public authority, and treating of questions interesting to the sciences, or useful in the arts, took up much time and attention in the recitals; as no new truths were thereby disclosed, although several important principles, already acknowledged, received farther confirmation.

We cannot, however, dispense with mentioning the different voyages and journeys projected and undertaken, under the auspices of government, by the members of the class, in the course of the three last months.

DOLOMIEU, GILBERT, and PARMENTIER, have been scattering throughout a part of France, fertile seeds of knowledge in Natural History, Agriculture, and the Veterinary Art.

BERTHOLLET, MONGE, and THOURLIN, have been contemplating, in Italy, the majestic phenomena of Nature, the superb and eloquent Ruins of Art, the exquisite Manufactures of ingenious Industry, and the varied modes of irrigating and fertilizing lands. MICHAUD, an associate of the class, long since illustrious by his scientific voyages to Persia, has lately enriched his country (in spite of the horrors of a fatal shipwreck, in the midst of the Atlantic) with the treasures of Natural History which he has been collecting in North America; having traversed that immense continent, from the frozen banks of Hudson's bay, to the delicious meadows watered by the river Mississippi. BROUSSONNET has laid before the Institute, a scheme of the benefits which will accrue to the arts and sciences, from a voyage to Morocco; he has also testified his own ardent desire to revisit those coasts of Barbary which have been already explored by our colleague Desfontaines; to penetrate through Mauritania and Numidia, and plunge himself into the vast interior of Africa; and thence, in spite of the burning deserts, which have hitherto prevented the curious researches of travellers, to fetch away the spoils of natural science, more precious than the treasures contained in its bosom. BRUGUIERES has been frequently enumerating the productions of nature, in Turkey, Egypt, and other Oriental countries. And, finally,

DESFONTAINES read a memoir of
MARTIN

MARTIN, relative to the present state of cultivation of a number of vegetables, which have been transported from the East-Indies to Cayenne. These trees, which have been too long confined in a remote part of the Indian Archipelago, and which thrive in any tropical climate, were brought away by the enlightened courage of the celebrated POIVRE, and are now in such numbers at Cayenne, as to afford hopes of their sufficing, ere long, for the consumption of the mother country.

In a preceding voyage, Martin had introduced into the botanic garden there, the *Ravensara*, the *Mangoustan*, the *Clove tree*, the *Nutmeg-tree*, the *Pepper-tree*, and many other interesting plants. The clove-tree has been the most fortunate in its growth and cultivation, there being now in the colony about eighteen thousand trees of that species. The memoir notices a new method of drying the cloves; in which, the only expence required, is that of hand-labour, and which, in a small space of time, will dry with safety and economy, a considerable quantity of cloves.

What greatly contributed to accelerate the growth of the clove-trees, was their having been planted in a humid soil; this situation agreeing remarkably well with their first years.

Of the pepper-trees, the propagation has been, as yet, inconsiderable. This tree requires to be planted under the shelter of another, which must be removed, when the pepper-tree shall have acquired a sufficient degree of strength.

The number of nutmeg-trees transplanted from the Indies, is less than even that of the pepper-trees.

Of all these trees, the clove-tree is by far the most delicate, requiring, in its early stages, the protection of the shade of the Banana trees.

The memoir particularizes the different establishments relative to the culture of the trees, which have been formed by Martin, the prohibition laid by the governor on the culture of some of them, and his neglect of the botanic garden, &c. the reasons of which conduct are not, however, assigned. It also calculates on a speedy product of 1,129,006 pounds of the cloves, the growth of the colonies.

NOTICE OF MEMOIRS IN THE CLASS OF THE MATHEMATICS, PRESENTED BY PRONY.

FLAUGERGUES, an associated member, resident at Viner, transmitted a

memoir, in which he considers the effects produced by the earth's motion, on the phases of the occultations of the stars, by the moon. It has been observed, that stars appear to advance upon the lunar disc, for a period of some seconds previously to the instant of their occultation; a phenomenon, for which Flaugergues attempted last year to account, by attributing the circumstance to the aberrations of the star and of the moon. This solution appeared to the astronomers and geometricians of the National Institute, to be rather ingenious than solid; and they communicated to the class, the result of an accurate and laborious examen on this head; the question, however, is now decided by the memoir here noticed, which Flaugergues had sent to the class, nearly at the same time; and in which he observes, that after a more attentive inspection, he was led to conclude, that although, by reason of the aberration, a star in conjunction, appears to be more advanced than the moon, on the side on which the earth moves; nevertheless, by a particular circumstance, incident to occultations, it is not possible that the star should appear more advanced, than the edge of the moon's disc. An explanation is given of this apparent paradox; and the opinions of this astronomer now coincide with those of his colleagues.

Flaugergues also transmitted another memoir, which treats of a curious observation of the planet Mars. On the 18th of April, 1796 (old style) in the morning, he discovered the star of Sagittarius coming from under Mars's disc, the upper edge of which it appeared to touch. An important result is contained in this observation, viz. that the place of the node is one sign, $17^{\circ} 58' 6''$; varying from the place assigned in the tables, by no less than $2' 2''$.

DELABRE, one of the astronomers who undertook to measure the arch of the meridian included between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona (a measurement which is to determine the fundamental unity of the new metrical system) presented the detail of his series of operations, till the period when bad weather obliged him to postpone his labours, and retire to Evaux. He has remained there ever since, devoting his attention to astronomical researches. It appears from his journal, that he has completed the measurement of 288 000 toises (a French measure, containing six feet English) since his setting out from Dunkirk; to which we are to add what MECHAIN has done on his side, since

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his having left Barcelona:—of this last measurement, however, we have as yet had no accounts. This great and memorable operation will probably be completed in the course of the ensuing year; when the French republic will have immortalized the first years of its establishment, by the adoption of a Metrical System, that shall be the result of recent discoveries, or rather of consummate knowledge, acquired in the physical and mathematical sciences.

Analysis of a Memoir, on the internal and external Structure of those Animals that are usually arranged under the Class VERMES. By S. CUVIER. Read at the SOCIETY of NATURAL HISTORY, at Paris. 21 Floral 1796.

THE circulation of the blood, and the organs of respiration, form the basis upon which Cuvier's new classification of Vermes is founded. All white-blooded animals, may therefore be divided into,

1. Those which have a heart and a complete vascular system, and respire by branchiæ.

2. Those that are destitute of a heart, in whom the circulation is carried on by a simple dorsal vessel, and who respire by tracheæ.

3. Those that have neither heart, nor vessels, nor respiration.

All animals with a heart, have likewise branchiæ; those without that organ, have only tracheæ. The term respiration by branchiæ, is applied where the sanguiferous vessels ramify very minutely on certain surfaces, that are exposed to the ambient element, whether air or water, there to receive certain modifications, necessary to the nutritive fluid. Respiration by tracheæ, on the contrary, is, when the surrounding element, whether air or water, is absorbed by certain vessels, which ramify within the body of the animal, there to produce the necessary effect on the blood; it matters not whither these orifices are protruded from the body, forming tentacles of various shapes, or are merely pores in the integuments.

Now where the blood-vessels ramify so minutely as in the branchiæ, a heart is necessary to force the blood through such slender tubes: where the heart is wanting, the branchiæ must be useless, and the blood not being able to reach the enveloping medium, it is necessary that

this should be conveyed to the blood by absorption.

A second general law is, that where the heart and branchiæ are found, the liver also exists, and where they cease, this viscus ceases also; the cuttle-fish, snails, and all the bivalves, have a liver, as well as the red-blooded animals. On this account, the molluscæ ought to be placed at the head of the white-blooded animals, immediately after the fishes, and before the crustacea and insects.

The subdivisions of this system, are formed by the structure of the central organs of sensations, that is, the brain and spiral marrow. Here, again, we meet with three grand distinctions.

1. The medullary substance is collected into a few lobes, situated close to each other, forming a circle, whence the nerves issue in all directions:

2. The lobes of medullary substance are disposed along the whole length of the belly, forming ganglions, from each of which, the nerves shoot out in transverse directions; the ganglions are connected to each other, by a very slender medullary cord, that passes the whole length of the animal.

3. The distinction of brain and nerves is entirely wanting, and the medullary pulp is spread through the whole substance of the body.

With regard to the organs of respiration, it is evident, that the animals of the first division are the most perfect, and those of the third the least so; this also is the case with the organs of sensation. In man, the contents of the skull are collected into a globe; in quadrupeds and birds, this globe is elongated; in fish, the brain begins to separate; in the cuttle-fish, it is divided into four distinct detached lobes; in insects, these lobes are distributed through the whole length of the body; in polypes, the diffusion takes place to a still greater extent, there is no common centre or sensorium, and, therefore, each part is capable of forming a separate animal.

From the above-mentioned differences of structure, in the organs of respiration and sensation, are formed the following six orders, with their essential characters:

1. *Molluscæ.* All animals of this class, have a muscular heart, furnished with valves, a complete system of sanguiferous vessels and branchiæ for respiration; they have a brain and nerves, and most of them external organs of sensation, as eyes

AEB' equal to $\frac{P}{\sin. \phi} \times EB$, $\frac{P}{\sin. \phi} \times EB'$ respectively; but these rectangles are given, therefore $\frac{P}{\sin. \phi} \times EB = R$, and $\frac{P}{\sin. \phi} \times EB' = R'$. From these equations we have $\frac{P}{\sin. \phi} \times (EB + EB') = R + R'$, and $\frac{P^2}{\sin. \phi} \times EB \times EB' = RR'$; but $EB + EB' = 2P$, and $EB \times EB' = Q$, therefore $\frac{2P^2}{\sin. \phi} = R + R'$, and $\frac{P^2 Q}{\sin. \phi} = RR'$. Whence $P = \frac{(R+R') \sin. \phi}{2}$, $Q = \frac{RR' \sin. \phi^2}{(R+R')^2 \sin. \phi^2}$, and the required equation $x^2 - \frac{(R+R') \sin. \phi}{P} x + \frac{RR' \sin. \phi^2}{P^2} = 0$; also $P^2 - Q = \frac{(R+R')^2 \sin. \phi^2}{4P^2} - \frac{RR' \sin. \phi^2}{(R+R')^2 \sin. \phi^2} = \frac{(R^2 - 2RR' + R'^2) \sin. \phi^2}{(R+R')^2 \sin. \phi^2} = \frac{(R-R')^2 \sin. \phi^2}{(R+R')^2 \sin. \phi^2}$, $\sqrt{(P^2 - Q)} = \frac{(R-R') \sin. \phi}{2P}$, and $x = \frac{(R+R') \sin. \phi}{2P} \pm \frac{(R-R') \sin. \phi}{2P} = \frac{R \sin. \phi}{P}$ or $\frac{R' \sin. \phi}{P}$: that is $EB = \frac{R \sin. \phi}{P}$, and $EB' = \frac{R' \sin. \phi}{P}$.

Cor. 1. If the relation between ED , DB be required, let $ED = x$, $DB = y$, then will $\sin. \phi = \frac{y}{x}$, $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$, and $x^2 - \frac{(R+R') \sin. \phi}{P} x + \frac{RR' \sin. \phi^2}{P^2} = x^2 + y^2 - \frac{R+R'}{P} y + \frac{RR'}{P^2} \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$: that is, $(x^2 + y^2)^2 - \frac{R+R'}{P} (x^2 + y^2) + \frac{RR'}{P^2} y^2 = 0$, a curve of the fourth order.

Cor. 2. Let $Q = 0$, and R' will be 0 ; then $x = 2P = \frac{R \sin. \phi}{P} = EB$, and $EB' = 0$, that is, E is a point in the curve required. In this case, the curve is a circle, whose diameter $= \frac{R}{P}$.

This is the property of the circle which originally suggested the problem, and from which the following local theorem is derived, as enunciated by Simion (*Opera Posthuma*, pag. 327): "Si a centro circuli O ad rectam AC ducatur perpendicularis OG circumferentiae occurrunt in H , K , et per punctum H utrunque ducatur recta AH' , quae occurrat rectae AC in A' et circumferentiae rursus in H' , rectangulum AH' , $H'H'$ aequale erit rectangulo GH' , $H'K$."

Cor. 3. The most remarkable property of the curve $BB'K$, and which follows directly from the hypothesis, is, that the segments EB , EB' are in a constant, given ratio.

Problem II. Fig. 2.

To find the curve ABB' , such, that if, from a given point E , any right line ABB' be drawn, meeting the curve in two points BB' , and if BB' be bisected in D , and the perpendicular DC be drawn to meet a right line, given by position, and passing through E , in C , the right line BQ joining the points B , C , may be given.

Let the angle $CEB = \phi$, and let P , Q be two functions of this angle, which are to be determined from the nature of the curve; then, if EB be taken $= x$, the relation between x and ϕ may be expressed by the equation $x^2 - 2Px + Q = 0$. Now, by the nature of equations, $EB + EB' = 2P$, or $ED = P$; and $EB \times EB' = Q$, whence $(EB + EB')^2 - 4EB \times EB' = 4(P^2 - Q)$, or $EB^2 - EB = BB'^2 = 2BD = 2\sqrt{(P^2 - Q)}$, and $BD = P^2 - Q$. But $DC = ED \times \tan. \phi = P \tan. \phi$, and BC (by hypothesis) is a constant quantity $= R$, therefore $BD^2 + DC^2 = P^2 - Q + P^2 \tan^2 \phi = BC^2 = R^2$, $Q = P^2 (1 + \tan^2 \phi) - R^2 = P^2 \sec. \phi^2 - R^2$, and $x^2 - 2Px + (P^2 \sec. \phi^2 - R^2) = 0$, which answers to an infinite number of curves possessing the property required.

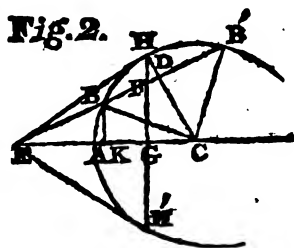


Fig. 2.

Cor. 1. Let $P = \frac{A}{\sec. \phi}$, where A is a constant quantity, then will the equation of the curve become $x^2 - 2Ax \cos \phi + A^2 - R^2 = 0$, which expresses a circle whose radius $= R$, and center C , and the distance $EC = A$.

Cor. 2. If the absolute term of the general equation be put $= 0$, we will have $P = \pm \frac{R}{\sec. \phi} = \pm R \cos. \phi$, and $x^2 \mp 2R \cos. \phi x = 0$. Whence $x = 0$, or $\pm 2R \cos. \phi$, which shews the curve, in this case, to be a circle whose radius $= R$.

Cor. 3. When $\sec. \phi = \frac{\sqrt{(P^2 + R^2)}}{P}$, or $\tan. \phi = \frac{R}{P}$, the line EB is a tangent to the curve; for, in this case, the points B, B' correspond, and consequently the roots of the equation are equal; therefore $z^2 - 2Pz + P^2 = z^2 - 2Pz + (P^2 \sec. \phi^2 - R^2)$, or $P^2 = P^2 \sec. \phi^2 - R^2$, that is, $\sec. \phi = \frac{\sqrt{(P^2 + R^2)}}{P}$, or $\tan. \phi = \frac{R}{P}$.

Cor. 4. When $P=0$, $z^2 - R^2=0$, or $z=\pm R$, which answers to a circle whose radius $=R$, and centre E.

Problem III. Fig. 2.

To find the curve ABB', such, that if, from a given point E, any right line EBB' be drawn, meeting the curve in the points B, B', and a line HG given by position in F, EB may be to EB', as BF to B'F.

Draw EG perpendicular to HG, and put the angle GEB $=\phi$, EB or EB' $=z$, and $z^2 - 2Pz + Q = 0$, where P, Q are certain functions of the angle ϕ .

Bisect BB' in D, and ED will be $=P$, and $BD = \sqrt{(P^2 - Q)}$; then, because EB is to EB', as BF to B'F, EB' + EB is to BB', as BB' to B'F - FB, or ED to BD, as BD to DF; whence, by substitution $P : \sqrt{(P^2 - Q)} :: \sqrt{(P^2 - Q)} : DF = \frac{P^2 - Q}{P} = P - \frac{Q}{P}$.

But if EG $=A$, EF will be $=\frac{A}{\cos. \phi}$, and $DF = ED - EF = P - \frac{A}{\cos. \phi}$; therefore $P - \frac{Q}{P} = P - \frac{A}{\cos. \phi}$, or $Q = \frac{A \times P}{\cos. \phi}$, and $z^2 - 2Pz + \frac{A \times P}{\cos. \phi} = 0$, which is a general expression for the curves having the given property.

Cor. 1. Draw BK perpendicular to EG, and let EK $=x$, BK $=y$, then will $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$, $\cos. \phi = \frac{x}{z} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}}$, and $x^2 + y^2 - 2P\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} + \frac{A \times P \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}}{x} = 0$, or $\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} - 2P + \frac{A \times P}{x} = 0$; whence $x^2 + y^2 = 4P^2 + \frac{A^2 \times P^2}{x^2} - \frac{4A \times P^2}{x}$, or $x^4 + x^2 y^2 - 4P^2 x^2 + 4A \times P^2 x - A^2 \times P^2 = 0$.

Cor. 2. When $P=R \cos. \phi$, $z^2 - 2Rz \cos. \phi + A \times R = 0$, which shows the curve to be a circle, the distance of whose centre C' from E $=R$, and whose radius is a mean proportional between EC and GC. Now, if CH and EH be drawn, as the square of CH is equal to the rectangle ECG, and HG perpendicular to EC, the angle CHE is a right angle, and consequently EH a tangent to the circle at H. Hence this theorem, which is Prop. 154. Lib. 7. of Pappus, or Prop. 73. De Porismatibus Simson's Opera Posthuma: "Circulum ABH contingant rectæ EH, EH', et HH' jungantur: Si ducatur utraque ad circulum rectæ EB, occurrantque circumferentiæ in B, B', et rectæ HH' in F. Dico ut LB' ad EB, ita BF ad BF."

Cor. 3. When $P = \frac{A}{\cos. \phi}$, or $z=P$, the line EH touches the curve in H; for, in this case, $P^2 = \frac{A \times P}{\cos. \phi}$, $z^2 - 2Pz + P^2 = 0$, and $z=P$.

B. CYGNL.

Aberdeen, Jan. 1797.

[To be continued.]

QUESTION XXIV (No. XI).—Answered by Philomathes, of Thornbury.

THE true length of the pendulum, at the last place, must be $39 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{300} = 39 \frac{29}{300}$ inches. And the times of vibration of pendulums are directly as the square roots of their lengths; therefore $\sqrt{39} : \sqrt{39 \frac{29}{300}} :: 1' : \sqrt{\frac{11729}{11700}} = 1.001239$ seconds, the time required in which the pendulum will vibrate.

This Question was also answered by B. W.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION XXIX.—By A. Z. Y. X. of Oundle.

REQUIRED to find the 12 least numbers, which, being divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, respectively, shall have a remainder of 1; but if divided by 11, shall have no remainder? Also,

Also, the twelve least numbers, which, being divided as above, shall have remainders of 9, 8, 7, 6, &c. always less than the division by unity; but if divided by 11, shall have no remainder?

QUESTION XXX.—By Mr. T. Hickman.

In a plane triangle, having given the vertical triangle, the base, and the ratio of the segments, made by a line bisecting the vertical angle; to construct the triangle?

Errata.—Page 38, line 3, of the Solution to Question 21, for *equal to 81*, read *equal to 8+1*. Page 131, Questions 26 and 27 should be numbered Questions 27 and 28.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE ROBERT BURNS.

ROBERT BURNS was a native of *Ayrshire*, one of the western counties of *Scotland*. He was the son of humble parents: and his father passed through life in the condition of a hired labourer, or of a small farmer. Even in this situation, however, it was not hard for him to send his children to the parish school, to receive the ordinary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of religion. By this course of education, young ROBERT profited to a degree that might have encouraged his friends to destine him to one of the liberal professions, had not his father's poverty made it necessary to remove him from school, as soon as he had grown up, to earn for himself the means of support, as a hired plough-boy, or shepherd.

The establishment of PARISH SCHOOLS, but for which, perhaps, the infant energies of this young genius might never have received that first impulse, by which alone they were to be excited into action, is one of the most beneficial that have been ever instituted in any country; and one which, I believe, is no where so firmly fixed, or extended so completely throughout a whole kingdom, as in *Scotland*. Here, every parish has a school-master, almost as invariably as it has a clergyman. For a sum rarely exceeding twenty pounds, in salary and fees, this person instructs the children of the parish in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, and Greek. The schoolmasters are generally students in philosophy or theology; and hence, the establishment of the parish schools, beside

its direct utilities, possesses also the accidental advantage of furnishing an excellent school of future candidates for the office of parochial clergymen. So small are the fees for teaching, that no parents, however poor, can want the means to give their children at least such education at school, as young BURNS received. From the *spring* labours of a plough-boy, from the *summer* employment of a shepherd, the peasant-youth often returns, for a few months, eagerly to pursue his education at the parish-school.

It was so with BURNS; he returned from labour to learning, and from learning went again to labour, till his mind began to open to the charms of taste and knowledge; till he began to feel a passion for books, and for the subjects of books, which was to give a colour to the whole thread of his future life. On nature, he soon began to gaze with new discernment, and with new enthusiasm: his mind's eye opened to perceive affecting beauty and sublimity, where, by the mere gross peasant, there was nought to be seen, but water, earth, and sky, but animals, plants, and soil; even as the eyes of the servant of Elisha were suddenly enlightened to behold his master and himself guarded from the Syrian bands, by horses and chariots of fire, to all but themselves, invisible.

What might perhaps first contribute to dispose his mind to poetical efforts, is one particular in the devotional piety of the *Scottish* peasantry; it is still common for them to make their children get by heart the psalms of David, in that version of homely rhymes, which is used in

their churches. In the morning, and in the evening of every day; or, at least on the evening of every Saturday and Sunday, these psalms are sung in solemn family-devotion, a chapter of the bible is read, and extemporary prayer is fervently uttered. The whole books of the sacred scriptures are thus continually in the hands of almost every peasant. And it is impossible that there should not be occasionally some souls among them, awakened to the divine emotions of genius, by that rich assemblage which those books present, of almost all that is interesting in incidents, or picturesque in imagery, or affectingly sublime or tender in sentiments and character. It is impossible that these rude rhymes, and the simple artless music with which they are accompanied, should not occasionally excite some care to a fond perception of the melody of verse. That BURNS had felt these impulses, will appear undeniably certain to whoever shall carefully peruse his *Cottar's Saturday Night*; or shall remark, with nice observation, the various fragments of scripture sentiment, of scripture imagery, of scripture language, which are scattered throughout his works.

Still more interesting to the young peasantry, are those ancient ballads of love and war, of which a great number are yet popularly known and sung in Scotland. While the prevalence of the Gaelic language in the northern parts of this country, excluded from those regions the old Anglo-Saxon songs and minstrels; these songs and minstrels were, in the mean time, driven by the Norman conquests and establishments, out of the southern counties of England; and were forced to wander, in exile, beyond its northern confine, into the southern districts of the Scottish kingdom. Hence, in the old English songs, is every famous minstrel still related to have been of the *north country*, while, on the contrary, in the old Scottish songs, it is always the *south country*, to which every favourite minstrel is said to belong. It is the same district to which both allude; a district comprehending precisely the southern counties of Scotland, with the most northern counties of England. In the south of Scotland, almost all the best of those ballads are often sung by the rustic maid or matron at her spinning-wheel. They are listened to, with ravished ears, by old and young. Their rude melody; that mingled curiosity and awe, which are naturally excited by the very idea of their antiquity; the exquisitely tender and natural complaints sometimes poured forth

in them; the gallant deeds of knightly heroism, which they sometimes celebrate; their wild tales of demons, ghosts, and fairies, in whose existence superstition alone has believed; the manners which they represent; the obsolete, yet picturesque and expressive language in which they are often clothed; give them wonderful power to transport every imagination, and to agitate every heart. To the soul of BURNS, they were like a happy breeze touching the wires of an Æolian harp, and calling forth the most ravishing melody.

Beside all this, the *Gentle Shepherd*, and the other poems of *Allan Ramsay*, have long been highly popular in Scotland. They fell early into the hands of BURNS; and while the fond applause which they received, drew his emulation, they presented to him likewise treasures of phraseology, and models of versification. *Rudman's Weekly Magazine* was during this time published; was supported chiefly by the original communications of correspondents, and found a very extensive sale. In it, BURNS read, particularly, the poetry of *Robert Ferguson*, written chiefly in the Scottish dialect, and exhibiting many specimens of uncommon poetical excellence. The *Seasons* of *Thomson* too, the *Grave* of *Bair*, the far-famed *Elegy of Gray*, the *Paradise Lost* of *Milton*, perhaps the *Minstrel* of *Battle*, were so commonly read, even among those with whom BURNS would naturally associate, that poetical curiosity, although even less ardent than his, could, in such circumstances, have little difficulty in procuring them.

With such means to give his imagination a poetical bias and to favour the culture of his taste and genius, BURNS gradually became a poet. He was not, however, one of those forward children, who, from a mistaken impulse, begin prematurely to write and to rhyme, and hence, never attain to excellence. Converse familiarly for a long while, with the works of those poets who were known to him: contemplating the aspect of nature, in a district which exhibits an uncommon assemblage of the beautiful and the ruggedly grand, of the cultivated and the wild; looking upon human life with an eye quick and keen, to remark as well the stronger and leading; as the nicer and subordinate features of character—to discriminate the generous, the honourable, the manly, in conduct, from the ridiculous, the base, and the mean: he was distinguished among

among his fellows, for extraordinary intelligence, good sense, and penetration, long before others, or perhaps even himself, suspected him to be capable of writing verses. His mind was mature, and well-stored with such knowledge as lay within his reach: he had made himself master of powers of language, superior to those of almost any former writer in the Scottish dialect, before he conceived the idea of surpassing *Ramsey* and *Ferguson*.

In the mean time, besides the studious bent of his genius, there were some other particular in his opening character, which might seem to mark him for a poet. He began early in life, to regard with a sort of sullen disdain and aversion, all that was sordid, in the pursuits and interests of the peasants, among whom he was placed. He became discontented with the humble labours to which he saw himself confined, and with the poor subsistence he was able to earn by them. He could not help looking upon the rich and great, whom he saw around him, with an emotion between envy and contempt; as if something had still whispered to his heart, that there was injustice in the exterior inequality between his fate and their's. While such emotions arose in his mind, he conceived an inclination, very common among the young men of the more uncultivated parts of Scotland—to go abroad to *America*, or the *West Indies*, in quest of a better fortune; at the same time, his heart was expanded with passionate ardour, to meet the impressions of love and *friendship*. With several of the young peasantry, who were his fellows in labour, he contracted an affectionate intimacy of acquaintance. He eagerly sought admission into the brotherhood of *Free Masons*, which is recommended to the young men of this country, by nothing so much as by its seeming to extend the sphere of agreeable acquaintance, and to knit closer the bonds of friendly endearment. In some *Mason Lodges* in his neighbourhood, BURNS had soon the fortune, whether good or bad, to gain the notice of several gentlemen, better able to estimate the true value of such a mind as his, than were his fellow-peasants, with whom alone he had hitherto associated. One or two of them, might be men of convivial dispositions, and of religious notions, rather licentious than narrow; who encouraged his talents, by occasionally inviting him to be the companion of their

looser hours; and who were at times not ill-pleased to direct the force of his wit and humour, against those sacred things which they affected outwardly to despise, as mere *bugbears*, while they could not help inwardly trembling before them, as realities. For a while the native rectitude of his understanding, and the excellent principles in which his infancy had been educated, withstood every temptation to intemperance or impiety. Alas! it was not always so.—When his heart was first struck by the charms of village beauty, the *love* he felt, was pure, tender, simple, and sincere, as that of the youth and maiden in his *Cotter's Saturday Night*. If the ardour of his passion hurried him afterwards to triumph over the chastity of the maid he loved; the tenderness of his heart, the manly honesty of his soul, soon made him offer, with eager solicitude, to repair by marriage the injury of love.

About this time, in the progress of his life and character, did he first begin to be distinguished as a POET. A *masonic* song, a satirical epigram, a rhyming epistle to a friend, attempted with success, taught him to know his own powers, and give him confidence to try tasks more arduous, and which should command still higher bursts of applause. The annual celebration of the *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, in the rural parishes of Scotland, has much in it of those old *Popeish* festivals, in which superstition, traffic, and amusement, used to be strangely intermingled. BURNS saw, and seized in it one of the happiest of all subjects, to afford scope for the display of that strong and piercing sagacity by which he could almost intuitively distinguish the reasonable from the absurd, and the becoming from the ridiculous;—of that picturesque power of fancy, which enabled him to represent scenes, and persons, and groupes, and looks, attitude, and gesture, in a manner almost as lively and impressive, even in words, as if all the artifices and energies of the pencil had been employed;—of that knowledge which he had necessarily acquired of the manners, passions, and prejudices of the rustics around him—of whatever was ridiculous, no less than of whatever was affectingly beautiful, in rural life. A thousand prejudices of *Popeish*, and, perhaps too, of ruder *Pagan* superstition, have, from time immemorial, been connected in the minds of the *Scottish* peasantry, with the annual recurrence of the *Evening of the Festival of all the Saints*,

Saints, or Halloween. These were all intimately known to BURNS, and had made a powerful impression upon his imagination and feelings. He chose them for the subject of a poem, and produced a piece, which is, almost to frenzy, the delight of those who are best acquainted with its subject; and which will not fail to preserve the memory of the prejudices and usages which it describes, when they shall, perhaps, have ceased to give one merry evening in the year, to the cottage fire-side. The simple joys, the honest love, the sincere friendship, the ardent devotion of the cottage; whatever in the more solemn part of the rustic's life is humble and artless, without being mean or unseemly—or tender and dignified, without aspiring to stilted grandeur—or to unnatural, buskined pathos, had deeply impressed the imagination of the rising poet; had in some sort wrought itself into the very texture of the fibres of his soul. He tried to express in verse, what he most tenderly felt, what he most enthusiastically imagined; and produced the *Cotter's Saturday's Night*.

These pieces, the true effusions of genius, informed by reading and observation, and prompted by its own native ardour, as well as by friendly applause; were soon handed about among the most discerning of BURNS's acquaintance; and were by every new reader, perused, and re-perused, with an eagerness of delight and approbation, which would not suffer him long to withhold them from the press. A *Subscription* was proposed, was earnestly promoted by some gentlemen, who were glad to interest themselves in behalf of such signal poetical merit; was soon crowded with the names of a considerable number of the inhabitants of Ayrshire, who, in the proffered purchase, sought not less to gratify their own passion for *Scottish poetry*, than to encourage the wonderful ploughman. At KILMARNOCK, were the poems of BURNS, for the first time, printed. The whole edition was quickly distributed over the country.

It is hardly possible to express, with what eager admiration and delight they were every where received. They eminently possessed all those qualities which the most invariably contribute to render any literary work quickly and permanently popular. They were written in a phraseology, of which all the powers were universally felt; and which being at once

antique, familiar, and now rarely written, was hence fitted to serve all the dignified and picturesque uses of poetry, without making it unintelligible. The imagery, the sentiments, were, at once, faithfully natural, and irresistibly impressive and interesting. Those topics of satire and scandal in which the rustic delights; that humorous imitation of character, and that witty association of ideas familiar and striking, yet not naturally allied to one another, which has force to shake his sides with laughter; those fancies of superstition, at which he still wonders and trembles; those affecting sentiments and images of true religion, which are at once dear and awful to his heart, were all represented by BURNS with all a poet's magic power. Old and young, high and low, grave and gay, learned or ignorant, all were alike delighted, agitated; transported. I was at that time resident in *Galloway*, contiguous to *Ayrshire*, and I can well remember, how that even plough-boys and maid-servants would have gladly parted with the wages which they earned the most hardly, and which they wanted to purchase necessary clothing, if they might but procure the works of BURNS. A copy happened to be presented from a gentleman in Ayrshire to a friend in my neighbourhood; he put it into my hands, as a work containing some effusions of the most extraordinary genius. I took it, rather that I might not disoblige the lender, than from any ardour of curiosity or expectation. "An unlettered ploughman, a poet?" said I, with contemptuous incredulity. It was on a Saturday evening. I opened the volume, by accident, while I was undressing, to go to bed. I closed it not, till a late hour on the rising Sunday morn, after I had read over every syllable it contained. And,

Ex illo Corydon, Corydon est tempore nobis!

VIRG. EC. 7.

[To be continued.]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH RÉVOLUTION.

COUTHON.

BY viewing the conduct of this man in the latter part of his life only, it might easily be conceived that he was by nature cruel, like Sylla the Roman. This, however, was not the case; for till he had been corrupted by evil communication, he was admired for the amiable-
ness

ness of his manners. His countenance was animated, denoted great susceptibility; and, at the same time, gave signs of unusual benignity. He enlisted under Robespierre, as Lucius Cornelius did under Marius; and, by the instruction of that able master, was qualifying apace to put as many of his fellow-creatures to death, by the despotism of the law, as those sanguinary generals had done by the edge of the sword. He preserved, however, during the first part of his political career, his reputation for the gentleness of his disposition, and for the equity of his sentiments, inasmuch that he was persuaded to assume the prenomens of *Aristides*, which a rising vanity only could have prevailed upon him to do. He lacked, however, the generosity of the Athenian whose name he had assumed, for he could not forgive even a supposed enemy; like him, indeed, he appeared to disregard riches, as, after his execution, it was found, that he had not left money enough behind him to convey his wife and child to the place of her original residence.

GEORGE COUTHON (such were his real names) was a native of Orlay, in the department of *Puy de Dôme*, for which department he was elected a representative to the convention. The first time he distinguished himself in the senate, was in the proceedings against the twenty-one deputies, on whom his invectives fell with considerable weight. He was the more attended to by the whole assembly from the circumstance of his being allowed to speak in his seat; being a cripple from his infancy. When, therefore, he wished to deliver an opinion, a member near him always addressed the president, saying, "Couthon desired to speak," and he was perhaps the only member who never experienced any interruption. The flattering approbation bestowed upon him by the minority, for his reproaches of the *Girondins*, marked him out to Robespierre as a fit person to interest in his designs, which were to destroy all those men whose existence he conceived menaced his own. From the *dupe*, COUTHON, in a short time, became the absolute creature, of Robespierre: so that when the latter had any daring or odious measure to propose to the legislature, the former was thought the fittest person to communicate it. The French revolution has never ceased to produce striking events; but it appears unaccountable, that the same convention, which stood the most

formidable shocks and dangers, as it were, unmoved, should become for a moment so tame and submissive, as to allow the member of a committee, created entirely by themselves, to propose and obtain their sanction to a decree for accusing any of its members, at the will of the said committee, and hurry him to the tribunal, without any of the usual forms of impeachment; not to mention another decree, still more abominable, denying to imputed conspirators the benefit of counsel on their trials.

When the committee proceeded to these measures, every thinking man concluded the crisis of the revolutionary fever was approaching rapidly. By the manner in which the tyrants proceeded, it was impossible that any obnoxious person marked down for destruction, could escape, since the tribunal was forbidden to set any one at liberty, though acquitted by the jury, until a report was made to the committee, and its approbation had for the prisoner's enlargement.

The eighth of Thermidor decided the fate of the usurpers; and it may be added, of the liberties of France; since, had any one of them possessed the courage and presence of mind of a Cromwell, he might have triumphed over the convention, and have attained supreme power. COUTHON was rescued from the Luxembourg prison, to which he had been committed; but it was impossible that every movement concerning him should not be made public, since the distorted condition of his frame made it necessary that he should be carried from place to place in men's arms. In the last defensive struggle, the imbecility of COUTHON's mind appeared as conspicuous as that of his body. He was seized in a closet, in the *Maison de Ville*, drowned in tears, with a knife in his hand, an instrument which he had not courage to make use of. The horror of his execution was increased by the difficulty of attaching him to the moving plank of the guillotine. The executioner was compelled, at last, to lay him on his side, to receive the stroke of the axe; such was the frightful contraction of his lower limbs. This shocking ceremony took up twice the time occupied in dispatching the other seven sufferers.

[These anecdotes will be REGULARLY CONTINUED, and the Conductors request the assistance of all persons, who by a recent residence in France, are qualified to communicate original and interesting facts.]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

O D E

ON LORD MACARTNEY'S EMBASSY TO
CHINA.

I.

SWIFT shot the curlew 'thwart the rising
blast,
As eve's dun shades enwrap the billowy
main ;
Hoarse broke the waves against the sandy waste,
And dim and cheerless swept the drizzling
rain :
When, bending o'er the briny spray,
Stood thy genius, old Cathay ;
Her vestments floating on the gale,
With angry glare, her eye-balls roll,
Horror shakes her inmost soul,
As thus along the strand swells her portentous
wail :

II.

Ah! it for prey, what ruffian band
Dares approach this happy land ;
Glimmering thro' the glooms of eve,
What canvas flutters o'er the wave ;
Plunging thro' the swelling tide,
What prows the whit'ning brine divide ?
—'Tis Albion's bloody cross that flouts the air,
'Tis Albion's tons that skirt this peaceful
shore ;
Her cross—oppression's badge—the sign of war ;
Her tons that range the world, and peace is
seen no more.

III.

Insatiate spoilers ! that with treacherous smiles,
In wreaths of olive hide the murderous sword :
Ill fare the tribes, unconscious of your wiles,
Whose honest candour trusts your plighted
word
Hence ! ye harbingers of woe—
Too well your deeds of blood I know :
For 'mid the thickening gloom of night,
Out as I speed my watchful flight,
A monitory voice I hear—
Keen Sorrow's thrilling cry awakes my list'ning
ear.

IV.

A cry resounds from Ganges' flood ;
There Oppression's giant brood
Wide the scythe of ruin sweep,
And desolated districts weep ;
Terror waves the scourge on high ;
Patient Mis'ry heaves the sigh.
Lo ! meagre Famine * drains the vital springs,
And points from far, where yawns the dark-
some grave ;
Her gifts in vain profusive Plenty flings ;
—Stern Avarice guards the store, nor owns
the wish to save.

* Alluding to the ever-memorable Bengal famine, in which 3,000,000 of the Hindoos perished, for want of rice (their customary food) at a time when the warehouses of the British merchants were crammed with that commodity.

V.

From Niger's banks resound the shriek of woe,
There, inly pining mourns the hapless slave ;
Fraud proudly braves the light with shameless
brow,
And floating charnels plow the restless wave.
Behold, in desolate array,
The captives wind their silent way ;
Amid the ranks, does Pity find
A pair, by fond affection join'd ;
Fell Rapine, reckless of their pain,
Blasts Miiev's final hope—denies a common
chain *.

VI.

Hear, O my sons, the warning cry,
And while you breathe the pitying sigh,
Deep on Memory's tablet trace
These triumphs of Britannia's race ;
From age to age, from sire to son
Let the eternal record run :
And when, with hollow hearts, and honey'd
tongues,
These slaves of gold advance their blood-
stain'd hand,
Shrink from the touch—Remember India's
wrongs—
Remember Africa's woes—and save your des-
tined land.

W. SHEPHERD.

SONNET.

CHEERLESS my road, and long and lone the
way,
As on I wander'd thro' the vale of life,
Not undisturb'd by cares, nor for the strife
Of jarring crowds well meet ; and when the ray
Of Love's mild torch beam'd forth its radiance
pure,
Its radiance pure beam'd only to disclose
A dark die r'scence, a gathering cloud of woes,
Which tho' philosophy might teach t' endure,
She knew not to avoid. O lov'd ! O fair !
Thy gentle influence cheer'd the gloomy
shade ;
Ev'n as the angel, Hope, thou cam'st to aid,
And Love his clear torch wav'd amid the air,
Cheering, as to the fearful sailor's sight,
Streams the far beacon's blaze amid the stormy
night.

B.

* Mr. Falconbridge being sent to choose some slaves at Cape Coast Castle, objected to one that was meagre, and put him aside. Mr. F. observing a tear steal down the man's cheek, enquired of him the reason, upon which he said, "that he was going to be parted from his brother."—Abridged of the evidence delivered before a select Committee of the House of Commons, p. 91.

TO

TO AMELIA.

FROM me AMELIA need not fly,
Nor shun me with averted eye;
With no unhallowed hand I come;
To tear the wreath from Henry's tomb:
Ah! no—thy griefs resemble mine,
And I would mingle sighs with thine;
Nought can thy Henry e'er restore,
And my *Amanda lives no more!*

Whilst o'er thy woes I heave a sigh,
The softest breath of sympathy,
Not pity's tears alone I shed,
But more for my *Amanda dead!*
For I, like thee, have fondly lov'd,
And all its chaste endearments prov'd;
But now, with love, life's joys are o'er:
They fled with her *who lives no more!*

Revolving years have wing'd their flight,
And spring, the season of delight,
Has only still beheld me mourn,
While others hail'd its glad return:
The flow'rs that chill'd by winter, die,
And deep in snow-wreaths bury'd lie,
Returning springs to life restore;
But my *Amanda lives no more!*

ALBION.

THE WRONGS OF PENURY.

*Occasioned by a Passage in COOPER'S Reply to
BURKE'S Invidious.*

*Is he not just, that all this doth behold
From highest heaven, and bears an equal eye?*
SPENCER.

OPPRESSION! tyrant of man's feeble race,
'Tis thine to bid the fury passions rage;
From life's gay morn to snatch the blooming
grace,
Or mingle anguish in the cup of age.

Lo! at thy call, the fiends of lawless pow'r
Surprise the peasant's unprotected shed;
Intrude on weary'd toil's reposing hour,
And seek in night to hide the ruthless deed.

Nor wakes the deed a patriot's ardent tongue,
Nor suits the lowly theme a senate's cares;
Neglected Penury, o'er thy cruel wrongs
Chatham was silent, and ev'n Fox forbears.

Yet Justice sleeps not o'er the guilty scene,
Yet hears Compassion the lorn sufferer's cry;
While taught by Cooper's philanthropic pen,
The Muse gives language to the victim's sigh.

How oft I listen'd to the grateful theme,
That 'tis a Briton's birth-right to be free;
How oft, deluded by a specious dream,
I hail'd the land of law and liberty.

In vain—the captive's abject doom to prove,
Is mine; and mine, alas! the felon's lot,
Forc'd from the scenes, where virtue deign'd to
rove,

And, with contentment, share a peasant's cot.
MONTHLY MAG. No. XV.

For ever fled, ye dear connubial joys,
That toilsome life's best solace could afford;
Nor she, whose merit was my early choice,
Again shall greet me to our frugal board.

While want forbids the dreary hearth to burn,
Her woes no fond expectation can beguile;
No more she listens for my wish'd return,
To soothe fatigue with love's unpurchas'd
smile.

No more my prattling infants shall repair
Around their fire—his daily labour done;
For now, defrauded of a father's care,
Some niggard hand may deal the legal boon;

Some practis'd spoiler of a virgin's fame,
Her youth should beauty's fatal charms adorn,
May lure a friendless maid to gilded shame;
Then, loathing, cast her on the public scorn.

Ah! there to wander, Lust's un pity'd slave—
The reveller's sport—the prey of dire disease;
Or hide from man, beneath the kinder grave,
A form that Nature vainly taught to please.

But Power's rude minions mock my boding-
care;

They drag new victims to Ambition's shrine;
Ev'n now they urge me to the impious war,
Against a brother man—no foe of mine!

Yet, Pen'ry, to his throne thy cause shall rise
Who looks on mortals with an equal eye;
Who marks Oppression, thro' her artful guise,
And hears the captive's unregarded sigh.

Yet may the angel, Peace, with gentle hand,
The woes of wrong'd Humanity assuage;
The shrine of Freedom raise in every land,
And bring to earth another golden age.

When nor ambition's flame, nor lust of wealth,
Shall blast the young desire to serve and
please;

When temperate labour gives the pulse of health,
Nor toil consumes, nor wastes luxurious ease;

When man for man the kindred passion owns,
While Justice pays what Charity bestow'd;
And Nature's bounty visits all her sons,
Free, as from Heav'n the gen'rous blessing
flow'd.

J. T. R.

TO NIGHT.

THOU, of Chaos eldest born,
Ere the earliest ray of morn
Pour'd its virgin stream of light,
Hail, Queen of Shadows—Night!

Let him who basks in fortune's ray,
Love the glaring hour of day;
Whose heart has never learnt to know
The cankering care, the wearying woe;
Let him love the mid-day light—
I have seen it with delight.

Nurse of Melancholy, come!
Wrap me in thy kindred gloom:

F f

For

For sweet it is alone to rove
At thy still hour, the secret grove,
And muse upon the distant day,
When, in Hope's clear morning, gay,
I look'd with pleasure to the morrow,
Ere my soul was link'd to sorrow;
Ere Fancy fled from adverse Fate,
And left me Misery for my mate.

Be it mine to quit the throng,
And lift the nightingale's sad song;
Till wand'ring silent on and slow,
Despair may soften into woe!
And, when every past delight
Painful Memory calls to fight,
Cherish'd by thy kindred gloom,
Think of that cold repose that fills the tomb.

I have lov'd alone to rove,
When twilight deepens o'er the grove;
I have lov'd in silence long
To hie me from the busy throng;
And give my soul to her too dear,
And drop the sadly-soothing tear;
Sometimes fond Fancy's hand would spread
Her airy visions round my head;
Sometimes my raptur'd soul would dream
Of Friendship's fascinating theme;
Till, rous'd by stern Reflection's power,
Grief triumph'd in the shadowy hour;
And every nerve, in anguish low,
Would vibrate to the touch of woe.

Sweet is to me, majestic Night!
The sad serenity of thy dim light!
Escap'd the world's tumultuous train,
I court the silence of thy reign—
To lift the night-bird's distant cry,
To mark the quick bat flitter by;
Hear the far curfew's hollow sound,
And the dark forest rustling found.
Slow as thy shadows rise, I feel
A tranquil calm o'er my full bosom steal;
Sometimes my soul will soar on high,
Journeying the trackless space of sky;
And where the evening star's pale light
Glimmers thro' the gloom of Night,
Will deem, that, fled from all my woes,
There, I shall one day find repose.

S.

A MA FEMME,

Le Jour de ma Mort.

PAR LE C. LACHABEAUSIERE.

ADIEU! de mon bonheur tendre dépositaire,
Par qui je l'ai connu, je l'ai goûté quinze
ans;
Des talens, des vertus, ô modèle exemplaire!
Adieu! je vais périr, victime des tyrans:

D'un monstre sans pudeur, la cruauté farouche,
Fait du glaive des lois un poignard assassin;
Le crime est dans son cœur, la vertu dans sa
bouche,

Un manteau de Brutus a déguisé Tarquin.

Peuple, que je te plains! on a rivé ta chaîne;
Je te laisse avili;—c'est-là mon seul regret:
Je te vois encenser qui mérite ta haine—
J'ai déjà trop vécu—la mort est un bienfait,

Tyrans de mon pays—détructeurs de sa gloire,
L'opprobre vous attend chez la postérité;
Vous n'échapperez pas au burin de l'histoire,
Le crime poëte aussi son immortalité.

Adieu, femme chérie!—on m'appelle—il est
temps—

Je pars—songe bien moins à pleurer qu'à me
suivre—

Tu n'as pas mérité le supplice de vivre.
L'asyle des cœurs purs est ouvert—je t'attends.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

HARD is the heart that does not melt with
ruth,

When care sits, cloudy, on the brow of youth;
When bitter griefs the female bosom swell,
And Beauty meditates a fond farewell
To her lov'd native land, prepar'd to roam,
And seek in climes afar the peace denied at
home.

The Muse, with glance prophetic, sees her stand
(Forlorn, silent lady) on the strand
Of fathest Ind a, sick'ning at the roar
Of each dull wave, slow dash'd upon the shore;
Sending, at intervals, an aching eye
O'er the wide waters, vainly, to espy
The long-expected bark, in which to find
Some tidings of a world she left behind.
At such a time shall start the gushing tear,
For scenes her childhood lov'd, now doubly dear.
At such a time shall frantic mem'ry wake
Pangs of remorse, for slighted England's sake;
And for the sake of many a tender tie
Of love, or friendship, pass'd too lightly by.
Unwept, unhonour'd, 'midst an alien race,
And the cold looks of many a stranger face,
How will her poor heart bleed, and chide the
day,

That from her country took her far away.

C. L.

TO HARRIOT.

HUSH thee, my Love, nor dream of dangers
nigh,

Forget thy sorrows in a lover's arms;
Secure from future as from present harms,
Subdue the efforts of that struggling sigh.

And let me kiss away the gathering tear,
That drowns those mild eyes' wonted elo-
quence.

Harriot, the gloomy influence of suspense
Lords o'er thy mind;—we have no cause for
fear.

My heart still beats to those soft sounds of joy,
Once utter'd, ne'er forgot; O most unkind,
What cold resolves thy best affections bind?
And demon-like, our darling hopes destroy?

Speak—let us fly these haunts of vice and
strife,

And virtuous love shall crown our future life,

*** We are compelled to intreat the indulgence of
several poetical Correspondents, whose favours,
though deferred, will regularly appear, in the
order in which they were received.

NEW

NEW PATENTS

*Enrolled in the Months of February and March.***MR. NASH'S IRON BRIDGE.**

For ARCHES, PIERS, DAMS, and SPAN-DRILLS, *formed of plate iron, cast, framed, or put together, so as to form hollow bodies, capable of being filled up with earth, sand, clay, brick, stone, gravel, or any solid composition; or used for the support of planks, or any other covering, or put together hollow, without being filled up.*

ON the 7th of February, letters patent were granted to Mr. JOHN NASH, architect, of Dover-street, London, for his invention of an iron bridge, on a new and improved construction.

The arch of this bridge is formed by hollow frames or boxes, each box consisting of four sides, and a flat bottom.—The sides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the centre of the circle. When these boxes, or frames, are put together, side by side, they form the arch of the bridge, the joints of which have a solid bearing throughout, like those of stone bridges.

The boxes are afterwards filled with clay, or sand, or gravel, or gravel mixed with lime, or sand mixed with lime, or rough stone, or rough stone masonry, or bricks, or free-stone, or any other substance, so that when filled, the arch is one solid body, cased with iron.

The boxes may be of cast iron, or of wrought iron; or may be cast, rolled, or hammered, in flat plates, and framed and put together.

They may be cast without bottoms, and the loose bottoms put in; or they may be cast with bottoms; or they may be used without bottoms, or filling up, and be boarded, or plated, over at top, and the road filled in; or the boxes may be formed of a succession of arches, with flanches, forming the arch joints, and filled up in the spandrils, or not filled up; or they may be formed of hollow cylinders, with flanches.

The arch joints may have sheet lead, or any other composition, placed between them, to fill up the uneven surfaces of the iron, and prevent the pressure of iron against iron.

The arch joints, or flanchings, may be screwed together; or stubbs, or tenants, and fitted with correspondent holes, mor-

tices, and grooves, may be cast in the plates themselves, and fit into each other.

The skirting, or kirk, which keeps in the ground, may be cast, or framed, with the boxes; or be cast separate, and put on, or may be omitted.

When two, three, or more arches, are put together, the spandrils, or spaces, between the arches, are formed by hollow spandrils of wrought iron, or cast iron, and framed, or cast, as before-mentioned; and may, or may not, be filled up solid, as the boxes of the arches before described. These hollow spandrils may be cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular.

The piers of these bridges are formed like the boxes, hollow, and may be filled in solid, or otherwise, and may be of plate iron, either wrought or cast, and put together, or framed; or they may be cast in one piece;—may be in form cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular.

The piers, formed of hollow bodies of iron, are attached to the bed of the river, by hollow plates, nailed to the ground by piles of plate iron, grooved, rebated, or dove-tailed, into each other; and may be cast with the hollow frames, forming the piers, or be fastened to them.

The dam is also formed hollow by piles of plate-iron, grooved, rebated, and dove-tailed into each other; which, when fixed into each other, form a hollow box, and when inserted into the bed of the river, make a dam for the pier; and when the pier is built, are driven into the bed of the river, and make a box of dove-tail piles, inclosing the ground on which the pier stands, and securing it from being undermined by the water passing through the arch.

MR. SHELDRAKE'S METHOD OF CURING DEFORMITIES IN CHILDREN.

On the 24th of January, letters patent were granted to Mr. TIMOTHY SHELDRAKE, truss-maker, of the Strand, London, for his newly-invented method of curing the deformities which arise from, or are connected with, distortion, in the Form, or in the Combination, of the bones.

The principle of this invention consists in the continually repeated and varied

F f a

ried application of a spring or springs, to be adapted and applied with bandages, and by instruments, in such manner, that the spring shall be constantly acting, to correct the disease, and have its powers varied and modified, as circumstances shall require, so as to diminish the deformities gradually, till they are completely removed.

This principle, the patentee has illustrated in the specification, by its application to a variety of cases of distortion :

First—In cases which arise from the improper form of the bones, as that of curvature in the bones of the legs. The application of the spring is equally simple, and apparently useful, whether the bend be inward, outward, or forward.

Secondly—He exemplifies the application of the springs in cases, in which deformity arises from an improper combination of the bones, as in that occasioned by the knee bending inward, while the bones of the leg and thigh are individually straight and perfect.

Thirdly—He explains his method of curing those distortions which arise from defects in muscular action, whatever may be the cause of those defects; as in the case which is occasioned by the contraction of the gastrocnimii muscles and tendo achilles, or by want of power in those muscles whose office it is to counteract them.

Fourthly—In the incurvation of the spine.

The various ingenious modes of applying the springs, bandages, &c. are clearly elucidated, by means of fourteen drawings, without which, we find it impossible to follow the patentee, and be, at the same time, intelligible to our readers.

MR. TRUSTED'S TIME REPEATER.

On the 4th of November, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. CHARLES TRUSTED, of Overley, in Warwickshire, for an improved repeater, to be applied to common watches and clocks.

The following description of Mr. Trusted's invention, being the substance of the specification, will, doubtless, be intelligible to our mechanical readers :

For the repeating of the hour, the apparatus consists of a barrel, four pillars, and two plates, a sliding-rack with a simple stud fixed in it, a pinion, hammer, and bell—There are twelve pins, fixed endways, in a wheel at the end of the barrel, to take the hammer slip, and also twelve pins, placed in two rows diagonally,

on the barrel, which the stud on the rack governs, by the turn of the pinion on the rack; this is performed by the square of the fusée of the watch, and as the stud of the rack runs from one end to the other of the barrel, it admits of its advancing, progressively, on the first row of the diagonal pins, till it reaches one o'clock, and then it takes the second row in the same manner. There is also a brass spring, that acts against the end of the barrel harbour, and by causing a friction, keeps it steady. The performance is effected by a jagged wheel, fixed on the barrel harbour, which turns backwards, until one of the diagonal pins touches the stud, and then turns it forward, as far as it will go; and also by the pins fixed in the end wheel of the barrel, which take the heel of the hammer and give the hour required. The motion is stopped by another pin, fixed in the barrel, which strikes against a pin fixed in one of the plates, to prevent its going farther than it should.

To perform the quarters, there must be a compound stud, and also another small barrel, similar to a harbour, with twelve pins, in a straight row, to answer in distance exactly with the diagonal pins on the hour-barrel. The compound stud consists of three parts, the middle part is solid, and fixed to the rack; the two other parts are put one on each side, and works upon a joint-pin in two slits, the use of which is to distinguish the different quarters; for being raised by a spring, on the under side of the stud, and a step set upon it, when taken by the quarter pin, it presses down that side, and stops on the step, which prevents it from giving one stroke on the quarter bell, until it arrives at the first quarter, and when it recovers in that part, it falls upon another step, which is fixed upon the immovable part of the stud, and by its being permitted to pass farther, it recovers one blow on the hammer slip of the quarter bell. The other two quarters are effected in a similar manner. The motion of this part is performed by a long pin, that is fixed sideways in the quarter barrel, and is taken upon a pin, fixed on the wheel above described on the end of the hour barrel. When the barrel is turned backward, for striking, the two pins loose their contract, and by a spiral spring, that is fixed on the end of the harbour of the quarter-barrel, on the outside of the plate, it is brought back that the pins fall on the steps before mentioned; and when the hour-barrel is turned forward, and has signified the hour, the pin on the wheel

acts

acts on the side-pin and brings it up to its place, while it acts by striking as before described. The teeth of the pinion, and of the rack, are calculated for the turns of the fulee of different watches, and are

numbered accordingly. The exercise of the patent has been assigned to Mr. Isaac Courts, clock-maker, of Henly in Arden, and to Mr. William Bartlett, of Reddith.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications to this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, well known for his various useful publications on subjects of experimental philosophy, proposes to publish, monthly, a *Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts*. It will be printed in quarto, at two shillings and sixpence per number.

MR. WILBERFORCE, the Member for the County of York, has in the Press, a work on the prevailing religious system of professed Christians among the higher orders, contrasted with real Christianity.

A translation of the **BARON DE WIMPFFEN's Voyage to St. Domingo**, will appear in the course of a fortnight. The original, although never printed, is said to contain much information respecting the real state of that devoted country.

MR. ALEXANDER, Draftsman to the late Chinese Embassy, will speedily publish, in twelve numbers, a series of Plates, on the Costume of China, illustrating the various dresses, customs, and ceremonies; the civil, military, and naval architecture, and other subjects peculiar to that extraordinary empire. Each number will contain four coloured prints, on royal quarto paper, and four pages of letter-press.

MR. ANDREWS, of Piccadilly, proposes to publish an Historical Atlas of England,—Physical, Political, Civil, Ecclesiastical, &c. from the earliest periods to the present time; with geographical and scientific descriptions, elucidatory of the Natural History, Antiquities, &c. of the kingdom. It is to consist of forty-eight Maps, and to be completed in about twenty-eight numbers, at 7s. 6d. each. The first and second numbers are now published.

MR. C. F. BADINI, under the patronage of the Directors of the Bank of England, and of the principal Bankers in London, has announced a work, by which he proposes to explain an art of his own invention, for detecting every species of forgery or falsification in writing. He states, that "by this

criterion, a Bank-Note may be verified in an instant, and that a genuine Note may be discriminated from a forged one, with the same facility that a guinea is weighed."

MR. ADAMS, of Fleet-street, has made some considerable improvements in Electrical Machines by an ingenious addition of Springs at the back of the Cushion, which produce an equal and uniform pressure; and by constructing his conductors on a principle similar to that which was pointed out in pages 111 and 112, of the First Volume of this Work.

MR. JAMES SALMON, who was twelve years a resident in Rome, has announced a work, in two volumes octavo, under the title of *Ancient and Modern Rome*; to contain Descriptions of all the Edifices, and of the Cities and Towns in the environs of Rome, interspersed with upwards of 60 engravings, under the direction of **MR. BYRNE**.

The Spanish Botanist, **CAVANILLES**, has published, in three volumes, in folio, the Description, with Engravings, of Three Hundred Plants, collected in the neighbourhood of Madrid, and in the kingdoms of Valentia and Mexico, among which are included seventeen new species.

RUIZ and PAVON have also published, at Madrid, *Novorum Generum Plantarum, Peruvianarum & Chilensium Descriptiones & Icones*. This work, on seventeen large folio plates, exhibits one hundred and thirteen new species.

Professor **VAL**, of Copenhagen, has just printed the third number of his *Symbolæ Botanicae*, with twenty-five new plants.

In a late sitting of the Lyceum of Arts, at Paris, Citizen **HAWI**, director of the institution for instructing persons born blind, repeated some experiments with his mechanic tablets, by means of which any two of his pupils can write whatever they wish on paper, and understand each other. One of them recited a fable of his own composition, which was much applauded.

A Correspondent

A Correspondent has furnished a notice of the following work of ANTHONY COLLINS, in addition to those contained in the List, in page 849 of the Second Volume of this Work—A Discourse concerning Ridicule and Irony, in Writing, in a Letter to Dr. NATHANIEL MARSHALL, 1729.

It appears, by an original letter of RUBENS, lately published, that he was addicted to the study of Antiquities, and also to that of Mechanics. In regard to the latter, this great Painter fell into the folly of his age, and spent much of his time in constructing Machines in search of a Perpetual Motion. It is believed, that one of these Machines is still in existence in some part of Flanders.

A society of Men of Letters has lately been formed in Paris, under the name of *Les Dîners du Vaudeville*, whose object is to compose humorous Ballads on Bacchanalian, National, and Popular Subjects. They have already published several numbers, containing the compositions produced at their monthly dinners.

In one of the sittings of the National Institute, GUYTON read an extract from a work of M. HUMBOLDT, well known as the author of a botanical work, entitled, *Flora Subterranea*, and not less for the extraordinary and whimsical experiments that he has made on his own person. He lately sacrificed himself to his ardent love of Science, so far as to apply four blisters on his own body, and to draw some of his teeth!

The Russian Literature has not hitherto acquired any celebrity. The *Climax* will, perhaps, account for this, by the geographical position of an empire, part of which is situated within the arctic circle. Certain it is, however, that, except in astronomy and natural history (even here they were assisted by foreigners) little or no progress has been made. Their poetry is confined to songs composed by their ancestors, while they roved in the deserts. In their prose, little original is visible, for they have been content to borrow from other nations, whose genius they in vain endeavour to transfuse into a barbarous idiom, which, even their own sovereigns have not, of late years, condescended to cultivate. These ideas are suggested by a little Russian novel, of fifty-one 12mo. pages, the production of a Mr. KARAMZIN, which has lately made its appearance. It is translated into French, by M. de BOULLIERS, and published by F. COURTÈNER, bookseller, at Moscow.

The prospectus of a new monthly journal has been lately circulated by P. F. FAUCHE, bookseller, at Hamburgh, who is to act in the capacity of Editor. It is to be written in the French language, and called, "*Le Spectateur du Nord. Journal Politique, Littéraire, & Moral.*"

The present war seems, at length, to have aroused the Germans to a proper sense of that slavery to which the freest of all nations has been degraded. A work, in three volumes 8vo. preaching up the necessity of an immediate reform, is now read and circulated throughout the empire with great avidity, and three large editions are already sold! The author invites the heads of the Germanic body to meliorate the situation of the people, *not out of love to the people*, a motive too little attended to, but from self-love, and self-preservation, as such an event can alone prevent a revolution! This work is very appropriately termed, "Free Thoughts."

M. MONTLOSIER, an ex-member of the French Legislature, has published a weekly journal, in the form of a pamphlet, in his native language. This, and M. PELTIER's *Tableau d'Europe*, are both published in London, a circumstance which proves, that the readers of French in this country, have increased wonderfully since the revolution. Before that period, the only French journal published in London, was the *Courier de l'Europe*, now the *Courier de Londres*.

M. HUMBOLDT, counsellor of Mines to the KING of PRUSSIA, announces a method by which the effect of gunpowder in mines may be considerably augmented. This discovery consists in the application of the known fact, that a fusee will burst when the wadding does not touch the powder; and he therefore proposes, that in applying gunpowder to the purposes of mining, &c. a considerable space be left between the powder and the wadding.

CASSAL, one of the guardians of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, is going, under the authority of the French Government, with the Ambassador of Tunis, to procure in Africa the rarest and most beautiful species of Animals. The professors of the Museum have pointed out the following, as the most proper for him to procure:—The lion and lioness—the male and female panther—the leopard—the ounce—the tiger—the cat—the hyena—the antelope—various species of rats—the Barbary sheep—the male and female dromedary—stallions of different

different breeds of horses—the male and female ostrich—the vulture—different kinds of hens, and other poultry.—The ambassador has promised to enable CASAL not only to procure these, but also many others, not in the list of the professors.

VOLTA, the professor of Physics in the university of Pavia, is employed at Como, on an extensive work relative to Metallic Influence, or *Galvanism*. He has made a great number of new experiments, from which he concludes, that the phenomena of *Galvanism* are solely occasioned by the powers of electricity. On this curious subject, a number of new experiments will appear in our next.

The foreign journals have lately announced an important and simple process, to render Leather *more durable*, and *less permable* to water. It is proposed to apply to leather what has been long applied successfully to the Cordage of Shipping, namely, a coating of Tar, which is not only to be laid over its surface, but to be made to penetrate the whole of its pores. In the process, it is necessary to heat the leather well on its inner surface, and in that state to apply a layer of hot tar, which, when dried in, is to be repeated several times according to the thickness of the leather, so that the tar shall have penetrated to the opposite surface. In the last application of the tar, in order to add to the durability of the leather, it is recommended to powder it with steel filings, which, by becoming as it were incorporated with it, considerably augments its resistance. To render

shoes impenetrable to moisture, it is farther recommended to rub the soles of them, from time to time, with hot tar, and that the inner surface of the leather should be worn on the outside, and not as is now the common practice.

A French dramatist has brought on the stage of the *Théâtre de la Cité*, a new species of pantomime drawn from the *Christian Mythology*, and not from the Pagan system, as heretofore. His subject is the temptation of St. ANTHONY, who is exposed successively to the seductions of various kinds of devils!

DELILLE, the French Poet, is now at Baile, printing his French Georgics, in four cantos. He has finished his Poem on the Imagination, his Translation of the *Æneid*, and that of the Essay on Man, and is employed at this time upon a Poem on the Three Kingdoms of Nature.

The French Government has established Military Hospitals near to the Mineral Waters throughout the Republic; at Aix-la-Chapelle, Spa, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Leneuil, Aix, Monestier, Digne, Laboisse, Aix-en-Provence, Arles, Bagnieres, Barèges, Bagnères, Adour, each of which are contiguous to the head-quarters of the several armies.

GRENIER, an artist, of Rouen, has completed an Astronomical Clock, whose pendulum makes its oscillations so perfectly, that it did not vary a single second in four months. In a future Number, we shall present our readers, at length, with the principles of this invention, as published by GRENIER.

We learn from *Leypsig*, that the number of Publications exhibited for sale at the Michaelmas *Mas*, or Fair, in the year 1795, amounted to 1074, which exceeded that of the preceding Autumnal Fair, by 240; but it is less, by nearly one half, than the Catalogue of the *Spring Fair*. The following is a list of the Works, published in the different branches of Literature:

	New.	Continuations.	Reprinted.	Transf.	Total.
1 Theology	72	30	13	5	120
2 Jurisprudence	46	9	4	1	60
3 Medicine	41	19	8	7	75
4 Philosophy	23	15	2	0	40
5 Education, &c.	31	17	14	1	63
6 Politics	33	3	1	0	43
7 Trade, Manufacture,	39	11	9	1	60
8 Natural Philosophy,	11	11	9	1	32
9 Mathematics	25	5	5	4	39
10 Natural History	23	17	1	0	41
11 Geography	41	15	3	3	62
12 History	28	39	3	13	83
13 Polite Arts, &c.	153	53	13	8	232
14 Eloquence	39	4	4	0	47
15 General Literature	7	6	0	2	15
16 Miscellanies	29	23	8	0	62

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REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ANTHEMS, composed for the Choir Service of the Church of England, by John Stafford Smith, Gentleman of his Majesty's Royal Chapels, and Lay-Vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, 11. 5s. Preston and Son.

These anthems, which the ingenious author informs us, are "intended to exhibit a closer analogy than usual between the accent of speech, and the melody of song," are twenty in number, and occupy one hundred and sixty-seven folio pages. After an attentive examination of this voluminous work, we have the pleasure to find ourselves justified in awarding it an uncommon portion of praise. The task Mr. Smith imposed upon himself in the union which he announces in his dedication, was certainly as laudable as arduous; and, generally speaking, his attempt is executed with peculiar success. But we are obliged to observe, that, notwithstanding his obvious care to avoid that levity to which his aim at the "melody of song" naturally tended, yet he has in several instances sacrificed to it the gravity and dignity of the choir, and expressed the solemn ideas of the royal psalmist in strains which border on the province of the theatre. In a critique on so extensive a publication, it is impossible to notice every excellence and defect; we shall therefore speak of it in general terms.

Our objections are very few: the solos, duets, and sometimes even the chorusses are too light; in a few places they exhibit the author as *straining* after novelty by eccentric distances, and by movements out of cathedral time; and here and there present modulations to which, with a correct ear, the auditor cannot entirely assent. But these objects are trivial, in comparison with those which demand our approbation and applause. The profundity of science, and felicity of fancy, found in this publication, seldom unite in the same work. Every anthem, every movement, exhibits a fertile imagination, and great professional learning, and many passages produce a better illustration of the ideas of the sacred poet than they have yet received from any other composer. The *casts* of the melodies, a few excepted (particularly, "Come on, Come on") are chosen with striking propriety and judgment, and evince a genius operating under the guidance of an experienced artist, and the most mature consideration. The book is well printed, and remarkably

correct. The tenor, and counter-tenor parts of the chorusses, are given in the treble clef, a practice which, although we do not entirely approve of it, is not without its convenience; since every vocal performer is not acquainted with the tenor and counter-tenor clefs: to those who need their adoption, the treble clefs will of course, be an additional recommendation to the work.

Pleyel, Corri and Duffek's Musical Journal.
Published by Corri and Duffek.

This work is published in numbers, each ten days after the other. The general plan of the undertaking is, to furnish the public, at a cheap rate, with periodical and original productions, both vocal and instrumental, of the best masters. Each number is 2 s. 6 d. and contains three compositions: one vocal, one for the harp, and one for the piano forte. Those for the voice, when Italian or French, have English translations, and accompaniments for one or other of the above instruments. That part of the design which excludes those difficulties called "musical pretensions," we particularly approve; since they are so much more calculated to promote unmeaning volatility of finger, than grace, taste, or expression. The editors inform us, that, independent of their own pieces, they have engaged, in England and abroad, eminent authors for the music, as well as for the words. And if we may judge of the future numbers, by the six which have already appeared, this work will justify the hopes of the publishers, who tell us, that they "propose to render it one of the most pleasing and useful works that has yet been offered to the public."

Marian's Complaint, written by Mr. Walcott, and composed by Mr. Howgill, Organist, Whitehaven:

"Marian's Complaint," is one of those compositions which may defy criticism, because the reviewer, lost in the quantity of its defects, knows not where to commence his remarks.

"Hope to me is now a Stranger," a ballad, written by Miss Stockdale; the music by J. Tewksbury, 1 s. Preston and Son.

It is always with pain that we see real genius misemployed. Mr. Tewksbury evidently possesses considerable powers of imagination, and a taste for ornament; but they are not of the kind required for vocal composition. The symphony of

of the present day is perfectly sonatical, and some passages in the melody are awkward for the voice, though ingeniously conceived. The introduction of the *minor* at the words, "Trouble now must always hover," is judicious, and greatly heightens the general effect: but this composition inclines us to advise the ingenious composer to confine the exercise of his talents to instrumental music.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (*ad libitum*) by K. Kambra. Op. 13. 3s. Preston and Son.

Mr. Kambra, in this his thirteenth work, has entitled himself to great applause. We are struck with the unaffected ease, and fanciful elegance of the several movements; and trace throughout the work a masterly acquaintance with the instrument for which he composes. The first sonata is in F major, and opens with a cantabile movement in 4, the subject of which is highly graceful; and is succeeded by a very pleasing rondo. The second is in G major, and commences with a movement in common time, which we must confess, is in parts somewhat whimsical; yet a most agreeable effect is produced, and we are led through its *novelties* to an excellent and striking rondo. The third piece, which is in D major, consists also of two movements, the first in common time, *allegro spiritoso*, and the second a rondo in 4 presto: each of them is of first-rate merit in its kind; and the sonata concludes the work with an effect calculated to confirm the author's reputation as a piano-forte composer.

Bantry Bay, a Musical Entertainment, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by Mr. Reeve, 5s. Preston and Son.

Mr. Reeve, in this little temporary dash at the French expedition to Ireland, has acquitted himself beyond his usual success. The overture is a pleasing, spirited and well-variegated composition. With the glee, which opens the piece, we are much pleased: it is easy, natural, and harmonious; the bass of the passage at the words, "Brimming cannon, and blazing fire," is very happy; but profound musicians know, that a pause on the fourth of the key, when it has the *ffib* for its bass, should not be succeeded by the chord of the key-note, taken in the way in which Mr. Reeve has here introduced it. "The lucid rays of morn," sung by Mrs. Clendinning, is an agreeable and simple air; and, "To the
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glittering fields of war," sung by Mr. Townsend, is a boldly-conceived air, and leaves a martial impression on the mind of the hearer. "Come, fill to the brim," sung by Mr. Townsend, though a tolerable song, is no way striking; but the finale, "Though allies should desert us," is set with mastery and spirit, and concludes the piece with a forcible and happy effect.

A Study for the Violin, consisting of thirty-six Capriccios, by F. Fiorillo. 7s. 6d. F. Linley.

These exercises are judiciously written, and well arranged for the practice of the young student of the violin. Wherever the author has deemed it necessary, he has marked the notes with figures for the direction of the fingers, which purpose he has explained to the pupil in English, Italian, German, and French. The construction and order of the several movements he has introduced are so progressive as to lead the practitioner gradually forward from the most simple and easy passages to those of considerable intricacy and difficulty of execution.

A Study for the Flute, consisting of Six Solos, with Preludes, &c. by F. Devienne, 7s. 6d. Linley.

We can, with earnestness, recommend this publication to the attention of the flute practitioner. The work evinces Mr. Devienne to be a thorough master of this instrument; and it cannot fail to produce a rapid improvement in whoever shall sedulously study and practise it. All the delicacies, intricacies, and various powers of the flute are exhibited and illustrated, and introduce the pupil to all the mysteries of excellent performance.

Six Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for a Harp or Piano-Forte, by Richard Suett, of Drury Lane and the Hay Market Theatres, 3s. Preston and Son.

These canzonets, considering that Mr. Suett is not a professed musician, do him considerable credit. The sense of the words is, for the most part, well-consulted; and the passages flow into each other with tolerable ease, while the accompaniment, though not elaborate or masterly, sings agreeably in the ear, and engages it to the melody; the bass, notwithstanding in some places it might have been better chosen, yet it is no where untheoretical. We are obliged to observe that there are several errata of the engraver.

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A CORRECT

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

A Second Edition of the Rural Economy of the Midland Counties, by Mr. Marshall, 2 vols. 14s. Nicol.

BIOGRAPHY.

Private Memoirs relative to the last Year of the Reign of Lewis XVI, by *Bertrand de Moleville*, Minister of State at that time; translated from the original MS. of the Author, which has never been published; 3 vols. 8vo. with portraits. Cadell and Davies.

EDUCATION.

The Second Edition of an Abridgement of *Byron's Universal English Short Hand*, designed for the use of Schools, by *T. Molineaux*, of Macclesfield, 5s. boards. Lowndes.

A Catalogue of Books, for a Juvenile Library, selected as a Guide to Parents and Teachers, gratis. Sael.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo, by *Bryant Edwards*, esq. 13s. and 15s. Stockdale.

An Account of Portugal, as it appeared, in 1766, to *Dumouriez*, since a celebrated Officer in the French Army, printed at Lausanne, in 1775, 4s. Law.

HISTORY.

A Letter to Jacob Bryant, esq. in Confutation of his Hypothesis on the War of Troy, by *Gilbert Wakefield*, B.A. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

INTERNAL ECONOMY.

Some Observations on Mr. Pitt's Bill for the Relief of the Poor, prepared for the Parish of Kensington, and published by their Direction, 1s. Stockdale.

Provision for the Poor, by the Union of Houses of Industry with Country Parishes, by *Rowland Hunt*, esq. 1s. Stockdale.

History of the Bank of England, from its Establishment to the present Day, with a correct Copy of the Charter, &c. &c. 3s. 6d. Allen and Co.

Reflections on the Cruelty of inclosing Common-field Lands, particularly as it affects the Church and Poor, 1s. Pridden.

An Enquiry into the present Condition of the Lower Classes, and the Means of improving it, by *R. A. Ingram*, 2s. 6d. Debrett.

LAW.

Observations on the late Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates, and the Inconveniences which may attend it, 1s. 6d. Cadell.

The Trial between the College and Parish of Eaton, upon an Appeal against the Rate for the Poor of that Parish, 1s. Jordan.

MATHEMATICS.

Number III of the Mathematical and Philosophical Repository, containing Essays and Extracts, with a Collection of Problems and Solutions, by *T. Leybourn*, 2s. 6d. Published half yearly. Clendinning.

MEDICINE, &c.

Annals of Medicine for the Year 1796, ex-

hibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine and Medical Philosophy, by *A. Duncan*, sen. and jun. M.D. Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, 8vo. 7s. bds. Mudies and Robinsons.

An Essay on Burns, principally upon those which happen to Workmen in Mines, from the Explosion of inflammable Air or Hydrogen Gas, by *E. Kentish*, 3s. 6d. Robinsons.

A descriptive Account of a New Method of treating old Ulcers of the Legs, by *Thomas Baynton*, of Bristol, 2s. 6d. Robinsons.

MINERALOGY, &c.

Specimens of British Minerals, selected from the Cabinet of Philip Raishleigh, of Menabilly, in the county of Cornwall, esq. M.P. F.R.S. and F.A.S. with general Descriptions of each Article, 2l. 12s. 6d. Nicol.

Journal of a Tour through North Wales, and Part of Shropshire, with Observations in Mineralogy, and other Branches of Natural History, by Mr. *Arthur Aikin*. Johnson.

MUSIC.

A new and complete Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Music, with Solfeggio. 2s. Richardson.

MISCELLANIES.

A Letter to John Palmer, esq. on his intended Petition to Parliament for an Augmentation of his Pension, 1s. 6d. Parsons.

Dialogues in a Library, 5s. bds. Robinsons.

Letters to the British Critic, containing a Charge of Misconduct in his official Capacity, 1s. 6d. Ridgway.

NOVELS.

Canterbury Tales for the Year 1797, by *Harriett Lee*, 6s. Robinsons.

James the Fatalist and his Master, from the French of *Diderot*, 3 vols. 12s. Robinsons.

The Nun, also by *Diderot*, 2 vols. 8s. Ditto.

Moral Tales, in Verse, founded on real Events, by *Thomas Hull*, 2 vols. 7s. Cawthorn.

Love at First Sight, by *Mrs. Gunning*, 5 vols. 15s. Lowndes.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

New Regulations for; with the Rank and Promotion of the Bengal and Madras Armies, 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

The Seaman's Guide, showing how to live comfortably at Sea, by the Hon. *J. Cockram*, 1s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Law of Nature, or principles of Morality, deduced from the Physical Constitution of Mankind and the Universe, by *C. F. Volney*, author of "Ruins," &c. &c. 2s. 6d. Steel.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Critical Examination of Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry, 1s. Wright, Piccadilly.

A History of Discoveries and Inventions, by John Beckmann, Public Professor of Economy, in the University of Göttingen; translated from the German, by *W. Johnston*, with Indexes, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Bell.

POLITICS.

Observations on the Strength of the present Government

Government of France, and on the necessity of rallying round it, by *Benj. Constant*, 2s.

Robinsons.

Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth, by *M. Turgot*, 3s. Ridgway.

An Essay on Public Credit, by *Robert Horley*, esq. afterwards Earl of Oxford, reprinted, with historical notes, from the edition of 1710, 1s.

Baynes.

Conciliation, or Considerations on the Origin and Termination of the present War, recommending an Alliance between the two Powers, 1s. 6d. Sacl.

The former and present State of the principal Public Offices in this Kingdom, 3s. 6d. Rivingtons.

The Twenty-fifth Edition of *Mr. Erskine's* Pamphlet, 8vo. 3s. and 12mo. 6d. Debrett.

Three Letters addressed to the People of Great-Britain on the Failure of the late Negotiation, 1s. Jordan.

Publicola, a Sketch of the Times and prevailing Opinions, from the Revolution in 1800 to the present Time, 1810, addressed to the People of England, and now first translated from the Russian Copy. Wright, 169, Piccadilly.

An Appeal to the moral Feelings of S. Thornton, R. Burdon, H. Brown, esqrs. and the several Members of the House of Commons who conscientiously support the present Administration, in a Letter to W. Wilberforce, esq. 1s. Johnson.

Plain Thoughts of a Plain Man, 2s. 6d. Bell.

Agrarian Justice, by *Thomas Paine*, 1s. Parsons.

A Summary View of the present Population of the principal Cities and Towns of France, compared with the principal Cities and Towns of Great-Britain and Ireland, by an *Unprejudiced Traveller*, 8vo. 2s. 6d. Kearsley.

A General Address to the Representatives of Great-Britain, on important National Subjects, agitating at the present Period, by an *Elector*, A. M. 1s. 6d. Stockdale.

Observations on the present State of Ireland, suggested by a recent Report that the Office of Concession and Pacification was to be entrusted to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 1s. 6d. Debrett.

Measures recommended for the Support of Public Credit, by *Capt. James Burney*, 1s. Robinsons.

The Times, or a Fig for Invasion, a musical Entertainment, in two acts, by a *British Officer*, 1s. 6d. Beckett.

On the Causes and Vicissitudes of the French Revolution, including a Vindication of General La Fayette's Character; translated from the French, by a *French Citizen*. Debrett.

Utrum Horum, a Comedy, in two acts, as it is now performing, with great applause, at the respective Theatres of London and Amsterdam, 1s. Murray and Hingley.

Thoughts on National Infamy, 1s. Johnson.

POETRY.

Inez, a Dramatic Poem, by *Charles Symonds*,

D.D. of Jesus College, Oxford, 2s. 6d. Edwards.
Metronarrition, or a new Pleasure, recommended in a Dissertation upon a Part of Greek and Latin Profody, 3s. sewed. Johnson.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, a Satire, Dialogue the First and Second, by *Peter Pindar*, esq. 2s. 6d. Walker.

The Pin-Basket to the Children of Thefts, with Anecdotes, &c. &c. by *John Williams*, alias *Anthony Pasquin*, 5s. Symonds.

Lectures, showing the several Sources of that Pleasure which the human Mind receives from Poetry, by the Rev. *J. Hurdis*, D.D. Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. To be published in Numbers; price, to non-subscribers, 2s. 6d. each, or on fine paper 2s. 9d. Johnson.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. *Samuel Rishop*, A.M. late Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; to which are prefixed Memoirs of the Life of the Author, by *Tho. Clarr*, A.M. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

PRINTS.

Cupid's Magic Lantern, containing Six Plates, designed by *G. M. Woodward*, and etched by *T. Rowlandson*. No. I. 5s. Hooper and Co.
Morning and Evening, drawn and engraved by *J. Browne*, A.R.A. 10s. 6d. Evans.

THEOLOGY.

Consolatory Views of Christianity, a Sermon, preached upon the Occasion of the Death of Mrs. E. Kippis, by *Tho. Jervis*, 1s. Robinsons.

A Sermon on the Deliverance of the Kingdom of Ireland from the Invasion lately attempted by the French, by *Richard Greatorex*, B.D. M.R. J.A. 1s. Dilly.

A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Henry Reeves, esq. who departed this Life Feb. 14, 1797, by *James Dore*, 1s. Dore.

A Defence of the Mosaic Creation, by the Rev. *J. Jones*, Bethnal-green, 1s.

True Patriotism, or Zeal for the Public Good, characterised in a Discourse, from the French of *Saurin*, adapted to the present alarming Crisis, to the Fast, &c. 1s. Griffiths.

An Attempt to account for the Infidelity of the late E. Gibbon, esq. founded on his own Memoirs, with Reflections on the best Means of checking the present alarming Progress of Scepticism and Irreligion, by *Jake Evans*, A.M. 1s. 6d. Longman.

TRADE, &c.

A Table, correctly calculated, to show, at one View, the Amount of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, 2d. Smith.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels in Hungary, with a Short Account of Vienna, in the Year 1793, by *Robert Trenchon*, LL.D. F.R.S.E. &c. &c. illustrated with a Map, and 16 other Copper Plates, 4to. 2l. 11s. 6d. Robinsons.

Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily, from the German of *Frederic Leopold Count Stolberg*, by *Thomas Holcroft*, in 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. Robinsons.

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ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
CATARRH	48
Pleurisy	2
Hæmoptoe	3
Angina	2
Acute Rheumatism	5
Small Pox	4
Measles	2
Scarlatina Anginosa	2
Erysipelas	2
Malignant fever	2
Slow Fever	1
Puerperal fever	4
Acute Diseases of Infants	9

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnoea	74
Phthisis Pulmonalis	14
Pleurodyne	2
Chronic Rheumatism	11
Lumbago	2
Asthma	10
Dropsy	5
Hypochondriasis	2
Cephalæa	5
Hysteria	1
Epilepsy	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Gastrodynia	15
Dyspepsia	7
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	7
Constipation	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	2
Menorrhagia	3
Fluor Albus	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	6
Scrophula	4
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Worms	3
Schirrhus Liver	1
Jaundice	2
Hernia	2
Prolapsus Uteri	1
Tooth-ach	3
Scaly Tettar	2
Herpes Phlyctænodes	1
Itch and Prurigo	5
Lupus	1

Nearly one half of the cases in the above list are diseases of the lungs, occasioned by the sharp and intensely cold north-east winds, which have prevailed during the month. The symptoms of the epidemic catarrh were, headach, sometimes attended with vertigo; a thin, acrimonious discharge from the nostrils; slight inflammation of the throat; a sense of constriction in the chest, with a frequent dry cough; pains in the limbs; a white tongue; a quick and small pulse;

with a sensation of languor, and general debility. This disorder continued about eight days; and then terminated with gentle perspirations, or in some instances by a diarrhœa. It has been, by many practitioners, denominated an influenza; but, I think, not with strict propriety; the complaint being merely epidemical from a particular state of the atmosphere, and not propagated by contagion. Coughs have been remarkably severe and obstinate: they were frequently attended with painful stitches, and spitting of blood. Several persons, not previously much indisposed, were seized on a sudden with a violent cough, and great difficulty of breathing: the countenance presently became livid and bloated; the pulse was weak, and fluttering; and they expired in a very short time. I recollect many similar instances of sudden death, after exposure to cold during the severe winter in the year 1794-5.

One of the cases of scarlatina anginosa, which appeared slight in the first stage, began to assume the malignant form of that disease on the 5th day, as soon as the eruption declined. The patient was a girl about three years old, who had been previously in a good state of health. At the time mentioned, she became comatose: the eyes were dull and glassy; the pulse usually 144, or upwards: her throat, tongue, and palate were covered with aphthæ: a large quantity of phlegm collected in the fauces, and produced a rattling in the breath; her cheeks were flushed, and tumid: whenever she was roused from her slumber, she was extremely irritable and fretful; but soon after returned to a state of torpor and insensibility. On the eighth day the right cheek and eyelids were affected with an erysipelatous tumour, which presently closed the eye. On the ninth, a considerable discharge began to take place from the eyes and nostrils, of a thin acrimonious fluid, producing excoriation, which was much increased by the little patient's constantly rubbing or picking the nose and lips. As soon as this discharge appeared, the secretion of the phlegm in the throat ceased, and with it the disagreeable rattling in expiration and inspiration. On the twelfth day, the fore-arms were again covered with the scarlet eruption; and patches of it likewise appeared about the loins and nates. The rash declined

in two or three days, but without any alleviation of the coma, or other febrile symptoms. There was indeed no material alteration till the eighteenth day of the disease, when the erysipelatous tumour began to subside, and exfoliate, so that the eye could be opened. The pulse, at this time, returned to its usual standard; the tongue became soft and moist, though ulcerated in several places; the dozing and insensibility were removed; the child was able to sit up, and sought for amusement. On the twentieth day there was a return of the swelling in the under eye-lid; but no other morbid symptom remained excepting debility and great fretfulness.

This child being the daughter of an eminent and amiable physician, was attended with anxious care, and very well nursed, otherwise its chance of recovery had been but small; there being few instances of escape from a disorder so virulent.

The deaths reported during the last four weeks in the bills of mortality are as follow :

Asthma and consumption	-	578
Hooping cough	- -	41
Fevers	- - -	134
Small-pox	- - - -	32
Scarlet fever	- - - -	1
Measles	- - - -	7
Puerperal fever	- - - -	24
Croup	- - - -	1
Convulsions	- - - -	307
Teething and thrush	- - - -	51
Water in the head	- - - -	51
Apoplexy and palsy	- - - -	28
Lunatic	- - - -	10
Jaundice	- - - -	4
Dropsy	- - - -	81
Inflammation and mortification	- - -	57
Fistula	- - - -	12
Cancer	- - - -	20
Gravel	- - - -	2
Gout	- - - -	14
From old age	- - - -	186

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE conclusion of the month of February was marked by one of the most extraordinary events that ever occurred in the course of this, or perhaps any other war: the invasion of Great Britain, by a force of 1200 men, without artillery, and almost without accoutrements. The alarm, at first, was general and great, throughout the whole of Pembrokehire, on the coast of which the landing was made; but the men surrendered on the approach of a very inadequate force, and without resistance, as is related in another part of our Magazine.—On enquiry, it appeared, that they consisted entirely of galley-slaves, and other criminals from Brest; and the object was supposed to be at once to create an alarm on the British coast; and to rid the French Republic of a number of desperate persons: but, whatever the intentions of the enemy might be, they met, on the whole, with a complete disappointment; for not only the expedition proved entirely fruitless, but, as two of the ships which disembarked the men were returning into Brest harbour, on the 9th of March, they were captured by the St. Fiorenzo and Nymph frigates.

It has been said, that the Minister of Marine in France is to be called to a

severe account for this most disgraceful and absurd expedition.

The apprehensions excited by this circumstance had scarcely subsided, when a more serious cause of alarm occurred, to agitate the minds of the public, and this was, what has been termed by some a—"Stoppage of the Bank of England;" in other words, a discontinuance of the issue of specie in their customary payments. This extraordinary event, we have examined in another part of our Magazine. The causes assigned have been various—some have attributed the circumstance to the quantity of money, which, from time to time, has been sent out of the kingdom; while others have accounted for it, from the alarm of an invasion. Both opinions have, probably, some foundation in fact—Much bullion or specie has unquestionably been exported, and it is equally certain, that much must still remain behind; and as that has disappeared from circulation, there can be little doubt that a considerable portion is hoarded by individuals. The run, to speak in the commercial phraseology, commenced upon some of the country banks, and the great demand for specie from the Bank of England, to supply those deficiencies, induced the directors to lay the state of their company

pany before the minister; in consequence of which, an order of council was made, on the 26th Feb. prohibiting the farther issue of specie from the Bank.

On the following day (Feb. 27th) both Houses of Parliament assembled; when the LORD CHANCELLOR read a message from the King, importing, that "the peculiar nature and exigency of the case, appeared to require, in the first instance, the measure contained in the Order of Council, which his Majesty had directed to be laid before the House;—that in recommending this important subject to the serious attention of the House of Lords, his Majesty relied with the utmost confidence on the experienced wisdom of his Parliament, for taking such measures as might be best calculated to meet any temporary pressure," &c.

On the following day, the Duke of NORFOLK moved, that the Order of Council should be read, and it was read accordingly. His Grace observed, that he considered the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the prime contriver, mover, and organizer of this extraordinary measure; but he did not think his representation of the cause of the scarcity of cash was fair. The alarms of the country had, no doubt, occasioned a scarcity, but the great cause of the scarcity was, "the exportation of specie to subsidize the EMPEROR, and other powers on the continent." He therefore moved, "That an address be presented to his Majesty, humbly soliciting that no farther exportation of gold or silver coin, or of gold or silver in bullion, should take place for the use of the EMPEROR, or any other foreign power, until the sense of Parliament shall be taken upon the subject." This motion was negatived by 34 against 5.

The same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. PITT presented a message from his Majesty, similar to that presented to the Lords by Lord GRENVILLE, and moved, that it should be taken into consideration by the house the next day. He thought it, however, his duty, at that time, to state, what would be the objects of his motion; that in addition to the consideration of an address to his Majesty, it would be proper to proceed to the appointment of a select committee, for the purpose of examining the general state of the affairs of the Bank of England; that under the present circumstances, it would be expedient to declare, by law, that the outstanding engagements of the Bank of

England should be considered as secured by the national faith of the country, and that an act should be made declaring that to be law, which already was the practice, namely, that their notes should be received in every branch of public payments.

Mr. Fox observed, that with respect to the proposition of adding to the security of bank notes by pledging the faith of government, upon the first view, it did not appear objectionable. To make bank-notes payable from individuals to the public, or from one individual to another, was a proper object of discussion; but to make them legal payments from the public to individuals, was a measure fraught with injustice, and calculated to destroy the very foundations of the government. He perceived, by referring to the message, and also to the papers laid on the table, that it was intended to pay warrants for dividends with bank-notes. After so many acts of parliament had been passed, binding the government to pay the interest of the national debt, not in notes, but in money, how alarming must be that distress, which should drive the government to the necessity of superseding the laws of the country, by paying, in bank-notes, that which the law declared should be paid in a different manner!

Mr. Alderman COMBE repeatedly asked Mr. PITT, if he meant to make bank-notes only receivable from the bank, or whether from man to man; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer evaded giving an answer to the question.

Mr. SHERIDAN made several observations upon this important subject, and concluded by a motion against the farther exportation of specie or gold, similar to that made in the house of Lords.

The motion was opposed by Mr. PITT, who moved the order of the day, which was carried by 240 against 77.

On the 27th of February, Mr. PITT moved an address to his Majesty, in answer to his gracious message; which being agreed to, he moved "that a select committee be appointed to ascertain the total amount of the outstanding demands on the Bank of England, and likewise the sum for discharging the same," &c.

Mr. Fox said, he agreed to the appointing of a committee, provided they were furnished with sufficient powers, not only to inquire into the necessity, which called for the order of council; but also, into the causes which produced that

that necessity. Every man, he observed, who read this order of council, was struck with this enormity in it; that for the first time, in the history of this country, an order of council had violated public credit, and compelled the bank to stop payment. This was not only to impair, but to destroy, for the time, the solidity of the bank. The value, and use, of the bank, consisted in this, that its notes were convertible, at pleasure, into gold and silver. Considering himself as a member of that house, he had a right to know the causes of the necessity, that could justify a breach of this principle. But if the measure was necessary to be adopted, it did not appear to him, that these were the best means to be used. Ministers should have come to parliament; the facility and speed with which bills could pass the house, was well known; and, if any thing could justify one branch of the government deciding upon this delicate point, it ought not to have been the executive branch. Were this established as a precedent, it would be in the power of a proclamation from the King, to destroy a great portion of the property of the country. In countries where power was vested in assemblies, credit was more secure, than under a monarchy; and to throw away, in this respect, the advantages of an assembly, chosen by the people, was madness. Of all modes of settling this affair, the mode which ministers had adopted, was the most dangerous; it never would be out of the memory of the people. It would be recollected with terror, that whatever our constitution might be on paper, whatever its provisions for the security of property and credit, one word from the King could destroy both. If, in future wars, the country should be brought to an embarrassing condition, and with prospects as gloomy as the present, would not the people, with such an example before them, be apt to suspect, that future ministers would adopt it? With doubts of this kind, the people might be impelled to open and unconditional resistance.—Finding public credit attacked, without hope of restoration, they would certainly see, that either the minister despised the safety of the country; or, that the crown had more pleasure in promoting the ambition of an individual, than the happiness and welfare of his subjects in general.

Mr. Fox next took a comprehensive view of the recent conduct of ministers, the tales which they had told, to induce

the funding of the floating debt, the various embarrassments of government, arising from their want of system and oeconomy, the delay in the payment of the lottery prizes last year, the civil list, the army arrears, &c. He contended, that there could not be conceived a measure more violent and repugnant, than that of the minister sending an order to the bank, to refuse payment to the public creditor; and that, if an act of this magnitude, if an aggression thus dangerous and unprecedented, were to be treated lightly by the members of that house, it would be relinquishing at once, the most important and delicate of all their functions.

Mr. HOBHOUSE was for a general enquiry, under a conviction, that neither the assurances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor that of the secret committee, could dissipate the doubts in which the conduct of the minister had involved public credit.

Mr. Martin, Sir J. Sinclair, Mr. W. Smith, Lord Wycombe, Mr. Foley, Mr. W. Bird, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Balford, Mr. Hufley, and Sir W. Pulteney, each spoke in favour of a general enquiry. To these gentlemen,

Mr. PITT replied, that the ground of the enquiry was purposely narrowed, with the view of gaining the sanction of the legislature, as soon as possible, to the measure that government had considered it their duty to adopt; and to obtain which, evidence of the necessity must be laid before parliament. He did not consider the executive power as competent to give this measure that validity which could only proceed from an act of the legislature. This object being obtained, it might then become a matter of discussion, how long it might be continued. The first question was, whether the public safety had rendered the immediate enforcement of the measure necessary? With respect to all the observations which had been made, respecting Austrian loans, &c. he could not admit that they had caused the necessity which called for the proclamation. To the sudden and unfounded alarm, which had spread over the country, and which had produced an unusual demand for specie at the bank, was this measure solely attributable. It was so far from being connected with the state of our foreign connections, or the course of foreign exchanges, that the latter never stood in a higher or more flourishing condition, than at this moment; neither did it proceed from any distress

in the funds of the bank, which, he was fully persuaded, would be found competent for all the demands upon it. The sole cause was, the extraordinary drain of cash from the capital, which those unfounded alarms had occasioned; that drain had been as sudden as unexpected—beyond all average of trade, and the usual course of banking. Mr. Pitt contended, that the advances of the bank, of specie, to government, were not, on an average, greater than those of former periods, before he had any share in his Majesty's councils; since, almost all the sums advanced for government, had been paid in bank notes, with which government had again repaid them. He insisted strongly on the necessity of confining the committee solely to the specific object pointed out; and represented the inconvenience, which would result from connecting that with any extraneous matter. With respect to another loan, for the purpose of paying the bank, he doubted not but such a proposition would be made within a short period; but he did not think the moment of alarm the exact time to bring it forward with effect.

Mr. DENT said, he lamented that the debates should have produced so much personality on both sides the house; and declared, that, in his opinion, the only difference between the parties was, that those who had places, wished to retain them; and those who were out of office, wished to get in. He added, that we were at war with a people, who did not believe in a Being; who, indeed, were so wicked, as not to believe any thing at all.

Mr. SHERIDAN, who had presented himself with Mr. Dent, rose, and in a strain of pleasantry, which tended to relieve the gloom of the house, observed, that he was not at all sorry, that he had given way to the last speaker; for, with respect to his reprobating the great personality which had passed during the debate, he had to say, that he hardly ever observed less personality; but be that as it might, it was very singular, the observation should have come from the hon. gentleman, who, in his extreme regard to delicacy, had branded both sides of the house as unprincipled rogues; who contended only for places, without the smallest regard to the duty they owed to their country. But what struck him most forcibly in the gentleman's curious speech, was, his declaring, that we were at war with a people, who did not believe in a Being: it must of course be supposed, that they considered us *all as non-entities*:

but if he only meant to say, that our enemies did not believe in the existence of a Divine Being, he, for his own part, could not conceive that to be any just reason for prodigality on our part; nor did he think, that more powder and ball was necessary to kill an atheist, than another man. Mr. Sheridan then took a view of the arguments employed by the ministerial side of the house, and concluded, by moving, as an amendment to the original motion, the following addition, "And also to enquire into the causes which have produced the order of council, together with their opinion thereon; and also to state the grounds of the continuation and confirmation of the said order."

Mr. DUNDAS contended, that the amendment negatived the motion, and condemned it. Mr. Grey and Mr. Fox gave it their support. The Attorney General and Mr. Pitt argued against it. The house at length divided, when there appeared,

For the amendment - 88

Against it - - - 244

The minister's motion was then carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Fox then moved a resolution, "That it was the duty of the house to enquire into the causes which had produced the order of council."—Agreed to. He gave notice, that the next day, he should move for a committee to enquire into the same.

On the first day of March, the following gentlemen were chosen, by ballot, for a committee, to enquire into the state of the Bank of England:

Sir John Scott,	W. Huffey,
J. Hawkins Browne,	W. Wilberforce Bird,
Charles Bragg,	Wm. Plumer,
J. W. Anderson,	Tho. Powys,
J. Fane,	W. Wyndham,
Tho. Grenville,	Sir John Mitford,
Wm. Wilberforce,	J. Blackburne.
Charles Grey,	

On the second reading of a bill, for authorising the Bank of England to issue notes, value 20s. and 40s. the house resolved itself into a committee; the report was received, and the bill read a third time. In the course of the debate upon this subject, Mr. GREY reprobated the conduct of ministers, for bringing the nation into so many difficulties, as would inevitably attend the adoption of the measure then before the house. A fair man failing every where else might go to the bank with a twenty-shilling note, and be refused cash for it. This the bank would do in conformity to the requisition of the lords of council; and, Mr,

Mr. Grey said, he expected nothing less than the introduction of military law, to oblige the poor and starving note-holder to a compliance with the act of the bank. Mr. Pitt, said he could not admit the conclusion inferred by Mr. Grey, from notes not being made payable on demand. Circumstances being such as to require the measure adopted by the privy-council, the holders of bank-notes must expect to find the bank unprepared, for a certain time, to pay them. Mr. Fox said, every thing the minister did was a breach of faith. There had been an order made already that the bank should not pay its lawful debts; now a bill is proposed to empower the bank to issue small notes, before the act of council, which included that order, was made legal. Hence the bank may refuse to pay the value of their own notes under this order, yet with an act in existence under which those holding bank-notes may bring an action, which would not only be a fair and proper action, but must terminate in favour of the person who might bring it.

Mr. Fox, in speaking to his promised motion for a committee to enquire into the cause of the order of the 26th of February, issued by the privy-council, proposed the appointment of a committee, not by ballot, but by vote of the house, to investigate the cause of that order. General Waipole seconded the motion. He noticed the declaration of one of the bank-directors on a former debate (Mr. Thornton) that the bank had no concern in the extraordinary measures forced upon it; and expressed his conviction, that if ministers dared to meet a fair investigation, the criminality would be found to rest with them. Mr. Pitt, on the other hand, contended that the committee already appointed, to enquire into the necessity of the order of council, were empowered to enquire into the causes also, and that till their report was made, no other question could be agitated. Mr. Sheridan supported the motion of Mr. Fox. He reprobated the mode of balloting for committees, and quoted an instance, that of the regency, when Mr. Pitt was an advocate for choosing committees openly. He asserted, that a ballot was become an instrument by which the minister procured a committee to suit his purpose; treasury lists were put into the hands of members in the lobby, directing their choice with such effrontery, that some members had left the house in disgust. To give the ballot an air of accident, the minister was, however, to put into his

list two or three respectable names; but from a committee thus chosen, he could not expect justice, and would therefore not consent that enquiry should be referred to them. On a division, there appeared, for the motion, 67; against it, 161.

On the 3d of March, the House, in a committee on the bill, empowering bankers and manufacturers to issue small notes, fixed the penalty on the non-payment of a bill at 20 s. and limited its duration till the first of May next. The bill was afterwards read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Dundas, the House unanimously voted its thanks to Sir John Jervis, and the officers and privates under his command, on the memorable 14th of February, 1797.

The same day, Mr. Whitbread brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the measures taken by his majesty's ministers for the defence of Ireland, against the invasion of that island by the French, he prefaced it by a copious review of the sailing, the return, the delay, &c. of the English fleet, and of the means of defence in Ireland, the latter of which he stated, from the official reports of general Dalrymple, to have been confined to 3090 men, without arms. Mr. Dundas, in reply, used many arguments to prove, that so far from Ireland's being saved by the elements, it was solely owing to the elements that the French fleet did not meet with destruction. He detailed to the house the instructions given to admiral Colpoys, and a diary of the weather which prevented his entire fulfilment of them. He denied the rumour that the British Squadron was in want of provisions, having at the time of its dispersion and return to port thirty-four days water, forty-four days bread and pork, wine and spirits for six weeks. The French had lost in the attempt two ships of the line, besides smaller vessels, and 4500 men, and nothing but a concurrence of miraculous circumstances prevented their annihilation. After some observations from Messrs Grey, Wyndham, Fox, Sturt, and Pitt, the house divided. For the previous question, 209; against it, 62.—Majority, 147 against Mr. Whitbread's motion.

On the 3d of March, the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the outstanding engagements, &c. of the bank, was read. The substance of it was, "That, on the 25th of February last, the outstanding engagements of the bank amounted to 13,770,390l. and the funds to answer these engagements to

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17,597,280l.

17,597,280 l. exclusive of a debt due from government to the bank, amounting to 11,686,800 l. Independent of that debt, the balance in favour of the funds of the bank, was, therefore, 3,826,890 l. If the debt due by government, be added, the bank appears to have the sum of 15,513,690 l. over and above what will pay its debts.

According to an account delivered into the House of Commons, by Mr. Abraham Newland, the following sums of money are the outstanding advances made by the bank for the public service, till the 9th of March, 1797 :

Advanced on land and malt from the year 1794 till 1797	£. 5,911,000
On the consolidated fund, 1796	1,323,000
Vote of credit	811,400
Advanced on treasury-bills, till 9th of March, 1797	1,943,210
Advanced to the lords of the treasury, on exchequer-bills to the 9th of March, 1797	290,000
	£. 10,238,610
Loan to government on unclaimed dividends without interest	376,000
	£. 10,614,610
Total interest	580,670
	£. 11,195,280

Such is the history of a transaction, which, fortunately for our ancestors, is without an example in the former annals of this country; a transaction which, we fear, is deeply connected with a general derangement in our financial affairs. At such a crisis, our readers, will, doubtless, be gratified with a few statements relative to the latter subject. They are extracted from a celebrated pamphlet, written by the earl of Lauderdale, and entitled, "Thoughts on Finance."

His lordship begins by showing from authentic documents, that within the short space of *one twelvemonth* (from the 7th December, 1795, to 7th December, 1796) taxes have been imposed on the people of this country, which exceed the *whole charge created by the first six years of the American war*, by ONE MILLION AND A HALF, and which exceed the *whole of the taxes laid on during that war from 1774, to 5th of January, 1782.*

He afterwards shows, that to support this inglorious and disastrous war, the present minister has imposed, in *one single year*, permanent taxes, nearly equal to the whole charge of the most glorious, and the most expensive war (except the *last*) in which Britain ever was engaged.

Total charge of debt, funded and unfunded, contracted in the course of the seven years (lord Chatham's.) war
£. 2,424,104

Taxes laid on in one day, December 7th 1796 - 2,132,000

The charges of the present war, he next proves exceed the total charge of the *whole national debt* antecedent to 1782.

Total charge of debt (i. e. taxes) created by the present war £. 6,701,000

Total charge of the national debt, to 5th of January, 1782--6,688,000

Excess during the present war 13,000

After pointing out, in the clearest manner the blundering and delusive mode of financeering carried on by the present minister, his lordship proceeds to state the charge and receipt created since the year 1792; and next shows the enormous deficiency which is likely to occur in the receipts and which must be supplied by new taxes, even if a peace were to take place in the course of this year :

Charges since the war £. 6,824,852
Revenue to discharge this 6,203,666

Deficiency 621,186

Upon a full investigation of Mr. Pitt's system of finance, lord Lauderdale has made it appear that the minister has kept out of view an expenditure of 9,401,624 l. for which he ought to have provided taxes on the principles he himself laid down.

This year (1797) the minister proposed to parliament, impositions to the extent of 2,133,000 l. yet it appears he has left 1,046,000 l. for which farther taxes ought to have been imposed.

His lordship then enters into an accurate statement of the gloomy prospect the people of England have before them after having so long laboured under a heavy burden of taxes. "If a peace were to be restored (says he) at the end of this year, the deficiency in the receipt to be supplied by new taxes must be 3,231,126 l. and the total expenditure 25,860,725 l."

Hence it follows, that if this contest be perverted in, taxes must be provided, and the peace expenditure increased, to the following extent :

New taxes. Peace expendit.
1. to the end of 1798—5,231,126—27,860,725
1799—7,231,126—29,860,725
1800—9,231,126—31,860,725

"The rapid and unparalleled augmentation of the war expenditure (says Lord Lauderdale) renders it difficult, with accuracy, to ascertain what additional charge

charge will be occasioned by our persevering in hostilities for another year; but when we know, that within these two years we have added upwards of 4,500,000*l.* in perpetuity, to the annual charge, we cannot suppose it will be less than two millions per annum."

On the 3d of March, government received intelligence of an important naval advantage, obtained by a successful manœuvre of the British fleet, under the command of Sir JOHN JERVIS, over a Spanish fleet, of much superior force, on the 14th of February, 1797, off Cape St. Vincent. The British admiral was assured of his near approach to the Spanish fleet, on the evening of the 13th. He anxiously waited the dawn of day, when, being on the starboard-tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing east by north, eight leagues, he had the satisfaction of discovering a number of ships extending from south-west to south, the wind then at west and by south. At 49 minutes past ten, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made a signal, that the ships observed were of the line, and twenty-five in number. The British squadron, consisting of only fifteen ships of the line, then formed in the most compact order of sailing, in two lines. By carrying a press of sail, the British admiral was so fortunate as to get in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect, and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost; and confident in the skill, valour, and discipline of the officers and men under his command, he felt himself justified in departing from the regular system; and passing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and separated one third from the main body; after a partial cannonade, which prevented the rejunction of the enemy till the evening, and by the very great exertions of the ships, which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard-tack, he captured two ships of 112 guns, one of 84 guns, and one of 74 guns; and the action ceased about five o'clock in the evening.

This fortunate result was gained with the loss of about three hundred men killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the Spaniards, was more than six hundred in killed and wounded.

FRANCE.

In our last retrospect of the military affairs of France, we left general Buonaparte making a rapid progress into the dominions of the Pope.

A part of the French army paid a visit to the famous city of Loretto, and took possession of the celebrated Madona, and other superstitious relics.

The French army afterwards continued to advance still farther into the papal territory; on the 19th February, Buonaparte had his head-quarters at Tolentino, where he received a letter from the Pope, given at St. Peter's, in Rome, the 12th of February.

His Holiness, in this letter, expressed his desire to terminate, in an amicable manner, the differences which subsisted between him and the French Republic; and intimated, that for the effecting of it, he had deputed two ecclesiastics and two seculars, invested with full powers to concert with the General of the army of Italy.

The terms of peace which the agents of the Pope have agreed to, with the French Republic, shall be given in our next Number.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, March 27, 1797.

THE price of stocks have experienced a very singular depression during the past month. A small and temporary rise took place at the beginning of March, which was quickly followed by a more rapid decline. At the present period, the funds remain in a truly alarming state of depression; and their future fate depends so entirely upon circumstances, not yet developed, as to set conjecture at defiance.

BANK STOCK on the 28th ult. was, 136½, at which price the books shut for the dividend.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 28th ult. were 77½, and have since fell to 74½, at which price they remain.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 28th ult. at 67, at which price they closed for the dividend.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 28th ult. at 52½; fell, on 7th of March, to 50 5-8; rose on 19th to 51 3-8; but on the arrival of the news of some naval successes in the West-Indies, this stock suddenly fell to 50 1-8!

The last loan, called the Loyalty loan, bears a discount of 14½ per cent.

Marriages in and near London.

Capt. Holliday, of the navy, to Miss E. Stratford, of Piccadilly.

Sir J. Menzies, bart. of Castle Menzies, to lady C. Murray, eldest daughter of the duke of Athol.

Mr. J. White, of Fleet-street, bookseller, to Miss Tahourdin, of Bentley, Hants.

Lieut. col. Clinton, to Miss Louisa Holroyd, daughter of lord Sheffield.

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At Pancras, R. Bradley, esq. to Miss E. Longbottom.

F. A. Castriote, esq. of Arundel-street, to Miss Kiernan, of Doctors-Commons.

Deaths in and near London.

At his house in Berkley-square, in the 80th year of his age, the Earl of ORFORD.—This nobleman, better known in the literary world, by the name of Horace Walpole, was the youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, who was, for many years, the first minister of state of this country.—Horace was born about the year 1715. He was first at Eton school, and afterwards at Cambridge.—He was intimate with Gray, the celebrated lyric poet; and they set out together on a tour of Europe, in the years 1739, 1740, and 1741. A separation, however, took place, in consequence of a dispute which arose between them, in the course of their travels. Mr. W. supported a splendid figure during the remainder of his travels; but Gray was obliged to observe a rigid economy. A reconciliation took place after their return to England, but the wound in their friendship, left a scar that was never totally effaced. He was M.P. for Callington, in the parliament which met in June 1741; and for Castle-Rising, in 1747; and for King's Lynn, in 1754 and 1761; at the expiration of which parliament, he retired from public business, and attached himself wholly to literary pursuits. On the death of his nephew, the late Lord Orford, he succeeded to the family title and estates.—In his great work, entitled, *A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, much industry and judicious criticism are displayed, in a sprightly and fashionable style. His historic doubts, respecting the character, conduct, and person, of Richard the Third, is replete with argument, ingenuity, and sound knowledge. The only dramatic work he ever produced, was *The Mysteries of Mother*, a tragedy, printed at his own press, at Strawberry-hill, and not being intended for performance or publication, only 50 copies of it were circulated among his friends.—The story is well worthy of perusal in the closet, although too horrid for theatric representation; depicting the horrors of guilt with much poetic vigour, and a considerable knowledge of the human heart. *The Castle of Otranto*, a romance, by this author, as an unique of the kind, was favourably received by the public, and produced an agreeable exercise of the severer passions; it has been, however, the prolific parent of a number of strange compositions, which daily load the press, and which are calculated to excite apprehension and surprize, without shedding any new light on life or nature. His lordship also published *Anecdotes of Printers*; among which, are many interesting particulars relative to the genius, the works, and the life of the inimitable Hogarth. He was one of the combination of wits, who supported Moore, in his periodical paper, intitled, *The World*; contributing many of the best articles to that entertaining miscellany. There are a great number of pieces of occasional poetry scattered through various publications, which might be compiled

into a volume, highly creditable to the taste and talents of his lordship. All his lordship's works are marked by a playfulness of imagination, and a delicacy of wit; having rendered several dry subjects in the highest degree interesting and amusing. Lord Orford was agreeable and communicative in his manners, shone greatly in company, and was thought to possess a greater stock of literary and political anecdotes, than any other man in this country.—During almost the whole of his life, he was the victim of the gout, which at length wore him down to the state of a cripple, and almost to a skeleton; his mental faculties, however, were never impaired by it, and, to the last, seemed to bid defiance to the shock of nature. Lord Orford never married; his favourite mistress, through life, being the Muse. A few years ago, he offered to marry either of the two Miss Berrys, merely with the view to place either of them in a situation which might give splendour to their accomplishments and virtues. Both those ladies, however, declined the offer, without hesitation. The portraits taken of this nobleman, in early life, totally vary from his real likeness afterwards, in consequence of the continued infirmities, which changed his person. The only faithful representation of him, which disease had left, was drawn by Mr. George Dance. His lordship died worth 95,000*l.* in the three per cents.; 50,000*l.* of which he has devised in legacies. He has bequeathed 10,000*l.* to the duchess of Gloucester; 5000*l.* to lady Waldegrave; 4000*l.* to each of the Miss Berrys; and 500*l.* to each of his nephews; besides smaller legacies. To Mrs. Damer, he has left Strawberry-hill, and 2000*l.* a year, during her life; and to Mr. Berry, his press and manuscripts; from which, his lordship's posthumous works, including his letters, during forty years, and additions to his other works, will probably soon be published. By a clause in his will, he has directed, that the boxes, containing his prints, be conveyed to Strawberry-hill, as heir looms appurtenant to that estate, which is entailed to the Waldegrave family, after the decease of Mrs. Damer.

On the 18th of March, after a few days' illness, Mr. A. Badcock, bookseller, corner of St. Paul's church-yard.—The generosity of his temper, the liberality of his sentiments, and the fidelity with which he fulfilled his engagements, render his memory dear to his numerous relatives and friends.

In Stanhope-street, the R. Hon. C. Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, general and colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards. His Lordship was brother to the Duke of Grafton, and was created a peer in 1780.

Near Uxbridge Mrs. Drake, relict of the late admiral Drake. W. Sharp, esq. of Brompton. Mrs. Hawkins, of Bedford-square. In Southampton-row, Mrs. Wade. Mrs. Stracey, wife of Captain S. of the 10th foot. In Spital Fields, suddenly, aged 28, Mrs. Mercier, wife of the rev. L.M. minister of the French London Church. Aged 83, T. Cotton, esq. of Hackney. Mr. Jones, partner in the house of Jerrises, Jones, and

and Gilbert, of Cockspur Street. M. T. Wright, of Peterborough Court, Fleet-street, printer. Mrs. White, of Piccadilly. In Duke-street, Portland-square, Mrs. Byham.

Of the late COUNTESS of EXETER, whose death was noticed in our last Number, we have been favoured with the following AUTHENTIC and INTERESTING memoirs:—The amiable woman whose virtues lately gave a lustre to the title of COUNTESS of EXETER, and who died lamented by all who knew her, has something so uncommonly interesting in the history of her life, that a detailed sketch of it cannot but be acceptable to every reader of sensibility. When the present Earl was a minor, he married, at an early age, a lady, from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, the earl, his uncle, advised him to retire into the country for some time, and pass as a private gentleman. Mr. CECIL, accordingly, bent his course into a remote part of Shropshire; and fixing his residence at an inn, in a little rural village, he amused himself there for some months, passing by the name of Jones. As he had plenty of money, and was extremely liberal to all about him, some persons in the neighbourhood conceived a notion that he had not come honestly by his riches, grew suspicious of him, and shunned his company. They took him for an Indian nabob; and, as he passed along, he often heard the rustics exclaim, “There goes the *London gentleman*.” Taking a dislike to his situation at the inn, he sought out a farm-house, where he might board and lodge—several families had refused to take him in, because he was “too fine a gentleman, and they could not understand how he came by his money.” At length, he found a situation, which answered his purpose, and in consideration of his liberal offers, and the knowledge of his possessing money, a farmer fitted him up a room. Here he continued to reside for about two years, going up to London twice in the year, and returning with such money as he had occasion for; when he departed, the country people thought he was gone to gather in his rents, and became more assured of this, from his always returning with plenty of cash. Time hanging heavy on his hands, he purchased some land, on which he intended to build a house; but neither stone-mason nor carpenter would undertake the job, for the reasons already mentioned. He did not condescend to contradict the reports of the villagers; but offering to pay so much money beforehand, the tradesmen, after some grave consultation together, agreed to finish his work—this was done accordingly, and every person was paid to the full extent of his demands. The farmer, at whose cottage his lordship resided, had a daughter, about seventeen years of age, whose rustic beauties threw at an infinite distance, all that his lordship had ever beheld in the circle of fashion: the softest roses that ever modesty poured upon youth and loveliness, glowed upon her lips—her cheeks were tinged with the divine bloom of Hebe; and the purity of the *Huntress Nymph* was in her breast:

“Her lips were red—the one was thin,—

“Next to that her chin—

“Some bee had stung it newly—”

—and, whenever any part of her neck or bosom was accidentally displayed, the “*Nitor splendens marmore purior*” dazzled the observer’s eye. Although this charming maid was placed in the humble lot of life, his lordship perceived, that her beauty would adorn, and her virtue shed, a lustre on the most elevated situation. One day, when the farmer returned home from his plough, Mr. Cecil frankly told them, that he liked their daughter, and would marry her, if they would give their consent—“Marry our daughter!” exclaimed Mrs. Farmer, “what, to a fine gentleman?—No, indeed!” “Yes, marry her,” says the husband, “he shall marry her, and she likes him—has he not house and land too, and plenty of money to keep her?” In fine, the matter was made up, and Mr. Cecil married this charming rustic. Masters of every kind were now procured, and, in twelve months’ time, Mrs. CECIL became an accomplished woman, to the envy of the country girls around, and to the astonishment of the villagers, who now began to be reconciled to the supposed too fine a gentleman. It was not long before the news arrived of his uncle’s death, when he found it necessary to repair to town. He accordingly set out, taking his wife with him, and on his journey, called at the seats of several noblemen, where, to the utter astonishment of his wife, he was welcomed in the most friendly manner. At last, they arrived at Burleigh, in Northamptonshire, the beautiful patrimonial seat of his lordship. Here they were welcomed with acclamations of joy. As soon as he had settled his affairs he returned into Shropshire, discovered his rank to his wife’s father and mother, put them into the house he had built there, and settled on them an income of 700*l.* per annum. He afterwards took the Countess with him to London, introduced her to the fashionable world, where she was respected, admired, adored, until it pleased the great Dispenser of providential events, to call the spirit of life to a more lasting region of happiness. Her ladyship has left two sons and one daughter.

At Buckingham-house, aged 66, Madame Schwellenberg, keeper of the robes to Her Majesty since her arrival in England. She never suspected her dissolution to be so near, although she had long laboured under the infirmities of age. On the evening of her death, in attempting to divert herself at cards, and drawing near the table for that purpose, she fell into a fit, and expired, without uttering a sentence. It has been commonly believed, that this lady, from her opportunities of acquiring wealth, &c. was immensely rich; it is probable, however, that her property has been greatly exaggerated. She was ever humane and liberal to the unfortunate and wretched. To the junior branches of the royal family, during their tender years, she acted with the tender solicitude and warm affection of a mother. The Queen has lost in her an accomplished woman and a very faithful servant. At

At her apartments, in Buckingham-house, Mrs. Amon, attendant in the nursery ever since the birth of the Princess Mary.

Aged 78, J. Marshall, esq. of Shoreditch. The Councils of Derby. At Ham, in Surrey, aged 73, Lieut. Gen. Cooper. In Manchester Street, Mrs. E. S. Boehm.

At his apartments in the New Road, W. Drought, esq. of Queen's County, Ireland. Mr. J. Plummer, of the Minerva printing-office. Aged 75, Mr. Pels, of Portman Street. Lieut. gen. W. Hyde, col. of the 20th regiment of foot. In Norfolk Street, Mr. R. Holder, apothecary. At Chelsea, Mr. W. H. Bailie, of the stamp-office. Mrs. Sheldon, of Southampton-street, Strand. In Durbini-place, colonel Oakes, late of the 3rd regiment. Mrs. Marriott, of the Paul's Head-tavern, Cateaton-street. Mrs. Southam, of Ivy-lane. Mrs. Moore, of the Adelphi. Mrs. Brant, of Clapham. In Old Cavendish-street, the rev. Dr. Gaunt. Aged 25, Mrs. Sack, of Budge-row. Mr. H. Sumner, Dockhead, Southwark.

At his house, at Epston, after an illness of ten months, the rev. J. PARKHURST. He was born at London, admitted a pensioner of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1745, as a pupil of Mr. Curdall; admitted a scholar on Mr. Diggins's foundation, Jan. 23, 1745-6; and, when B.A. admitted fellow on Lord Exeter's foundation, July 10th, 1751. Many years ago, he published a Greek Lexicon, which had a considerable sale at the time.

At Hampstead, the Rev. G. Travis, arch-deacon and prebendary of Chester, rector of Handley, and vicar of Eastham, both in Cheshire. This gentleman, the son of Mr. T. of Ruyton, in Lancashire, received the rudiments of his education at Manchester school, under Mr. Purnell, and was admitted a sizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1761, under Mr. Abbot. He took his degree of bachelor, in 1765, and that of master in 1768. He was justly celebrated for his various knowledge, and particularly for his familiar acquaintance with the tythe laws; to which, if he had uniformly directed his researches, he might have passed through life with credit, or at least without literary censure. Unhappily, however, for his reputation, he undertook a task, for which he was by no means qualified, viz. to vindicate the much disputed passage in 1 John v. 7, and met with able antagonists, who exposed his want of critical acumen in every part of the controversy. Dr. Travis had not been familiarly accustomed either to Greek manuscripts, or to works of sacred criticism. He was, consequently, on entering into this province of theological polemics, a Tiro, compared with his antagonists. Griesbach, Porson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum, convicted him, at every turn, of palpable misinformation, if not misrepresentation. He was, however, of a temper not to be daunted; assertion was heaped upon assertion, and the stronger the proof appeared of his *imperitia*, the stronger was his pertinacity. His labours, however, have proved not a little useful to the world, having excited a closer attention of

learned men to the MSS. of Stephens, to the Vatican Readings, and the MS. at Berlin, &c. relative to the authenticity of the present text of the Greek Testament, than had been hitherto paid to those subjects. To his attempts to defend a disputed reading, we may probably be indebted for the restoration of the text to its original purity. Though a pluralist, and a man of respectable talents, Mr. Travis had little of the *stiffness* of a churchman about him, being remarkably affable, facetious, and pleasant to all. The universality of his genius was evinced by the various transactions in which he was concerned, and in all of which he excelled—presiding one day with propriety and ability at the head of a canal committee, the next superintending the sale of a lot of oxen, and the third, collecting, in his library, arguments in support of the doctrine of the Trinity. In his manners, the gentleman and the scholar were gracefully and happily blended. He was beloved and lamented by a very numerous circle of acquaintance.

In her 57th year, Mrs. Pope, of Covent-garden Theatre. This lady was born in 1740, and was in her early years apprenticed to a milliner, a profession which has frequently supplied the stage with heroines. The talents of Miss Young attracting the notice of a friend, he introduced her to Mr. Garrick about the year 1768—Her features were never very expressive; her figure, however, was graceful, and her deportment elegant. Garrick, thought her powers pointed at *Imogen*—but she did not then look sufficiently juvenile, and he humorously observed, that he was at some difficulty to say what should be done for his *old Young*.—She played two seasons at Drury-lane; but either her merits were not felt by the public, or the manager—for the soon afterwards quitted London for Dublin, where she performed at the theatre in Capel-street, in 1770. There the present Mr. Lewis acted with her, and pronounced her talents to be such, as must eventually replace her upon a London theatre. By this excursion, Miss Young had considerably improved herself—was a ready and versatile actress, and Garrick sent Mr. Moody to Dublin, to offer her a *carte blanche*. With Moody she settled a new engagement, and returned to London, in estimation and competence. After remaining eight years at Drury-lane, the very high offers of Mr. Harris, induced her to settle at Covent-garden Theatre, where, for the last eighteen years, she has been constantly before the town, playing with and against some of our greatest actresses, nearly equalling them in particular parts, and excelling them in a wider scope of character. In the general, she acquired sufficient fame, and deserved attention.—Her virtues in private life have long swolen the note of praise—she was, in the language of a gentleman who had surveyed her journey through life, “a good child, a good wife, a good friend, and a good woman.” To authors, she was a most zealous assistant.—The leading trait of her performance was a sedate sensibility.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WORKMEN are now employed in taking down the toll-booth, in Gateshead, which has stood there, since its first erection, nearly 100 years, and wherein, for many ages, the bishops of Durham, who are lords paramount of the borough of Newcastle, held regularly their manor courts. This measure has been resorted to for the purpose of widening the public road, which runs through the central part of the High Fore Street. It was rebuilt at the expence of that venerable prelate Nathaniel Lord Crewe, distinguished by his many princely charities, in Bamfboroughshire and other parts of the kingdom.

It appears from Mr. WHITWORTH's report of his survey of the projected canal, from the Tyne to Chester-le-Street, and thence to Durham, by making the Wear navigable, that the line and branch with his proposed alterations, are, from the natural levels of the country, practicable and eligible. It appears also, as taken from the Saith books of the different collieries (which, on account of the duties, are always attested on oath) that the article of coals alone may be calculated to produce an annual tonnage of 22,722. 15s. exclusive of what may be expected on the opening of new mines; also that lead and other articles may be estimated to supply a farther income of 2334l. 3s. 4d.

In consequence of the alarm of invasion and the scarcity of specie, the notes of the four banks at Newcastle were poured in so rapidly, that at a meeting of the proprietors, held on the 2d ult. it was resolved to suspend payment till specie could be obtained. The banks at Durham and Sunderland were reduced to a similar situation. A declaration, however, was signed by 639 gentlemen and tradesmen of the neighbourhood, purporting their resolution to take, as before, the notes of all the banks of Newcastle, Durham, and Sunderland. Similar engagements, relative to the notes of the Bank of England, and those of the different provincial banks, have since been entered into, by the gentlemen, principal merchants, &c. in all other parts of the country.

Married.—At Newcastle, J. Davidson, esq. clerk of the peace for Northumberland, to Miss Hutchinson. N. Hall, esq. sheriff of Newcastle, to Miss Brumell, of Spittal, near Wigton.

Died.—At Newcastle, Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Rudman. Aged 90, Mr. W. Kinnard. Aged 83, Mr. T. Mather. Aged 36, Mrs. Barras. Mr. T. Mackay. Mr. R. Thompson. Mrs. M. Dobson. Near Newcastle, Mr. T. Falcus,

Aged 90, Mr. W. Hunnam. Near Gateshead, Mr. R. Purvis.

At Tynemouth, Mr. T. Stirling. At Sunderland, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Lambert. Mr. Gilkes, constable, who fell from his horse, and was so bruised and fractured, that he expired in a few hours after the accident. Mrs. Ransum.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Blake, of Tilmouth, daughter of the late Sir F. B. Bart. of Twissel-castle, Durham.

At Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Tidy, of Redman-hall; of an excellent understanding, polite manners, real generosity, and unaffected humility. Same place, Mr. H. Cannin, one of the band of the Westminster militia; regretted for his honesty, worth, and facetious qualities, by his musical brethren, the whole regiment, and a large circle of acquaintance.

Also, at Stockton, L. Stapylton, esq. grandson and heir of the rev. Sir M. S. Bart. of Myton, York.

At Sedgefield, Mr. Kersley, an eminent surgeon and apothecary. Mrs. Walton. Mr. J. Wilson, of Barras-Bridge. Near Lancaster, Miss J. Greenwell. Mrs. Surtcees, of Mainforth, Durham. At Low Elswick, Mrs. Proctor. Mr. J. Hunter, of Hexham, surgeon's mate of the Invincible ship of war, in the West Indies.

At South Shields, aged 78, Mrs. M. Kent. Mr. J. Quinlan, surgeon, in Gateshead, but of late a prisoner at Point au Petre, in the island of Guadalupe; having experienced much ill-treatment, he attempted to make his escape, but was discovered, and shot dead, by the guard.

Master R. L. Macdonald, of Durham. At Houghton le Spring, Mr. G. Beil. R. Riddell, esq. of Cheseburn Grange, Northumberland.

The remains of the late C. Atkinson, esq. of Newcastle, whose death we noticed in our last, were lately interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas, in that town, attended by an immense concourse of people from all the neighbouring parts; whose unfeigned marks of real grief depicted his worth more forcibly than it is in the power of words to describe. As a magistrate, he was respected for his stern and incorruptible integrity, and punctual attention to the duties of his office; and as a man, the goodness of his heart and the affability of his manners gained him the affections of all. His general worth and merits produced him an extraordinary popularity, and his life was justly considered as a bright example of moral excellence. He ever stood forth as a strenuous champion

champion for the privileges of his fellow citizens.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The names of 5 magistrates of Cumberland have been lately struck out of the commission of the peace, for certain collusive practices with the parish officers of Whitehaven, in order to defraud the town of a considerable sum of money. The parties convicted were farther obliged to pay the entire costs of suit, amounting to 1291l. and were mulcted in the penalty of 6s. 8d. each. Their crime and disgrace is also put upon record.

The subscriptions to the Kendal Dispensary, which amounted last year to 123l. 7s. have been augmented this year to 293l. 3s.

A number of cannon have been lately mounted at Whitehaven, and great exertions made by the inhabitants, with a view to add to the defence of the port. Four volunteer companies have been also raised for this purpose.

Married.—At Whitehaven, Capt. J. Nicholson, of the ship *Wilson*, to Miss Tyson. At Morresby, Mr. Clementson, jun. *almsif* 18, to Miss Waddington, of Parton, *turned* 15! At Workington, Mr. P. Wilson, of Great Clifton, Cumberland, to Miss Crugham. Capt. W. Peete, of the ship *Harmony*, to Miss M. Smith.

Died—At Whitehaven, aged 40, Mr. C. Caffon. Aged 35, Mrs. Park. Aged 53, Mr. F. Huldway. Aged 37, Mrs. Nicholson. Mrs. Piper. Aged 80, Mrs. A. Bragg. Aged 83, Mrs. E. Carter, widow. Capt. J. Smith, of the *Bellona*. Aged 80, Mr. W. Hudson. Capt. J. Plasket, of the ship *Fanny*. Aged 46, Mr. J. Dougan. Near Whitehaven, Mr. J. Wright. At Kendal, aged 83, M. Harrison, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and Recorder of Kendal. Aged 92, Mrs. J. Atkinson, widow. Aged 64, Mr. T. Hodgson. Mrs. M. Brockbank. At Kefwick, Mrs. Elhway. At Distington, aged 89, Mrs. M. Stamper. At Brigham, Mr. M. Gregg. At Stainburn, aged 66, Mrs. A. Fearon.

At Milthorpe, Westmoreland, Mr. R. Cramp-ton. At Alverstone, Mrs. Stephenson, and Mr. W. Noble, gent. At Lamplugh Cross, aged 77, Mrs. A. Jenkinson.

Aged 87, the rev. R. Barnes, curate of Camerton, near Workington. His life held forth an amiable display of temperance, piety, strict regularity, punctual discharge of every proclial duty, great liberality to the poor, and, in fine, of every Christian virtue.

At Penrith, Miss Orr.

LANCASHIRE.

It is worthy of remark, that 34 vessels were lately advertised, to be upon freight for America, in Mr. GORE's Liverpool-Advertiser.

At Liverpool, in consequence of the spirited exertions of the inhabitants, a line of fortification, of 50 heavy guns, has lately been raised, for the defence of the town and harbour; and the batteries at the fort, the dock,

piers, and the different commanding points of the river, are manned with 570 seamen and others (12 men to a gun) all volunteers, and peculiarly interested in the defence of the port. All the young men of the town, without exception, are associating, to learn the use of arms.

On a meeting being called, at Manchester, for the purpose of raising additional volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry; in less than an hour's time, eight names were subscribed, to the sum of 100l. each, eighteen names to 52l. 10s. each, seven to 31l. 10s. each, one name to 26l. forty-four to 21l. each, and two names to 10l. 10s. each, not including several smaller subscriptions of 5l. 5s. each.

A number of streets, lanes, and passages, in the towns of Manchester and Salford, are about to be widened and rendered more commodious.

Through the humane interference of the mayor and bailiffs of Liverpool, 17 debtors, who have been confined in the jail, for the last three years, for small debts, have lately obtained their release. The expense of compromising the debts, and paying the fees, amounted to not quite 17l.!

Married.—At Liverpool, Mr. R. Johnson to Miss J. Johnson. Mr. J. Hunt, printer, to Miss C. Curry. Mr. Phillips, printer, to Miss C. Lowton. Mr. J. Johnson to Miss A. Sutton, of West Kirby, Cheshire. Adam Wright, aged 79, to Margaret Alexander, aged 87.

At Rochdale, Mr. J. Elliot, attorney, to Miss Wilkinon. At Pilminster, John Bendon, aged 70, who has walked upon crutches for several years, and has only one eye, to Sarah Govier, aged 33, who also has one eye and is dumb. At Presbury, — Wood, esq. to Miss Hopkins, of Macclesfield, an amiable and accomplished young lady. W. Yates, esq. of Bury, to Miss Robins, of Newcastle under Line. Mr. Wright, attorney, of Prescott, to Miss Astley, of Liverpool.

Died.—At Liverpool, Mrs. M. Catterall. Mr. J. Quilliam. Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Welch, of Leck. Mrs. M. Eyres, bookseller. Mrs. Bannister. Mr. Dicus, mathematical-instrument maker. Mr. T. Carter. Mrs. Deb. Johnson. Mr. E. Carnock, of Liverpool. At Santa Cruz, in the flower of youth, Mr. J. Cropper. Aged 22, Miss Est. Gertray. On his passage from Angola to the West Indies, Mr. J. Frost, of Liverpool. Aged 58, Mrs. Deare; uniformly good as a woman and a Christian; humility and benevolence were, however, the leading traits in her character. Mr. W. Cartmell, master of the ship *Onslow*; of strict honesty, and great goodness of heart.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Sheldermine, printer. Mrs. Touchett. Mrs. Welch. Miss Massey. Mrs. Fielding, widow, of Hanging-ditch. Mrs. Middleton, of Salford. J. Drinkwater, M.D. of ditto. Mrs. Byrom, of Alport Town. Among other casualties at Manchester, three children were lately burnt to death, in consequence of being left alone by their respective friends.

friends. *These accidents have happened since a similar notice in a former Magazine.*

At Lancaster, Mr. J. Fisher. Mr. W. Stour. Aged 91, Mrs. A. Brown.

At Blackburn, Mr. R. Mariden. Aged 49, Mr. J. Hayhurst. Near Blackburn, aged 72, Mrs. Brewer.

At Preston, Mr. R. Ingham and Mrs. Simm. Near Preston, Mrs. Fletcher. Mr. J. Sidgreaves, and Mr. H. Clifton.

At Chorley, Mr. Silvester. Near Bolton, aged 21, Miss A. Ogden. At disto, Mr. R. Maxwell, respected and lamented. At Ashton, Mrs. Kilham. Near Mosley, Mrs. M. Hulley.

At Attleborough, aged 95, Mr. J. Cols, a farmer; he left behind him 115 children and grand-children.

Mr. T. Rogers, of Flixton; an useful member of society, and a steady friend of the poor.

Aged 96, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Holland, of Halewood.

YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 10, at Whirby, during the tide of flood, a sudden elevation of the water was observed, at the entrance of the harbour; the river Eske rising to the height of two feet and a half, in a very short time, with a noise heard at a considerable distance, and as suddenly subsiding. The tide afterwards continued to flow at its usual rate, till the regular time of high water. This phenomenon took place at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

At a late meeting of the trustees of the white and coloured cloth halls, acting for the whole body of broad-cloth manufacturers, it was unanimously agreed, to instruct the county members, to lay before ministers a statement of the deplorable situation of trade, the enormous decrease in the quantity of goods manufactured, the difficulty of obtaining payment from the merchants, and the general distress of the county. At the same time they declared their opinion, that *the war is the sole cause of the present calamities*, and that nothing but immediate peace can give relief.

In the last quarter there has been a decrease in the manufacture of broad-cloths, in the West Riding, of from 6000 to 7000 pieces!

Married.—At York, Mr. Terry, apothecary, to Miss E. Terry. — Stovin, esq. to Miss Pease. At Leeds, Mr. French, attorney, to Miss Mitchell. The rev. J. Gilby, [LL.B. and rector of Barnston, to Mrs. Hill, late of Thornton.

Died.—At York, aged 74, Mr. J. Mills. Aged 50, Mr. R. Clark, common-council-man. Mrs. Lloyd. Mrs. Yule.

At Sheffield, aged 74, Mrs. Smith. Aged 82, Mrs. Jervis. Mr. Lunn, surgeon. Mr. S. Kirby. Mrs. Thomas. Mr. and Miss Taylor, son and daughter of the late Mr. T.

At Hull, Mr. Fearnley, in consequence of the severe bruises he received by falling down stairs. Aged 97, Mr. J. Chidson. Aged 23, Mrs. Cookson.

At Leeds, Mr. H. Appleyard. Mr. Porter.

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Miss Teale. Mr. T. Wiley. Near Leeds, Mr. J. Greenwood.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Milner. Mrs. Garnett. Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. Ryecroft. Near Bradford, Mrs. Waugh.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Works of drainage are erecting on the salt-marshes of Spalding, Holbeach, Gedney, Moulton and Whapload, and measures are taking to raise such embankments as will prevent their being, in future, overflowed by the sea.

The works for improving the new haven, at Grimby, are nearly completed.

Died.—At Lincoln, aged 33, Mr. W. Walefby, surgeon. Near Lincoln, aged 58, Mr. Pulgrave. Mr. J. Bailey, of Haddington, near Lincoln. Miss Hanell, of Grantham. At Stamford, aged 87, Mrs. Chapman. Mr. Edis. Near Stamford, Mrs. Shepherd. Mrs. Green. Aged 47, Mrs. Drewry, of Spalding. Near Spilby, Mr. R. Hairby, sen. Mrs. Birch, of Edenham. The rev. J. Sparrow, rector of Waddington.

Therav. Mr. Hutching, rector of Corby and Syson, and justice of peace for the parts of Kesteven; he was a constant benefactor to the poor.

Near Sleaford, Mr. Cowley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Two wether sheep, reared by Mr. D. HEBB, jun, of Claypole, near Newark, have been lately exhibited before the board of agriculture, their Majesties, at Windsor, many of the nobility, &c. and are allowed to have been never yet matched, in this or any other country, in the qualities of beauty, shape, and features.

The canal from the river Trent to Grantham has been lately opened; by an act just passed, a collateral cut is also to be made, to communicate with the same, and other amendments are to be added to the former act.

DERBYSHIRE.

The effects of the refusal of the bank to pay their notes in specie, are severely felt in Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and the surrounding towns and villages. Though gold and silver have not abruptly disappeared, yet they are evidently becoming more scarce every day. In Derby, very few hands have yet been dismissed from their employment, and not many put upon half work. In Leicester, the stagnation of trade is very considerable: many frames are entirely stopped, and others but partially employed. Nottingham seems to have been still more immediately and considerably affected: the stoppage of the bank was immediately followed by the stoppage of a great number of frames; and although the local banks have endeavoured to remedy the fatal scarcity of circulating medium, by issuing a great number of seven-shilling notes, &c. it has been absolutely necessary to throw out of employment a great number of working manufacturers, in Melbourn, Bredon, Ilkinston, and other villages. The fairs and cattle

tle-markets seem also to have been very much affected: at the annual fair at Duffield, in the neighbourhood of Derby, in particular, scarcely a single beast was sold: for the buyers had nothing but notes, and the sellers would take *nothing but cash*.

Died.—At Derby, aged 24, Mrs. Rowland. Aged 80, Mrs. M. Parr. Near Derby, aged 50, Mrs. Rowland. Mr. R. Moreley, of Repton. At Wirksworth, aged 66, Mr. P. Swift, many years a non-commissioned officer in the 28th regiment. Near Chetterfield, Mrs. Fernell.

SHROPSHIRE.

The great undertaking of the Shrewsbury canal is at length completed; a number of boats have been lately sent up, with the first flush of water, for the purpose of proving the level, all of which arrived, without accident, at the extremity of the basin.

Died.—Miss Baudripp, of Shrewsbury; Miss M. Atcherley, of Frankwell. Aged 107, Mrs. F. Branby, of Pontesford Hill. Mrs. Jones of the Cop.

Aged 49, W. Goodwin, esq. of Severn-House, near Colebrook Dale; of a friendly and generous disposition. Mrs. Bell, of Kilthrew, near Slanfaistrad. Mr. J. Lloyd, attorney, of Trewarne. Mr. D. Roberts, of Crocsmere.—Mrs. Griffiths, late of Domgay. Mrs. Allen, of Uffington, in early life, and of an amiable disposition. Near Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Wyld. At Oswestry, Miss Roberts. Mrs. Trevor, relict of the Rev. T. T. many years vicar of Oswestry and Ruabon. Near Oswestry, aged 57, Miss Jones. At Ludlow, Mrs. Toldervey, relict of W. T. esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At Stafford, Mr. Breece. At Ravenhill, Mrs. Sneyd. Mrs. Perkins, of Newcastle. Mr. Owen, of Tutbury; complaining that he felt himself unwell, he expired instantly. Mr. R. Shorthose, of Whichnor. Mrs. Burdett, of Broxt. At Litchfield, aged 72, Mr. Alderman Jones. Aged 31, Mr. Clabborn, one of the lay vicars of the cathedral. Near Litchfield, aged 56, Mrs. R. Bannister. Mr. J. B. Madeley, jun. surgeon, of Uttoxeter.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Upwards of 631, have been collected among the benevolent LADIES, of Leicester, and transmitted to a bank in London, for the use of distressed female emigrants.

A horse died lately at Ashby, in the fortieth year of his age; as did also, lately, at the same place, a Spanish gander, aged 30, 25 years of which it had remained in the possession of Dr. KIRKLAND, who kept an old man to attend it; and drive it regularly to and from pasture.

Married.—At Desford, Mr. M. Martin, of Countesthorpe, to Miss Dutil. Mr. T. Gent, of Sapcote, and one of the Leicester corps of yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Townsend, of Aston Flamville.

Died.—At Leicester, Mr. Tilly, late coroner for the county. Mr. Cobley, grocer. At

an advanced age, Mr. J. Billings, many years town-crier.

At Glenfield, Mrs. J. Lisle, a maiden lady, endowed with a lively disposition, and great liberality of sentiment. With the slender remains of a fortune, the greater part of which had passed away from her family, she maintained her independence, and ever supported the character of a gentlewoman.

At Lath, aged 29. Peers Anthony Keck, esq. of Stoughton-Hall, highly esteemed for his virtues and accomplishments. He served the office of high sheriff in 1795.

At Lutterworth, aged 67, Mr. T. Needham; he was found dead in bed in the morning, after having complained of a slight indisposition the preceding evening.

At Weatherical, P. Jervis, esq.

At Baslow, Mrs. E. Shaw, of Manchester, and soon after, Mr. W. S. her husband.

Mr. R. Hiffwell, of Sapcote, regretted as a son, a father, and a friend.

RUTLAND.

Died.—Mr. Wells, of Barrowden. At Uppingham, aged 63, Mr. W. Ironman.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the meeting, at Cambridge, to concert measures for the support of public credit, &c. a previous motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, that the resolutions then adopted *were not meant to bind down the subscribers to a different line of conduct, should a change of circumstances so require*, but that they purported, to be merely declaratory of their present opinion and determination, &c.

An association of respectable inhabitants has been lately formed, at Cambridge, on a *well liberal plan*: uninfluenced by any considerations of local or general politics, their object is to associate and arm, solely for the purpose of protecting their own and their neighbours' property. New military associations are also forming in most of the towns and districts throughout the kingdom.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A correspondent of the NORTHAMPTON MERCURY, asserts the singular use of pot-ash in extinguishing fires, quoting an instance of a late fire at Daventry, which was stopped in a remarkable manner, and the rest of the building saved, by the experiment of infusing a large quantity of pot-ash, blended with the water, into the flames.

Married.—At Canons Ashby, Mr. W. Plumber, of Aston le Walls, aged 71, to Miss M. Orton, aged 18.

Died.—At Northampton, aged 81, E. Litchfield, esq.

G. Tryon, esq. of Harrington. Aged 78, R. Supple, esq. of Great Oakley. Mr. J. Danes, of Dallington.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The lords of the manor of Birmingham-Heath, have lately granted a lease of four acres of land, for the term of 99 years, at one shilling per annum only, for the benefit of an extensive charity for boys, in that town.

Specimens

Specimens of some remarkable oats, which were sown last year at Dunchurch, and which evinced their superiority by ripening earlier and weighing heavier than English oats do, and by their having no tendency to degenerate, have been lately distributed, for the purpose of dissemination among the farmers of this county.

Married.]—R. Hodson, esq. of Boswell-Heath, to Mrs. Morgan, of Ludlow.

Died.]—At Birmingham, Mr. W. Harrold. Aged 81, Mrs. A. Lavender. Mr. C. Dorones. Aged 64, Mr. J. Pratt; he died as he lived, a bright example of the power of genuine Christianity. Mr. G. Denison. Aged 40, Mr. J. Jennens. Mr. Webb. Mr. M. Hanbury, of Birmingham. At Amsterdam, near Birmingham, Mrs. Patten. Mrs. Benton.

Mr. J. Southall, a speaker among the Quakers, adorning the doctrine which he preached, by the strictest innocency of life.

Mrs. Twigger, of Redworths. Mrs. Edmonds, of Bredley. Mr. J. Collins, of Kinsare. Mrs. S. Kuston, of Deritend. At her house at Bilton, near Rugby, Miss Charlotte Addison, only daughter of the celebrated Mr. Addison, by the countess dowager of Warwick. She had in her possession, several portraits of Mr. Addison and his friends; together with his library, which is supposed to contain many valuable books and manuscripts. Mr. Thomas, of Pattingham—Mr. T. Sanders, of Digbeth, an intelligent man and facetious companion. At Coventry, Mr. Moore, the Mayor's crier. Mrs. Sanders. Miss Bishop. Mr. Kelly. Mr. West. Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Owen.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The mayor and corporation of Worcester (as well as those of other places) have resolved to petition parliament against Mr. Pitt's Poor Bill; it being the unanimous sense of the meeting, that the same would tend to increase the poor rates considerably, which are now unavoidably heavy, though under the most prudent management; and also against the bill for imposing a tax on inland navigations.

The finances of the Worcester infirmary, which have been in a declining state for some time past, have been lately placed on a more respectable footing, by the receipt of a benefaction of 100*l.* with some smaller legacies and collections, and particularly (in consequence of the laudable exertions of a benevolent individual, who employed himself for several days successively in waiting on, and soliciting the aid of the opulent) by the addition of 30 fresh annual subscribers, of one guinea each.

Died.]—At Worcester, Mr. J. Lowick, formerly of Holt Castle. Miss E. Wall, second daughter of the late Dr. Wall, many years an eminent physician, of Worcester.

At her seat, near Tenbury, Mrs. Hill, relict of T. H. esq. formerly M. P. for Leominster, of a religious worthy character; she partly supported a great number of the neighbouring poor.

At Tardebig, Mr. W. Sheward, of Birmingham. Mrs. Wright, of Stourport, of an ami-

ble character, and possessed of many excellent endowments. At Hatfield, near Kempsey, aged 92, Mr. E. Davies. At Powick, Mrs. Goodwin, relict of J. G. esq. of Banbury, Oxon.—J. H. Pargeter, esq. of Foscott, near Stourbridge. At Malton, near Stourport, Mr. W. Barnett. At Mithon, Mr. Dangerfield, senior, of the Spout Farm. The Rev. Mr. Stone, of Molesey, near Wolverhampton. Mrs. A. Hart, of Broughton Hacket. At Orleton, E. Whitcombe, esq.

At his seat at Ombersley, aged 71, the Rt. Hon. Edwin Lord Sandys, a trustee of the British Museum. His lordship has left no issue by his lady (the sister of Sir G. Colebrooke, whom he married in 1769) and the title is extinct.

In the Tything, near Worcester, aged 67, Mrs. A. Stokes, a lady of exemplary virtues, whose hand and heart were ever open to relieve severely the distressed of the afflicted.

At Bewdley, aged 82, Mrs. P. Rebolls, and Mr. D. Rowland, respected for his honesty and probity.

At Henwick, near Worcester, Mrs. Mence, wife of Capt. M. of the 6th regiment of foot; for patience, piety, and other Christian virtues, considered as an ornament to her sex.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—The Rev. W. Price, vicar of Withington, to Miss C. Price, of Hereford.

Died.]—At Hereford, Mrs. Hayward, wife of G. H. esq. Mrs Trelove, of Tillington. Mr. T. Woollych, of Weobley.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.]—Near Monmouth, Mrs. Sheward, relict of R. S. esq. Mr. Shadwell, of an apoplectic fit, while on horseback, near his own house.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By a late decision of the House of Commons, the right of voting, at Tewksbury, is declared to reside in the freemen at large, honorary or not, and in the owners of entire dwelling-houses, situated within the borough. By this sentence, the right of voting claimed by the inhabitants, and householders at large, is unhappily set aside.

Only six miles of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, which is 70 feet wide on the line of water, and 18 deep, remain to be cut, previously to its completion.

Married.]—Mr. Henderson, jun. of North Leach, to Miss Woodham, of Swindon, Wilts. R. Richards, esq. of Dudbridge, to Miss Hilary, of Bradford, Wilts.

Died.]—Mrs. Partridge, of Stonehouse;—Aged 82, Mrs. Trotman, relict of R. T. esq. of Cam. Mr. D. Ellis, of Minsterworth, near Gloucester; largely concerned in the fisheries of the river Severn.

At Berkely, the Rev. St. Jenner, B.D. late Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and rector of Fittleton, Wilts.

The Rev. J. Morse, M.A. rector of Huntley, and vicar of Blaisdon; an orthodox divine, and an ornament to the church of which he was a member.

Aged 75, Mrs. Osbourn, of Monksmill.—
At Shurdington, Miss Lawence, sister of W.
L. esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A loyal shoe-maker, at Oxford, has offered, by public advertisement, to provide a troop of yeomanry with boots of the best quality, at his own expence, for the term of two years, should circumstances require the troop to remain so long embodied.

A fire broke out, lately, at Burford, when, in consequence of there being *no fire engine in the town*, the stables of a large inn, including seven horses, and a number of valuable articles and materials, were entirely destroyed.

Married.—The Rev. C. Tanqueray, of Oriel college, Oxford, to Miss Littlehales, of Bicester. The Rev. W. Bertie, Fellow of All-Souls college, Oxford, to Miss H. M. Wykham, of Swallowcliffe.

Died.—At Oxford, Mr. W. Venables; Mrs. Collingwood; R. Smith; Mr. T. Gillart;—The Rev. Fr. Randolp, D.D. principal of Alban-Hall, and incumbent of the valuable curacy of Warburgh, both which preferments he had held 40 years.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

February 4 was signalized by a fox-chace in this county, which is considered by amateurs in this savage sport, as having never been surpassed in the annals of hunting. Mr. LEE ANTONIE'S hounds met early in the morning, near Keyfoe Park, where they soon found a fox, who, after a hard chace of ten miles, saved himself by running to ground. Another fox was soon after found in Oakley plantation, who exerted such singular strength and cunning, that after having led the hunt a chace of 36 miles, and wearied out all the hounds, it was found necessary at last to decline the pursuit. Five horses were killed in the hunt, two others died afterwards, and the remainder are rendered unfit for farther service. The huntsman had mounted his third horse that day, which dropped down and died on the road, returning home!

ESSEX.

Eight thousand men are quartered in the barracks at Chelmsford and Colchester alone, and an additional line of 10,000 men are stationed between Romford and Harwich.

At Chelmsford assizes, ten prisoners were capitally convicted, out of whom, William Aikenhead, John Theibald, and Edward Sewell, for various burglaries, and James Glendining, for sheep-stealing, were ordered for execution.

Good wheat sold lately at Romford Market, for ten guineas the load, or one-third of the price which it bore that day twelvemonth!

Married.—At Colchester, brigade major R. Douglas, of the 30th regt. of foot, to Miss G. Bogue.

Died.—At Colchester, the rev. J. Cautley, rector of St. Runwald's. Aged 85, the rev. J. Brockwell, author of an excellent Practical Exposition of the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. Hurrell, of Orwell. At Witham, 84, Mrs. E. Allen; she had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health, till the evening previous to her decease.

At Thaxted, Mr. J. Norris. Mr. Wiltshire.
Near Breatwood, Mr. Brown.

NORFOLK.

An extensive reservoir is now digging near Norwich, and near it considerable water-works are to be erected, agreeably to the plan of Mr. MILNE, the architect, for the purpose of conveying water to the upper and lower parts of the city.

A gentleman of Yarmouth, has in his possession a pig, only 13 months old, which measures upwards of eight feet in length, stands ten hands high, and weighs 53 stone, 14lb. to the stone.

Married.—T. Corlett, esq. of London, to Miss H. Colombine, of Norwich. Captain Williamson, of the Durham militia, to Miss Hurry, of Yarmouth. At Norwich, Dr. Lubbock to Miss Postle. S. G. Edmonds, M.D. of Wolsingham Parva, to Miss Wright, of Great Snoring. The rev. A. Iveson, of Lynn, to Miss English.

Died.—At Norwich, aged 74, Mrs. Atkinson. Aged 79, Mrs. Dewing. Mrs. M. A. Beever. Aged 66, Mrs. Colombine. Aged 86, Mrs. M. Mason Aged 80, Mrs. Helstead. Aged 72, Mrs. Baxter. Mr. J. Vincent. Mrs. If. Lulman, a respectable teacher of music. Mrs. Carter. Aged 38, Mr. J. Lake. Aged 40, Mrs. E. Johnson. Aged 55, Mr. W. Stevenson. Aged 62, Mrs. Harrell. Aged 47, Mrs. Woodhouse. Aged 49, Mr. G. Hall. Near Norwich, aged 63, Mr. Brett. Mr. W. Crickmer, of Ditchingham. Aged 78, Mr. J. Baker, of Framlingham.

At Colney, aged 71, Mr. J. Jecks. Aged 72, Sir B. Brograve, bart. of Worstead-House. At Lynn, aged 23, Miss Taylor, a young lady of engaging manners and various accomplishments. Aged 25, Mrs. M. Jackson.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. A. Boulter, Aged 76, Mrs. Brown, of Alderford. At Wyndham, Mrs. Barge. Aged 82, Mr. J. Shaw, of Hoghill. Mrs. Coates, of Northreps. Mrs. Maffingham, of Holt. Mr. S. Self, of Hareston.

SUFFOLK.

Married.—At Bury, the Rev. Mr. Sams, to Miss Hewitt, of Holt. Mr. White, attorney, of Halesworth, to Miss Meadow, of Cookley.

Died.—At Giffslingham, aged 84, the rev. Mr. Reynolds. At Santon Downham, aged 84, Mr. J. Daves, many years steward to Lord Cadogan. Mrs. Hurlock, of Dedham. Mr. R. Lanchester, of Great Barton. Aged 84, the Rev. M. Reynolds, rector of Bacton and Giffslingham. Aged 16, Miss Isaacson, of Cowling. Miss Wealey, of Saxmundham. Aged 66, Mr. T. Rust, of Stowmarket. At Bury, Mrs. Vaughan. Aged 65, Mr. T. Hunt, highly respected as a truly good man. He was apparently in good health only a few minutes before he expired. At Rainham, aged 23, Miss Harrison. Mr. C. P. Wynne, of Dennington.

SUSSEX.

The daughters of LAUNCELOT HARRISON, esq. of Follkingham, have condescended to take upon themselves the education of all the poor children in the parish; for which purpose they have

have fitted up a large room in Folkingham, where they spend a great part of their time in teaching their rustic pupils, reading, plain needle-work, and knitting.

KENT.

Died.—At Canterbury, Mr. Bonnel Hickman, a noted cock-feeder. Mrs. Latham. Mrs. Crisp. Mr. W. Rufford. Mrs. M. Read, of St. Alphege.

At East Malling, aged 92, Mrs. Blunden. At Hearn, aged 74, Mrs. Tharp. Mr. St. Heritage, many years master of the King's Head tavern and Assembly Rooms, Ramsgate. At Appledore, aged 87, Mrs. M. Hodges. At Smorden, aged 72, Mr. J. Ottoway, sen. At Strood, Mrs. Hulks. At East Sutton, fir J. Filmer, bart.

At Waltham, Mr. J. Vickey, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel: he bled for 123 hours previously to his death, notwithstanding a variety of means were resorted to, to stop the effusion of blood.

At Wigham, aged 85, Mr. W. Sharp: by an uniform course of temperance and sobriety, he prolonged his life to a healthful contented old age.

At Broughton Aluph, aged 82, Mr. W. Wilkins: so rigidly parsimonious in his own mode of living, as to become a common theme of discourse in all those parts: he ever manifested, however, the greatest hospitality to the meanest of his relatives (nearly 80 in number) and, by his will, he divided, impartially, among them, nearly the whole of his immense property. He displayed great equanimity under the severest tortures of the gout, and was highly extolled for his condescension to all, and the engaging urbanity of his manners.

At Maidstone, aged 72, Mrs. Trimmer. Aged 95, Mrs. Plattow, worn down by the ravages of an inveterate cancer more than by old age. Aged 70, Mrs. Addison. Mr. H. Mackett, sheriff's officer.

At Rochester, Miss M. Moulden. Mrs. Franklin. At Dover, Mr. T. Dourne, a pleasant companion and sincere friend. Aged 83, Mrs. Latham.

At Folkestone, aged 66, Mrs. Stevenson. Aged 78, Mrs. Mullett. Aged 88, Mr. N. Binfield. Mrs. Sus. Mummary, highly endeared by her amiable qualities, to her numerous family and extensive connections. The rev. J. Cantley, rector of Hollingbourn and vicar of Teynham. At his house, at Maidon, aged 79, Mr. T. Burton, for many years totally deaf, and of late years almost blind. At Sandwich, Miss A. Jenkin.

HAMPSHIRE.

It appears from a late report of the superintendants of the Basingstoke canal, that the trade on that navigation is daily and considerably increasing.

The French prisoners lately at Portchester castle, in attempting to escape (by digging a subterraneous passage under the prison) were discovered while at work;—they then became riotous, and the centinels on duty fired among them, whereby one man was shot instantly dead,

and two or three others were wounded, though not mortally.

At Winchester assizes, 14 prisoners received sentence of death!!!—At the same assizes, a petition was ordered to pay a fine of 30*l.* for the atrocious crime of purchasing, and having in his possession, *fix hares!* The action was instituted at the suit of the Earl of Pembroke.

Married.—At Fyfield, H. Woods, esq. to Miss S. Cane, of Kempton, Wilts. At Winchester, F. Coffin, esq. to Madame de Clairville, late of Palermo, Sicily.

Died.—Mr. J. Preston, of Christ-church, in consequence of inadvertently striking the trigger of a loaded musquet, which went off, and the contents lodging in his left breast, he was killed on the spot. Mr. W. Such, of Portsmouth. Mr. Davies, one of the managers of the Portsmouth theatre; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. D. his wife; both of them, and particularly the latter, of respectable professional talents. At Cowes, Mr. L. Fouquet. At Isleley, Mrs. Cragg. Mrs. Fabian, of Southampton. Mr. Banning, of Winchester.

BERKSHIRE.

A cargo of coals from South Wales, arrived lately at Reading, for the first time, after passing through canals, in the making of which, nearly a million of pounds sterling has been expended.

The water communication trade between Reading and London, performed by barges, which load weekly at Reading and at Queenhithe wharf, is so greatly increasing, that it has been lately found necessary to procure a number of fresh vessels, with a view to its better accommodation.

At Reading assizes, Brown Rose received sentence of death for burglary, and stealing a Newbury 10*l.* bank-note, and 11 guineas and a half; as also John Fisher, for stealing 20 guineas, and 3 crown-pieces, from a house at Wantage. T. Birt was sentenced to 14 years' transportation for receiving stolen goods, and James Yeates Ivy, and Francis Coulling to 7 ditto for burglary.—Joseph Barrett was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for knowingly purchasing stolen goods.

Upwards of 9839*l.* was received in tolls, subscriptions, &c. last year, by the commissioners for improving and completing the navigation of the Thames, and upwards of 10,261*l.* expended by the same in interest-money, salaries, new erections, purchases, &c.

Died.—At Cariswell, aged 79, H. Southby, esq. Miss M. Wells, of Wellingford. W. May, esq. of Burfield. Aged 78, Mr. T. Martingley, of Waltham St. Lawrence. Aged 82, Mr. G. Smout, of Wokingham. Mr. G. Church, of Hungerford; a man abounding in all Christian virtues, but particularly in humility and charity. He was continually bestowing alms, although for the most part in a *private* manner, relieving distress whenever he met with it. He was, moreover, an excellent neighbour, a sincere friend, and remarkably affectionate in all the relative duties. At Windsor, aged 86, Mrs. E. Pernhead. Mr. T. Davies. Aged 76, the Rev.

Rev. Mr. Hayes, rector of Arborfield. Mr. J. Whifler, of Wargrave.

WILTSHIRE.

At Salisbury assizes, James Jenkins, and William Jenkins, for sheep-stealing, and Henry Peaple, and John Taylor, for horse-stealing, received sentence of death.

The whole line of the Salisbury canal is in a state of great forwardness—little of it remaining to be completed but the space which extends between Alderbury and that city.

Died.—At Salisbury, T. Wyatt, esq. one of the assistants of the corporation, and the last remaining branch of an ancient family, whose names have been distinguished in the corporation records, for nearly four centuries. Mr. J. Shore, of Montacute, Somerset; being at Salisbury, on his way home from London, he was suddenly taken ill, and expired in the course of a few minutes. Aged 87, after a painful illness of 17 years, Mr. T. Dally.

At West-Harnam, near Salisbury, Mrs. White. J. Poore, esq. of Long-street, formerly acting magistrate for the county; of a truly benevolent and charitable disposition. Mr. J. Winter, of Pewsey. At Melkham, Mrs. Rees. At Market-Lavington, Mr. T. Chandler, surgeon, assiduously attentive to the duties of his profession. Miss Clark, of the Devizes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A letter has been received by the Editor, from Mr. W. CLARKE, of Broad-street, Bristol, partly correcting an account in our list (which we copied from the Bristol papers) relative to the meeting at the Guildhall, &c. Mr. Clarke asserts, that towards the end of the meeting, a gentleman, whose sentiments did not coincide with the original address, called upon his own party to withdraw, who accordingly followed him, and left the mayor, and those who favoured the address, in possession of the hall; not more than one-quarter retiring. —He adds, that the address was signed by nearly 900 of the citizens, &c.

A repository has been lately established at Bath, under the patronage of the duke and duchess of York, the design of which is to afford to ALL PERSONS, and more particularly to foreign emigrants or such as may be in distressed circumstances, an opportunity of offering the productions of their ingenuity and industry to sale. Their Royal Highnesses condescended to honour the opening of this benevolent undertaking with their personal appearance, and considerable success has hitherto resulted from it.

Married.—At Bristol, J. Goodwin, Esq. of London, to Miss S. Taylor, of the Devizes. At Bath, the Rev. W. S. Willes, youngest son of the late Judge W. to Miss Williams, of Panthowell, Caermarthen. Mr. W. A. Westcott, of Wincanton, surgeon, to Miss A. Bicknell, of Milton.

Died.—At Bath, Mrs. C. Pennant; regretted by her friends for her various virtues, and by the numerous poor, who often partook of her well-judged generosity, for her active benevolence. Mrs. E. Atfield, of Ireland. Mrs. Waller, of Chesterfield, Derby. Aged

72, Mrs. A. Porteus, sister of the Bishop of London; of a pious and virtuous character. The Rev. I. Brown, of the neighbourhood of Cork, Ireland. Mrs. Napier, relict of the late Gen. N. Lieutenant-Colonel Ph. Haite. Mrs. Urch. J. Smith, Esq. alderman. Mrs. Sotheron. Mrs. F. Dolben, sister of Sir W. B. bart. Of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. D. Jardine, dissenting minister. Mr. A. Mackenzie. Aged 80, Mr. J. Sawyer. Aged 80, Mrs. Goodall, a successful midwife. At Bristol, Mrs. Tripp. Mr. C. Proffer. Mrs. Wadham. Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Ellis. Mr. Hill. Mrs. Jones. The Rev. Mr. Brown. Mr. Evans. Master H. Camplin. The Rev. Dr. Wheatley, prebendary of the cathedral. Mrs. Fletcher. Mrs. Shuttleworth. Mr. Hobbs. At Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, Lady Lippincott, relict of the late Sir H. L. M.P. for Bristol. Mrs. Illes, on the narrow Wear. Near Bristol, Mr. Ellis. Mrs. Tufor, of Binegar. At Weston, Mrs. Cox. At Chew-stoke, Mr. Overton; and a few days afterwards, his wife. Mr. Keele. At Taunton, Mrs. Squire. The Rev. I. Ward, dissenting minister there for upwards of thirty years; his conduct was uniformly marked by the most scrupulous integrity. Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. P. adjutant of the 13th regt. At Wilton House, J. M. Pleydell, Esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to extend the limits and improve the harbour of Poole.

A number of gentlemen of this county, of whom the EARL of ILCHESTER is at the head, have come to the laudable resolution of dividing their estates into small farms.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.—Sir J. Kennaway, bart. of Efcott, to Miss C. Amyatt, daughter of J. A. esq. M.P. for Southampton. At Dartmouth, C. Short, esq. of the West York militia, to Miss Wright. Mr. J. Jenkins, of Exeter, to Miss A. B. Cottell, of Martock.

Died.—At Exeter, Mrs. S. Mortimer. Mr. S. Parminster. Aged 98, Mrs. S. Collard. Mr. Jeffery.

At Axminster, Mrs. Lardner, the lady of I. L. Esq. of an excellent understanding, refined accomplishments, and amiable virtues. At Dartmouth, aged 78, Mr. T. Skinner, deputy customs at the Custom-House for 60 years, with a fair character for impartiality and integrity. W. Hodges, Esq. of Arblin, rear Dartmouth. At Combe, the Rev. W. Putt. At Dawlish, where he had resided some years, S. White, M.D. formerly of Nottingham; ever ready to befriend with his advice and with his purse, the fatherless, afflicted, and poor. At Wincanton, the Rev. Mr. Farwell, rector and justice of peace. At Fowey, Mr. H. Bate, custom-house officer. At Ashburton, on his way to Lisbon, Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, of the 3d regt. guards. At Colyton, aged 97, Mrs. Cox: she retained her senses to the last, and left a progeny of 156 descendants. Aged 68, the Rev. I. Glubb,

Glubb, rector of Befton. At Tiverton, a ed 52, J. Ga. Stedman, Esq. a major in the Scotch brigade, and author of a narrative of an Expedition to Surinam. He poffeffed great benevolence of heart, combined with an active and vigorous underftanding. He has left a widow and five children.

CORNWALL.

Meafures are taking for carrying into execution a late act for making a canal from St. Bredock to Bodmin.

Died.—At Penzance, aged 21, Mrs. Oxnam. At Marazion. W. Charlton, efq. of Northumberland, of many virtues, and an excellent character.

WALES.

At Llanricheyn, Caernarvonshire, aged 103, Elizabeth Rogers; her corpse was attended to the ground by all her descendants, viz. seven children, 27 grand-children, 47 great-grand-children, and three in a ftill later defcent.

At Caermarthen, Mr. T. Edwards, attorney; eminent for his brilliant talents, the verfatility of his genius, and his great professional abilities. At Fountain-Hall, near Caermarthen, A. Jones, efq. one of the common-council, of Caermarthen.

Near Llanfair, Montgomery, Mrs. Tamberline, fiftcr of Sir Richard Perryn, one of the twelve judges. Mrs. Gethin, relict of J. G. efq. of Montgomeryshire.

SCOTLAND

Married.—Col. Ja. Spens, of the 73d reg. to Mifs F. Stuart, daughter of the late Sir J. S. of Allanbank, bart. At Edinburgh, J. Role, efq. advocate, to Mifs E. M. Innes, of Morallie. At Canon Mills, W. Inglis, efq. to Mifs Stein.

Died.—In Sterlingshire, John Wright, for thirty years past a common beggar: he left the following fums: a 50l. bill, 24l. in half-crowns, 8l. in halfpence, one guinea note, and half a guinea.

At New Galloway, aged 55, Mifs Anne Young, of confiderable literary talents. At Edinburgh, the lad of R. Dalzel, efq. of Glenae. Dr. R. Morris, writer. The hon. Mrs. Jane Falconer, daughter of David Lord F. of Halkerton. J. Henderson, efq. Near Edinburgh, major J. Napie, of the 67th regt. Aged 85, J. Kincaid, efq. of Kincaid. Mrs. Seton, of Edinburgh. At Aberdeen, aged 83, Professor T. Gordon. At Dundee, J. Johnstone, efq. late provost.

At Mynfield. T. Mylne, efq.

At Edinburgh, Gen. David Craeme, of Braco. J. Spottifwood, efq. of Glenennate. E. Griffiths, efq.

At Rumbay, Fifeshire, G. Seton, efq. late of Carrifton.

IRELAND.

In consequence of freth outrages breaking out in different parts of Ulfter, "*such as difarming the peaceable inhabitants—collecting large quantities of arms, in obfcure hiding places—noturnal affemblies to learn the ufe of the fword—horrid murders committed on the yeomanry corps—and attacking the military, in the execution of*

their duty," &c a total defiance is apparently bid to the civil power, and many diftricts in the province have been proclaimed to be under martial law.

Married.—J. Gardiner, of Borris, in Offory, Queen's county, efq. to Mifs Stoker, of Maryborough. At Dundalk, Capt. J. Ford, to Mifs S. A. Page.

Died.—The Rev. Dr. W. Hamilton, of Fanct, Donegal. This gentleman was murdered at the houfe of Dr. Waller, of Sharon, where he was on a vifit. At ten at night, the houfe was affailed by a number of defenders, who forced open the door, fhot dead Dr. Waller, in the act of attempting to fhut the windows; and in fearching the houfe, they found Dr. H. in the cellar—he was inflantly dragged to the door, and covered with wounds. Dr. H. was much refpected as an active magiftrate.

Aged 70, fir — Haftone, bart. M.P. in two parliaments, for the co. of Limerick. W. Widenham, efq. juftice of peace for the county, and alderman of the town of Limerick. In Charleville, J. Maxwell, efq. R. Scully, efq. of Killeakele, Tipperary.

Deaths abroad.

At Mons, in the department of Jemappe, Citizen *Varen*, adminiftrator of the department, and well known as a man of letters. He has been a very ufeful affociate in many valuable works, in literature and the arts, and particularly in the celebrated travels of VAILLANT into Africa; the editing of which was entirely by himfelf. He had fpent many years at Rome in tranflating the great work of the *Abbé Winkelman*, the *Monumenti Inditi*. At the time of the infamous affaffination of *Baffville*, he was obliged to leave that city, with his fellow-countrymen. The enlightened patriotifm and amiable manners which he evinced in the difcharge of his laft public function, had conciliated the affections of the conquered Belgians.

At Norwich, in Connecticut, America, the rev. S. Seabury, D.D. bifhop of that ftate. He was one of the fuffering loyalifts during the late war. Being recommended for confecration to the Englifh bifhops, by the Proteftant epifcopal church of Connecticut (being then a miffionary from the fociety for promoting Chriftian knowledge) he was kindly received, and requested to wait until a law could be paffed, empowering the archbifhops and bifhops to confecrate for foreign churches. Dr. Seabury growing weary of remaining in a ftate of fufpenfe, applied to the nonjuring bifhops of Scotland, who confecrated him at Aberdeen, Nov. 4, namely, Bp. Keleour, Bp. Petrie, and Bp. Skinner.—He was a learned and ingenuous prelate, and has bequeathed to pofterity two volumes of fermons, which, for found divinity, elegant diction, and perfuafive manner, may vie with any European productions of the prefent day, and ftrikingly evince the author's learning, piety, and intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures.

AGRICUL.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MARCH, 1797.

The long continuance of dry weather has, in the present season, highly favoured the exertions of the Farmers. The seed was never got in better, nor earlier. The BEANS, PEAS, and OATS, are all in the ground; and the fallows, for the ensuing summer, and for TURNIPS, have been ploughed, in great perfection.

The severe frosts, which were mentioned in our last Report, as having much affected the appearance of the wheat, has since materially, if not irrecoverably, injured it. So alarming a change, in so short a period, has seldom been experienced, in that sort of grain. The injury has been felt generally as well in North as in South Britain; and particularly on light and poor soils: in North Britain, the ice was frequently, in a single night, half an inch thick. The same effects of the prevalence of Easterly winds have been felt, though not in so great a degree, by the sown grasses, which, in most places, appear very dead and unpromising.

The failure of the turnips, and the backwardness of the grass, added to the scarcity of a circulating medium, have had considerable effect on the prices of lean cattle and sheep, which have fallen from 20 to 30 per cent. Sheep stock are poor, and the ewes, in consequence, will be short of milk for the lambs. Fat cattle, however, still keep their prices. In Smithfield market, BEEF fetches from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d. per stone; and MUTTON, from 4s. to 5s.

The price of HORSES, at some of the late fairs, has rather increased; arising probably from the demand for the provincial cavalry.

PIGS, for feeding, continue very high; the price of BACON is, however, reduced.

WOOL has fallen above 2s. per tod.

HOPS—Kent, in bags, sell from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.; in pockets, 5l. to 7l. 7s.

WHEAT, by the last official return, averages throughout England and Wales, at 49s. per quarter.—BARLEY 24s. 9d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ACKNOWLEDGING, as we do, with pride and pleasure, that we are indebted for some of the most valuable materials of our Miscellany, to the favours of our numerous Correspondents, we trust, we shall obtain the credit of being neither indifferent, nor inattentive, to their communications; and however dilatory we may appear, in the insertion of approved pieces; or fastidious in the rejection of such as do not suit our purpose; we hope, that a few reflections will suffice, to show, that we have, and can have, nothing else in view, but the interest of our Readers, and the credit of our Work.

Let it be considered, that we are not only obliged to consult the intrinsic value of the pieces sent us, but their length, their novelty, and their suitability to a Miscellany of *this kind*, which cannot enter, with great depth and minuteness, into any subject, and scarcely at all into *some*. Let it be considered, that to each Monthly Publication, much *variety* is necessary; and that the tediousness of dwelling too long upon any one topic, is, by all means, to be avoided—that certain subjects are of a *temporary* nature, and, therefore, claim precedence, in point of time, over others, that are of all seasons—that some would involve long, and, perhaps, angry controversy—and that, in general, the feelings of a writer, with respect to the importance of his subject, and his manner of treating it, cannot exactly correspond with those of an indifferent reader.

We perceive, that some of our correspondents think themselves neglected, by our not giving explicit notice, whether their communications are approved, or rejected; together with the causes of delay, or rejection. Were they to see the vast accumulation of papers around us, they would, perhaps, excuse us a task, which we cannot conceive of much importance; besides, that with respect to many pieces, our determination is not soon made, and finally depends upon circumstances, which we cannot at once foresee. If a writer, not deficient in essential requisites, not violating common decorums, not running into tedious prolixity, favours us with his thoughts on an admissible subject, our first idea is, to give them insertion; though the time when, may often be a matter of doubt; and it may happen, that a multiplicity of other communications may cause a long adjournment. On the whole, what we have to request is, that to the favour already done us, by the preference of our Miscellany, as a vehicle for their productions, our friends would add, that of a *careful* and *patient* reliance on our judgment and good intentions, in making our selection.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XVI.]

APRIL, 1797.

[Vol. III.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS Mr. CRACKNELL, who has furnished several Numbers of your Miscellany with Lists of Dissenting Congregations, does not, by any intimation he has dropt, appear to be acquainted with the circumstances from whence the formation of those lists originated, nor with the authority on which they rest; it may be acceptable to that gentleman, and to many of your readers, to be made acquainted with the history of the rise of the accounts he has promised to detail to you.

I have, in my possession, a MS. similar to that from whence he copies. Both Mr. Robinson and myself, I conceive, owed our books to the obliging communications of the same gentleman, as we both, I know, contributed materials towards the formation of those lists.

When some dissenting ministers of London set on foot, in the year 1772, an application to parliament, for relief, in the matter of subscription, and wished to be joined by their brethren in the country in the prosecution of this object, they soon found, that the protestant dissenters knew little of one another; and that those of one part of the kingdom, and even in the metropolis, were very little acquainted with the number, or state, of the societies in other parts.

It suggested itself to the rev. Josiah Thompson, a respectable minister of the Baptist denomination, then resident in London, and now at Clapham, to open a correspondence with some of the brethren in different counties; to obtain as accurate an account, as could be procured, of the congregations and ministers, in their respective neighbourhoods. As the ground-work of his enquiries, and

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of the information he solicited, he sent lists of the congregations, in all the counties of England, taken by Mr. Neal, in the year 1715, or 1716.

Among others, to whom he applied, with success, were Mr. Robinson and myself. I instituted the like enquiries through the county of Somerset, and that of Devon; and, by means of the ministers of the respective congregations, or of some particular correspondents, who entered, with spirit, into Mr. Thompson's design, especially the late Mr. Badcock, then at Barnstaple, in Devon, I had the pleasure of transmitting some ample communications to him.

Mr. Thompson bestowed on his pursuit, some years of industrious application, and carried on, with a view to it, an extensive correspondence. From some places, he received no return to his enquiries, except county lists. From others, he collected not only these, but narratives of the origin, and revolutions of societies; and some curious particulars: of these, I have been able, in several instances, to avail myself, in my new edition of Mr. Neal's "History of the Puritans."

When he had obtained materials for the purpose, he drew out a complete view of the number of congregations in every county. He had these lists transcribed, in an alphabetical order, and was so obliging as to send copies of them, bound in ruled books, with red forels, to several friends, whom he conceived he should gratify, or whose attention to his enquiries he should repay, by such communications. I was favoured with one of these books, in the year 1774; and I have no doubt, that the MS. purchased by Mr. CRACKNELL, was a like present to Mr. Robinson.

My copy exhibits, in one column, the number of all the dissenting congregations

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tions in a place, without regard to their denominations: and, in another column, distinguishes such of them as are Baptists.

Mr. Neal's lists, collected into a quarto volume, and now, by the favour of Mr. Thompson, *penes me*, give the names of the ministers, and the time of their ordination; and, in many instances, the succession of ministers, and their removals, or deaths. I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

JOSIUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, April 5, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Miscellany appears to be open to literary communications, in general, I make no apology for troubling you with the following remarks on a chronological paper which appeared in the Magazine, for January:

I find it difficult to believe, that before Jemshid, king of Persia, men were wholly unacquainted with the year of twelve months, because the most ignorant barbarians must have noticed the regular succession of the seasons. Homer, who, according to most chronologers, flourished about the year 900 before Christ, and, therefore, could not have derived his knowledge of the period in question from the Persian, frequently mentions it, and in such terms, as to leave no room for supposing him to mean any other period for computing time:

ΑΛ' ὅτι δὴ μή τις τε καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐξετελεύλο

Αψ περιελλομένης ἑτοῦς καὶ πενηθῶν ἡμέρας,
Od. L. 293.

But your correspondent is so much attached to his hypothesis, that the plainest and most connected parts of ancient history are made to give way to it. Thus the Pentateuch, in which the computation by twelve months is familiarly used, being compiled under Solomon, that prince, it seems, must therefore have been posterior to the year 883.

Admitting, that the return from the captivity is the earliest date of scripture history which can be satisfactorily ascertained, it does not appear to be, by any means, proved that this event is antedated in the received system. From the first chapter of Ezra it appears, that an edict was issued for the building of Jerusalem, in the first year of Cyrus, *King of Persia*; and, in the succeeding chapters, we have a detail of the num-

bers of those who left Babylon for that purpose, together with an account of their proceedings; from which it appears, the foundations of the temple were then laid, the altar erected, and social worship re-established. Then follows an account of the vexations and hindrances sustained by the settlers, during the reigns of several succeeding kings of Persia, till the completion and dedication of the temple, in the sixth year of Darius Hystaspes. It was long after this that Ezra led up a new colony, which, on its arrival at Jerusalem, found the place inhabited, and the temple built (chap. viii. 32, &c.)

I suppose it is with a view of obviating the objection arising from this portion of history, that your correspondent confounds the Coresh, said to have been governor of Babylon, under Artaxerxes, with the Cyrus mentioned by Isaiah and Ezra. But, besides that it is improbable a mere governor of Babylon should, in a public instrument, style himself "King of Persia," and be also so styled by his contemporaries, it is evident, *primâ facie*, from the whole of the history, that the Cyrus of the Jews was not a subject of Artaxerxes Longimanus, but his predecessor in the empire, at a considerable interval.

From the particular account given by Ezra (chap. ii.) and Nehemiah (chap. vii. and xii.) of those who returned to Jerusalem in the time of Cyrus, it is evident, the colony then led up by Zerubbabel, was, beyond compare, more numerous than any subsequent one. It may, therefore, reasonably be supposed, the Jews would reckon their return from that time. Accordingly, Josephus informs us (Ant. Lib. xi. c. 1) the seventy years' captivity terminated in the first year of Cyrus. Now the first year of Cyrus corresponds with 536 before Christ; consequently, the captivity must have commenced 606. About that time we find Nebuchadnezzar, having defeated the king of Egypt near the Euphrates (Jerem. xli. 2) and driven him back to his own dominions (2 Kings, xxiv. 7) carried Jehoiakim to Babylon, with three thousand of the principal Jews (Jof. Ant. x. 8); and, shortly after, Jehoiachin with upwards of 10,000 more, the flower of the youth of Jerusalem, shared the same fate (Jof. x. 9). It, therefore, according to Falconer's Chronological Tables, we allow 273 years between the death of Solomon and

and the captivity of Jehoiachin, the former event will be found to have taken place 975 years before Christ.

As to the captivity beginning from the expedition of Cambyses, it is a supposition too wild to need a serious reply; since it is without a single passage in any ancient historian to countenance it. Cambyses died in Syria on his return from Egypt (Herod. B. 3) and, consequently, could not possibly conduct the Jews to Babylon, had he taken any of them captive; which it does not appear he ever did. I am afraid to extend these remarks any farther, lest I should take up too much room in your pages.

Witney, March 20.

W. F.

P. S. Perhaps it may hardly be worth while to make a remark on the communication of Cambrobritannicus (p. 18) because, when he has gone a little farther in the study of astronomy, he will undoubtedly discover his error. It may, however, induce him to think twice before he attempts, in future, to controvert a received doctrine. I find that the square of the aphelion distance has, to the square of the perihelion distance, not the ratio of 10 to 8, but of 10 to 9356; and, therefore, by inverting the terms, the heat received by the earth into its perihelion, will be to that received in its aphelion, as 10 to 9356, instead of as 10 to 8; but, from the nature of the ellipsis, the equinoctial points are connected by a double ordinate to the axis, passing through that focus in which is the sun; the connecting line will, therefore, divide the ellipsis into two unequal parts, of which the largest will be that towards the aphelion; and, as the times are proportional to the areas described, it follows, that the sun will be longer north of the equator, than south of it. This is accordingly found to be the case by eight days. For the same reason, the earth will move swiftest in its perihelion and slowest in its aphelion, and the velocity of its motion, at the two distances, will be inversely as the distances; that is, velocities will be directly as the proportions of heat. Now the quantity of a continually emitted fluid, received on any surface, may be considered as the quantity received in an indefinitely small time, multiplied by the duration of the emission; and, therefore (from the preceding) the temperatures of lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$ North, and the same lat. South, will be equal; because the sun remains longer in the former, than in the latter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, A. S. who is pleased with so much candour to suggest envy, and other malignant passions, as the motives of a little harmless critical pleasantry, in my former letter, may be assured, that I am, in no respect, a competitor of the friend whose part he (or she) so warmly takes; and that I had no other intention, than to express my sentiments on a literary topic, open, I conceive, to general discussion. I do not feel it necessary, therefore, to make any apology, with regard to *design*; and a few plain words will suffice, by way of reply to some particulars urged against me, perhaps with more acrimony than force.

Your correspondent's logic must be of a peculiar kind, if he can take it for a good argument, that because Miss S. began with a declaration, that her translations were *intended* to be diffuse, the fault of diffuseness, if any, is thereby done away. If the charge of want of fidelity had been brought against her, the justification would have been to the purpose; but where her pieces were alluded to as specimens of that kind of amplification which was the object of censure, the only question in point is, whether they are really examples of that fault? Your correspondent has certainly brought no proof that they are not; and I am under no obligation to yield my opinion to his. But why (says he) select Miss S. as an instance, rather than Pope, and a hundred others? I might simply answer, Why not? I shall, however, add, that Pope is *not* an example of diffuseness—that no English writer exhibits greater powers of compression—and that his translation of Homer, however faulty it may be in exuberance of ornament, is by no means enfeebled by amplification.

Nothing was farther from my intentions, than to injure the fair fame of Miss S. whose poetical powers, in several respects, I sincerely admire; though I am still of opinion, that I had sufficient ground for referring to her Horatian translations, as *striking* examples of the fault I meant to expose; and to say, that "they are eminently superior to those of all preceding translators," appears to me the grossest partiality. As to the *three columns* taken up by my letter, you, Mr. Editor, have the best right to determine, whether they were employed to your satisfaction, and to those of your readers.

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I cannot but smile, when A. S. who is sensible that my piece was ironical, attempts to pose me, by seriously proposing that I should try my hand at a translation of Ovid's lines. Some persons can comprehend any thing better than a jest! I have nothing farther worth saying on this important subject, and remain, Mr. Editor, your's, &c.

April 10, 1797.

PHILOMUSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following letter was sent to a young lady, five or six years ago. If it will contribute to entertain the readers of your Magazine, it is much at your service :

"YOUNG as you are, my dear Flora, you cannot but have noticed the eagerness with which questions, relative to civil liberty, have been discussed in every society. To break the shackles of oppression, and assert the native rights of man, is esteemed by many, among the noblest efforts of heroic virtue; but vain is the possession of political liberty, if there exists a tyrant of our own creation; who, without law, or reason, or even external force, exercises over us the most despotic authority; whose jurisdiction is extended over every part of private and domestic life; controuls our pleasures, fashions our garb, cramps our motions, fills our lives with vain cares and restless anxiety. The worst slavery is that which we voluntarily impose upon ourselves; and no chains are so cumbrous and galling, as those which we are pleased to wear by way of grace and ornament.—Musing upon this idea, gave rise to the following dream or vision :

"Methought I was in a country, of the strangest and most singular appearance I had ever behold: the rivers were forced into jet d'eau's, and wasted in artificial water-works; the lakes were fashioned by the hand of art; the roads were sanded with spar and gold dust; the trees all bore the marks of the shears, they were bent and twisted into the most whimsical forms, and connected together by festoons of ribband and silk fringe; the wild flowers were transplanted into vases of fine china, and painted with artificial white and red.—The disposition of the ground was full of fancy, but grotesque and unnatural, in the highest degree; it was all highly cultivated, and bore the marks of wonderful industry;

but among its various productions, I could hardly discern one that was of any use. My attention, however, was soon called off from the scenes of inanimate life, by the view of the inhabitants, whose form and appearance was so very preposterous, and, indeed, so unlike any thing human, that I fancied myself transported to the country of the Anthrophagi, and men whose heads

do grow beneath their shoulders :

for the heads of many of these people were swelled to an astonishing size, and seemed to be placed in the middle of their bodies; of some, the ears were distended, till they hung upon the shoulders; and of others, the shoulders were raised, till they met the ears: there was not one free from some deformity, or monstrous swelling, in one part or other—either it was before, or behind, or about the hips, or the arms were puffed up to an unusual thickness, or the throat was increased to the same size with the poor objects lately exhibited under the name of the Monstrous Craws; some had no necks—others had necks that reached almost to their waists; the bodies of some were bloated up to such a size, that they could scarcely enter a pair of folding doors; and others had suddenly sprouted up to such a disproportionate height, that they could not sit upright in their loftiest carriages.—Many shocked me with the appearance of being nearly cut in two, like a wasp; and I was alarmed at the sight of a few, in whose faces, otherwise very fair and healthy, I discovered an eruption of black spots, which I feared was the fatal sign of some pestilential disorder. The sight of these various and uncouth deformities inspired me with much pity; which, however, was soon changed into disgust, when I perceived, with great surprize, that every one of these unfortunate men and women was exceedingly proud of his own peculiar deformity, and endeavoured to attract my notice to it as much as possible. A lady, in particular, who had a swelling under her throat, larger than any goitre in the Valais, and which, I am sure, by its enormous projection, prevented her from seeing the path she walked in, brushed by me, with an air of the greatest self-complacency, and asked me, if she was not a charming creature:—But, by this time, I found myself surrounded by an immense crowd, who were all pressing along in one direction; and I perceived that I was
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drawn along with them, by an irresistible impulse, which grew stronger every moment : I asked, whither we were hurrying, with such eager steps ? and was told, that we were going to the court of the Queen FASHION, the great Diana, whom all the world worshipped. I would have retired, but felt myself impelled to go on, though without being sensible of any outward force.—When I came to the royal presence. I was astonished at the magnificence I saw around me ! The queen was sitting on a throne, elegantly fashioned, in the form of a shell, and inlaid with gems and mother-of-pearl. It was supported by a camelion, formed of a single emerald. She was dressed in a light robe of changeable silk, which fluttered about her in a profusion of fantastic folds, that imitated the form of clouds, and like them, were continually changing their appearance. In one hand, she held a rouge-box, and in the other, one of those optical glasses, which distort figures in length or in breadth, according to the position in which they are held. At the foot of the throne was displayed a profusion of the richest productions of every quarter of the globe—tributes from land and sea—from every animal, and plant—perfumes, sparkling stones, drops of pearl, chains of gold, webs of the finest linen, wreaths of flowers, the produce of art, which vied with the most delicate productions of nature—forests of feathers, waving their brilliant colours in the air, and canopied the throne ;—glossy silks, network of lace, silvery ermine, soft folds of vegetable wool, rustling paper, and shining spangles ; the whole intermixed with pendants and streamers, of the gayest tinted ribbon. All these, together, made so brilliant an appearance, that my eyes were at first dazzled ; and it was some time before I recovered myself enough to observe the ceremonial of the court. Near the throne, and its chief supports, stood the queen's two prime ministers, CAPRICE on the one side, and VANITY on the other. Two officers seemed chiefly busy among the attendants. One of them was a man, with a pair of sheers in his hand, and a goose by his side, a mysterious emblem, of which I could not fathom the meaning : he sat cross-legged, like the great Lama of the Tartars ;—he was busily employed in cutting out coats and garments, not, however, like Dorcas, for the poor—nor, indeed, did they seem intended

for any mortal whatever, so ill were they adapted to the shape of the human body ; some of the garments were extravagantly large, others as preposterously small ; of others, it was difficult to guess to what part of the person they were meant to be applied. Here were coverings, which did not cover—ornaments, which disfigured—and defences against the weather, more slight and delicate than what they were meant to defend ; but all were eagerly caught up, without distinction, by the crowd of veterans who were waiting to receive them. The other officer was dressed in a white succinct linen garment, like a priest of the lower order. He moved in a cloud of incense, more highly scented than the breezes of Arabia ; he carried a tuft of the whitest down of the swan in one hand, and in the other, a small iron instrument, heated red-hot, which he brandished in the air. It was with infinite concern, I beheld the Graces bound at the foot of the throne, and obliged to officiate, as handmaids, under the direction of these two officers. I now began to enquire, by what laws this queen governed her subjects, but soon found her administration was that of the most arbitrary tyrant ever known. Her laws are exactly the reverse of those of the Medes and Persians ; for they are changed every day, and every hour ; and what makes the matter still more perplexing, they are in no written code, nor even made public by proclamation ; they are only promulgated by whispers, an obscure sign, or turn of the eye, which those only, who have the happiness to stand near the queen, can catch with any degree of precision, yet the smallest transgression of the laws is severely punished, not indeed by fines or imprisonment, but by a sort of interdict similar to that which, in superstitious times, was laid by the Pope on disobedient princes, and which operated in such a manner, that no one would eat, drink, or associate with the forlorn culprit ; and he was almost deprived of the use of fire and water. This difficulty of discovering the will of the goddess occasioned so much crowding to be near the throne, such jostling and elbowing one another, that I was glad to retire, and observe what I could among the scattered crowd : and the first thing I took notice of, was various instruments of torture which every where met my eyes. Torture has, in most other governments of Europe, been abolished by the

the mild spirit of the times; but it reigns here in full force and terror. I saw officers of this cruel court employed in boring holes, with red-hot wires, in the ears, nose, and various parts of the body, and then diffusing them with the weight of metal chains, or stones, cut into a variety of shapes; some had invented a contrivance for cramping the feet in such a manner, that many are lamed by it for their whole lives. Others I saw, slender and delicate in their form, and naturally nimble as the young antelope, who were obliged to carry constantly about with them a cumbrous unwieldy machine, of a pyramidal form, several ells in circumference. But the most common, and one of the worst instruments of torture, was a small machine, armed with fish-bone and ribs of steel, wide at top, but extremely small at bottom. In this detestable invention, the queen orders the bodies of her female subjects to be inclosed, it is then, by means of silk cords, drawn closer and closer, at intervals, till the unhappy victim can scarcely breathe; and they have found the exact point that can be borne without fainting, which, however, not unfrequently happens. The flesh is often excoriated, and the very ribs bent, by this cruel process; yet, what astonished me more than all the rest, these sufferings are borne with a degree of fortitude, which, in a better cause, would immortalize a hero, or canonize a saint. The Spartan who suffered the fox to eat into his vitals, did not bear pain with greater resolution: and as the Spartan mothers brought their children to be scourged at the altar of Diana, so do the mothers here bring their children, and chiefly those whose tender sex, one would suppose, excused them from such exertions, and early inure them to this cruel discipline; but neither Spartan, nor Dervise, nor Bonze, nor Carthusian monk, ever exercised more unrelenting severities over their bodies, than these young zealots; indeed the first lesson they are taught, is a surrender of their own inclinations, and an implicit obedience to the commands of the goddess; but they have, besides a more solemn kind of dedication, something similar to the rite of confirmation. When a young woman approaches the marriageable age, she is led to the altar, her hair, which before fell loosely about her shoulders, is tied up in a tress,

Sweet oils, drawn from roses and spices, are poured upon it, she is involved in a cloud of scented dust, and invested with ornaments under which she can scarcely move; after this solemn ceremony, which is generally concluded by a dance round the altar, the young person is obliged to a still stricter conformity than before to the laws and customs of the court, and any deviation from them is severely punished. The courtiers of Alexander, it is said, flattered him by carrying their heads on one side, because he had the misfortune to have a wry neck, but all adulation is poor, compared to what is practised in this court; sometimes the queen will hiss and stammer, and then none of her attendants can speak plain; sometimes she chooses to totter as she walks, and then they are seized with sudden lameness; accordingly as she appears half undressed, or veiled from head to foot, her subjects become a procession of nuns, or a troop of Bacchanalian nymphs---I could not help observing, however, that those who stood at the greatest distance from the throne, were the most extravagant in their imitation. I was, by this time, thoroughly disgusted with the character of a sovereign, at once so light and so cruel, so fickle and so arbitrary, when one who stood next me, bade me attend to still greater contradictions in her character, and such as might serve to soften the indignation I had conceived: He took me to the back of the throne, and made me take notice of a number of industrious poor, to whom the queen was secretly distributing bread. I saw the Genius of Commerce doing her homage, and discovered the British cross woven into the insignia of her dignity. While I was musing on these things, a murmur arose among the crowd, and I was told that a young votary was approaching; I turned my head, and saw a light figure, the folds of whose garment showed the elegant turn of the limbs they covered, tripping along with the step of a nymph. I soon knew it to be yourself---I saw you led up to the altar---I saw your beautiful hair tied in artificial tresses, and its bright gloss stained with coloured dust---I even fancied I beheld produced the dreadful instruments of torture---my emotions increased---I cried out, "Oh, spare her! spare my Flora!" with so much vehemence, that I awoke.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following short composition is a continuation of what you inserted in the Magazine for last month, of the poetry of Hywel, son of Owain Gwynedd, prince of Wales, who flourished about A.D. 1160. Your humble servant,

April 3, 1797.

MEIRION.

Hywel ab Owain a'i cânt.

Afweifi di hezyw, varç gloywliw glûs;
A threiziau arnad gein-wlad Gynlas;
A hæzu dadyl vaith eyn 'laith 'lêas,
Gan hun arluziaw hoen arluz-as;
Ac ym bai arwys, er yn wîs edmyg,
Y 'lliw oer debyg gwenyg gwynlas.
Hiraethawg vy nghôv y'ngwytheithas;
Hoed erzi, a mi genti yn gûs!
Cyd gwneilwey ar zyn urz o voliant,
Ni'm gwna, poen rwyziant, boziant pa drâs.
Tôn y galon hon, hoed a gavas,
Er twv main siain, ruzeur wanas!
Nid ydyw hezyw, nid hu azas vy mhorth,
Yn y myn yd oer vy mherthynas:
Or â, un Mâb Duw o deyrnas nêv,
Cyn azev gozev, gwac vi na'm 'lâs!

TRANSLATION.

I have harnessed thee to-day, my steed of shining grey; I will traverse on thee the fair region of Cynlas; and I will hold a hard dispute before death shall cut me off, in obstructing sleep, and thus obstructing health; and on me it has been a sign, no longer being the honoured youth, the complexion is like the pale blue waves.

Oppressed with longing is my memory in society; regret for her by whom I am hated! Whilst I confer on the maid the honoured eulogy, she, to prosper pain, deigns not to return the consolation of the slightest grace!

Broken is my heart! My portion is regret, caused by the form of a slender lady, with a girdle of ruddy gold. My treatment is not deserved: she is not this day where my appointed place was fixed.—Son of the God of heaven! if, before a promise of forbearance she goes away, woe to me that I am not slain!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF I could rouse my country to a sense of its dangers, and its duties, I would forget, for the present, every thing of the *Alcaic* lyre but its generous ardour. But having attempted this what I can, I may be excused in paying some attention to the mysteries of verse.

Your correspondent, PHILOMETER, has started a *question*, the solution of which, appears to me, to lie pretty deep.

He objects to the commonly received scanion of those odes of HORACE, which are written in the *Alcaic* measure; and he proposes another, which, if it were considered as regulating the pronunciation, would itself be found equally liable to objection.

The fact is, that the *metre* of a lyric, or any other system of verse, is nothing more than the mechanical standard, which determines, or *measures*, the quantity and succession of the component parts of the verse. And, by thus confining it to the fixed proportion and series, regularly recurring at determinate intervals, verse is distinguished from prose, and one kind of verse from another.

Indeed, in the species of verse, called *monostrophic*, there is no recurrence: this consisting of an assemblage of verses of different *species*; but here, too, the proportion and series, which determine the measure of each verse, is fixed; and the laws of versification for each, are the same, as where recurrent measure, returning at fixed intervals, is employed. There is yet a third genus of verse, the most free of any; which the ancients called *dithyrambic*, and appropriated to their *Bacchic* festivals, and other purposes of high passion and enthusiasm. Here pure unmixed metre was disregarded: the verse had no fixed limits, nor determinate series of quantity. It was *verse*, only because its portions were of that time and cadence, and composed of those portions, by which verse is characterised. It consisted, indeed, of variously combined portions of other verse, together with such mixture of *numbers*, as they were significantly called, as broke the *measure*, but preserved the generic character of poetic harmony and cadence. It had much analogy to the free recitative without bars, or fixed measure of the Italian opera; and was that in poetry, which this powerful language of impassioned expression is in music. The *OSSEAN* of MACPHERSON is composed in a rhythm of the *dithyrambic* character. *Dithyrambic* numbers were, therefore, capable of entering into the harmony of *prose* composition; though occasionally and sparingly: while proper and *strict* *verse* was, from its essential difference of character, utterly rejected from *prose* by the refined taste, ear, and just feeling of the ancients.

It were well if it were as carefully rejected by the moderns: but there will be found few, indeed, even of our best and

and most harmonious writers, who have not admitted entire verse, or marked portions of verse, into their prose, so as to infringe its harmony, counteract its proper effect, shock the ear, and offend the judgment. The late Dr. JOHNSON; the author of the letters of JUNIUS; and Mr. BURKE, perhaps, least of any, violate this principle: JOHNSON was protected from the error of infringing it, partly by his use of long and sonorous words, which form *numbers*^{*}, and are, therefore, separated from poetic feet or measure: and partly, too, by the gravity of his manner, which could hardly fall into the most common danger of this kind, that of the *trocheic* or *anapestic* measure; these being so strikingly light and subsidiary, that in his periods they would have been glaringly discordant. Of the two other great writers, much refinement of ear in one, and great learning, with the habit of a parliamentary eloquence, in the other, characteristically grand and flowing, have generally, indeed almost constantly, saved their periods from this blemish and disgrace.

If I have hitherto expressed myself clearly, and with justness, thus much will have appeared.

That in *verse*, there are three constituent principles: the *measure*, which makes it *verse*, and essentially contradictinguishies it from prose:

The *rhythm*, which regulates its just, harmonious, and expressive pronunciation:

The *numbers*, which are the portions of discriminated time and cadence which enter into the composition of the *rhythm*.

Though the measure makes verse, even the dithyrambic—for it would not be verse without portions, at least, of measured numbers, diffused through it—of itself, it will not make good verse. The measure may be mechanically true, but the flow and cadence, the harmony, accent, and emphasis, so defective, that it will be verse only to the scanning, and neither verse nor prose to the ear.

There will be some species indeed of verse, where the rhythm so clearly accompanies the *measure*, that if you have one, hardly any thing but the worst or most perverse ear, can form such a composition as shall not necessarily have both.

This is peculiarly the case of the *anapestic*, the *dactylic*, and the *trochaic*: for here the accent and cadence vividly coincides with the intervals of the measure. This makes them the most *singing* of all measures; the most contrary to *prose*; but yet, from their marked uniformity, and their not being resolvable into varied numbers, not the best adapted for long continued verses.

That the *dactylic* numbers are conspicuous in the *alcaic* ode, is, I think, undeniably apparent; and I recollect one great school, at least, where, in the pronunciation of the masters, these dactylic numbers were beautifully sensible.

This conformation of the *alcaic* is, indeed, so manifest, that *Peroti** even scans by them, in the latter half of the first and second, and the preceding half of the last verse.

The metre then resolves itself thus:

— — — — —	<i>Vides, ut alta, stet nive</i>
— — — — —	<i>candidum</i>
— — — — —	<i>Sorae, nec jam sustineant onus</i>
— — — — —	<i>Sylvæ laborantes, geluque</i>
— — — — —	<i>Flumina conspicerint acuto.</i>

I have marked the measures by half bars and bars, for greater distinctness; and the rhythm, by its distribution of numbers.

Such is the measure: divide it now by the *numbers* into which a just attention to pause, cadence, emphasis, and expression, will resolve it; and see whether it will not become this:

— — — — —	<i>Vides, ut alta stet</i>
— — — — —	<i>nive candidum</i>
— — — — —	<i>Sorae, nec jam </i>
— — — — —	<i>sustineant onus</i>
— — — — —	<i>Sylvæ laborantes </i>
— — — — —	<i>geluque</i>
— — — — —	<i>Flumina conspice-</i>
— — — — —	<i>runt acuto.</i>

The numbers then are—an *iambic*, followed by a *bacchius*, for the first half measure of the first verse; two *dactyls*, the second. An *antibacchius*, followed by a *spondee*, for the first half of the second; the other half as the first, or else a *dactyl*, a *semipede*, and a *pyrrhic*, which I think more correct. A *spondee*, followed by an *epitrite*, for the first half of the third: two *dactyls* for the first half of the fourth, followed by a half time, and succeeded by a *bacchius*. Your's, &c.

PHILORYTHMUS.

* Whatever exceeded two times (a short syllable being estimated as half a time) was termed not a *foot* but a *number*.

* De Metris Horatianis, Ed. Colinae, 1543.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THAT the intellectual philosophers, and theological poets, of antiquity, entertained more exalted conceptions of, and venerated, in a far greater degree, the highest principle of things, than any philosophers and theologists posterior to them, will, I doubt not, appear paradoxical to many of your readers; but will, I persuade myself, be fully evinced, by the following most respectable testimonies.

In the first place, the Egyptians, according to Damascius*, celebrated the one principle of the universe, as an unknown darkness, and this thrice pronounced; and the same author informs us, that the Babylonians passed over this principle in silence. Hesiod too, in his *Theogony*, when he sings,

Ἦτοι μιν πρώτητα χάος γένε' †.

Chaos of all things was the first produc'd :

clearly insinuates, that there must be some cause prior to chaos, through which it was produced, as there can be no effect without a cause; and, besides this, as Simplicius beautifully observes, he insinuates that the first cause is above all knowledge, and every appellation. It was doubtless for the same reason, that Homer, in his poems, ascends no higher than Night, whom he represents Jupiter as reverencing: for, according to all the ancient theologists, and the doctrine of Pythagoras and Plato, Jupiter, or the immediate artificer of the universe, is not the highest god. Homer, therefore, is not only silent with respect to the first principle, but likewise with respect to those two principles immediately posterior to the first, the *æther* and *chaos* of Orpheus and Hesiod, and the *bound* and *infinity* of Pythagoras and Plato ‡.

* Περὶ ἀρχῶν.

† In my Introduction to the *Parmenides* of Plato, p. 260, I have shown, that in the opinion of all antiquity, γένεσις was considered as meaning, in this place, *was generated*, and not *was* simply.

‡ Theology was delivered symbolically by Orpheus;—in images (εἰκονικῶς) by Pythagoras;—and scientifically by Plato. Hence, the *æther*, *chaos* and *phanes*, of the first;—the *monad*, *duad*, and *tetrad*, of the second;—and the *bound*, *infinity*, and that *which is mixt from both*, of the third, respectively, signified the first procession from the ineffable principle of things; or certain mighty powers rooted in this principle, like

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But, as in order to gain a glimpse, though a far distant one, of this highest deity, it is necessary to give him a name: hence he was denominated by Plato, *the One*, and *the Good*; the former of these appellations, signifying his surpassing simplicity and productive power (for all multitude must originate from unity) and the latter, his superlative excellence, and subsistence, as the ultimate object to which all things tend. For all things tend to the supreme good. However, though Plato gives him a name, for the reason just assigned; yet, well knowing that he was in reality ineffable, he asserts, in the *Parmenides*, that *the One* “can neither be named, nor spoken of, nor conceived by opinion, nor be known, nor perceived by any being.” And in the *Republic*, he says, that “*the Good* is more excellent than essence, surpassing it both in dignity and power.”

It is from these sources, that the following sublime passages of the latter Platonists are derived: “To that God (says Porphyry*) who is above all things, neither external speech ought to be addressed, nor yet that which is inward, when it is defiled by the passion of the soul; but we should venerate him in pure silence, and through pure conceptions of his nature.” Proclus †, with his usual magnificence of expression, says of this highest principle, “That he is the God of all gods, the Unity of unities, and beyond the first *adyta*. That he is more ineffable than all silence, and more occult than all essence. That he is holy among the holies, and is concealed amidst the intelligible gods.” And lastly, Damascius ‡ observes, “This highest God is seen afar off, as it were obscurely; and if you approach nearer, he is beheld still more obscurely; and, at length, he

trees in the earth; and which have a distinct energy of their own, at the same time that they energize in conjunction with their cause.

* Θῶν μιν τῷ ἐπὶ πᾶσιν, οὐδὲ λόγος ὁ κατὰ φύσιν, οἰκίος, οὐδ' ὁ ἰδῶν ὅταν παθῇ ψυχῆς ἢ μεμολυσμένος. διὰ δὲ σιγῆς καθαράς, καὶ τῶν περὶ αὐτοὺς καθάρων ἐννοιῶν ὁρῶμεθα αὐτοὺς. De Abſtinentia, lib. 2.

† ——— ὡς θεὸς ἐπὶ θῶν ἀπαρτων, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ ἰσθμῶν, καὶ ὡς τῶν ἀδυιῶν (lege ἀδυτων) ἐπέκεινα τῶν πρώτων, καὶ ὡς πάσης σιγῆς ἀσθεντοτεροί, καὶ ὡς πάσης υπαρχέως ἀγνωστοτεροί, ἀγίος ἐν ἀγίοις, τοῖς νοητοῖς ἐναποκρυμμένος θεός. Plat. Theol. p. 110.

‡ Περὶ ἀρχῶν.

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takes away the ability of perceiving other objects. He is therefore truly an incomprehensible and inaccessible light, and is profoundly compared to the sun : upon which the more attentively you look, the more you will be darkened and blinded ; and will only bring back your eyes stupified with excess of light."

I only add, that the Jews appear to have ascended no higher in their theology, than the *immediate* artificer of the universe ; (for the Jehovah of the Jews is evidently the same as the Jupiter of the Greeks), and that they differed from the above-mentioned theologists and philosophers in this, that the latter suspended every thing from Deity ; whereas, Moses introduces a darkness on the face of the deep, without even insinuating, that there was any cause of its existence. Pleased to find so able an advocate as your correspondent R. M. for my version of Hebrews xi. 3. I remain,

Your's, &c.

Manor-Place, Wulsthorp. T. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Number XI of your amusing and instructing Magazine, your correspondent Y has ventured some remarks on my sketch of the life of Dr. Arne, given in your IXth Number, which demand a reply from me ; and which, indeed, I should have noticed sooner, had any leisure permitted.

Speaking of my admiration of the masque of Comus, he confesses, that he never heard it ; but that, upon referring to it, he found the very first song, " Now Phœbus sinketh in the west," to be " a most flagrant plagiarism from Handel ; the subject, note for note, corresponding to " Come, ever-smiling Liberty."—Now, sir, this critic requires to be informed, that musical, like literal passages, are not always similar, because the characters follow in the same order ; and that the same course of notes, variously barred and accented, may produce very distinct, and sometimes opposite effects ; and that the two passages he has selected for comparison, are (except to the eye of a person, who sees the situation of the notes, without understanding their import) as unlike as any two he could have named : and, in his assimilation of " Nor on beds of fading flowers," to Pergolci's " Sancta Mater," he has equally committed himself ; and, from the same error in

judgment. To know that musical characters may, by their arrangement, be somewhat alike to the eye, yet utterly different in performance and effect, requires no profundity of science, though it appears to be a secret to your correspondent Y.

Again, he says, that " of the opera in general," meaning Comus, " there is nothing to admire, except the recitative, " How gentle was my Damon's air." This, besides the impropriety of calling the piece an opera, is denying excellence, where it is as conspicuous, and in as great plenitude, as in any performance of the same species and length, that any age or country has produced. The overture is at once noble and beautiful ; and the airs, without exception, are characterised by the most striking sweetness.

Of the fine and original songs in the opera of Artaxerxes, your correspondent only notices, " The soldier tir'd of war's alarms," a *bravura* calculated to catch the multitude ; but which, in the grand points of science, elegance of fancy, and strong distinction of melody, ranks far below many of the songs in the same piece. The gavor, which closes the overture, and which Y calls " low and vulgar," is certainly not equal to the preceding movements, yet rises far above the epithets he employs.

With the Lyric Harmony, which he supposes I have never seen, I have been long acquainted ; and am of opinion, that instead of being " vacant and dull," that collection abounds in beauty of style, and is, in its kind, a standard for excellence :—" Behold the sweet flowers around"—" Come, Rosalind"—" Blow ye bleak winds"—" Come, Mira"—and " Ah ! Chloe, why these jealous fears ?"—are these dull and vacant ? Not to admire such an exquisite assemblage of melodies as the Lyric Harmony, is, I conceive, to be most unhappily deficient in taste and judgment.

For reasons founded upon an intimate acquaintance with the numerous compositions of this great master, I much respect his science, and feel the highest admiration for his genius ; and it is not with asperity, that I remark, how much it is to be lamented, that your correspondent should, so unadvisedly, have committed himself, by censuring that excellence, of which he does not appear adequate to judge ; and which, consequently, he cannot justly appreciate.

Yours, &c.

X.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing your excellent Magazine, I was much surpris'd to meet with the following reflection, which occurs in page 92, of the XIVth Number, viz. "Like the methodists, who hope for salvation through faith, without works." I shall take upon me, sir, to say, that this assertion is wholly unfounded. If it were necessary, I could produce sufficient proofs, from the writings of the late Mr. John Wesley, to evince the contrary of what is there advanced. But not to intrude too much on the patience of your readers, I shall only refer them to two or three passages of Scripture, on which the opinion of the methodist is founded, viz. Mark, i. 15—John, iii. 7—Rom. v. 1—Heb. iii. 28; xii. 14—2 Cor. v. 10—Matt. v. 16—James ii. 14, &c. If you admit this to be inserted in the next Number, you will greatly oblige,

Your's,

A CONSTANT READER.

March 9, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE questions of Mr. BARTLETT, in your last Magazine, on the hand mills, about two years ago so much recommended to the public, deserve the attention of every one interested in providing for the comfort of the lower classes of life. I have been in the way of hearing much of them, and was lately in the house of a gentleman, well known in his county, for encouraging every benevolent attempt to improve the situation of his neighbours. With this view, he purchased one of the hand-mills, intending to place it in an out-house, and to give every person in the parish, that pleased, leave to grind his corn at the mill. I was present at the unpacking of the machine. It was upon the same plan with a coffee-mill, and required only to be fastened, like that, to a pillar, of proportional strength, to support the increased weight and action. On inspecting it, there could be no doubt of a man's grinding corn at this mill; but it was equally clear, that his labour, at this machine, would be greater than that of any other person employed in the accustomed business of the parish. Besides, this mill performed the task only of grinding, that of bolting and sifting were to be done by hand, by sieves sent down

with the machine. Consequently, we had nothing to do, but to compare together the value of a person's labour employed in grinding a bushel of corn at this machine, with the price of grinding a bushel of corn at the neighbouring water-mill, to estimate the advantage the parish would derive from the use of the hand-mill. We made this comparison, and found that the bushel of corn would be ground, and prepared fit for use, in the different sorts of flour, at a much less expence, than the same quantity of corn could be ground at by the hand-mill; after which, the expence of sifting is to be added. A little reflection will convince any one, that this must be the case; for the power at the water-mill is certain, capable of acting in most parts of the year both day and night, and producing an effect superior to that of all the hands in the parish. In consequence of this comparison, and the opinion of all our neighbours, the machine was sent back again, and the parish has a greater confidence in its water-mill.

This confidence in many places is unusual. The poor think that they are cheated by the miller, and the knavery of the mill is a vulgar proverb. I do not love reflections on a whole body, without just cause; and, in this case, the millers themselves might, I am persuaded, remove them, by a simple process, that is, by teaching their neighbours, what is the effect of grinding on wheat of different qualities. Thus, let the quantity of flour and bran be ascertained for a bushel of wheat of a certain weight, and the poor man, from weighing his bushel, may calculate, with tolerable exactness, the return he may reasonably expect from the mill. I am, sir,

Your's, MISO-PHOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would do a valuable service to the public, and to persons who take out patents for useful inventions, if they were to confer amongst themselves, and open one or two houses, where a specimen of each invention might be seen, and orders be taken.

The following invention (perfectly simple) will doubtless prevent the melancholy accidents that frequently happen, from the common practice of leaving a poker in the fire. Immediately above that square part of the poker (by blacksmiths called the bit) let a small

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cross of iron (about an inch and a half each way) be welded in.

The good consequences of this simple contrivance will be :

1st. If the poker, by the fire giving way, should slip out, it will probably catch on the edge of the fender.

2d. If it should not, it cannot injure the hearth or carpet ; as the hot part of the poker will be borne up some inches.

And 3d. The poker cannot be run into the fire further than the bit ; which, in regard to a polished poker, is also of some consequence.

Your's,

Feb. 16, 1797.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE the works of so many insignificant authors are collected with all possible care, and ushered into the world, with every embellishment of the graphic and typographic art—it is matter of some surprise, that at a period of twenty years after the death of so celebrated a writer as Goldsmith, his works should still lie scattered in separate publications. Surely, the best monument to his fame would be a complete and handsome edition of his original works : and such a one could not fail of meeting with a favourable reception, as the publisher might desire, and the merit of doing justice to such an author, deserves. I am aware that an edition of Goldsmith's works has been published, within these few years, in Scotland ; but, as it includes a selection of English poetry, and perhaps some other of his compilations, it does not come within the above description.

I believe the following list of his original works is nearly correct—if it is not, any of your correspondents will oblige me, by making it so :

On the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe, 12mo. 1759.

The Bee, 12mo. 1759.

Citizen of the World, 2 vol. 12mo. 1760.

Essays, 12mo. 1765.

Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vol. 12mo. 1765.

Life of Lord Bolingbroke, 8vo. 1770.

Life of Parnell, before his works, small 8vo. 1770.

The Traveller, 4to. 1765.

Deserted Village, 4to. 1769.

Retaliation, 4to. 1774.

Haunch of Venison, 4to. 1776.

Good-natured Man, 8vo. 1768.

She Stoops to Conquer, 8vo. 1773.

As your Magazine is, particularly devoted to the cause of literature, any at-

tempt (however feeble) to add to the reputation of such a writer as Goldsmith, must be rendering an acceptable service to its interests.

I remain, sir, your's, &c.

March 13, 1797.

D. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE increasing attention which has of late years been paid to agricultural pursuits, induces me to suggest a proposal for facilitating their further promotion, by connecting them in an appropriate degree, with botanical researches.

The necessity of an accurate knowledge of the structure and nature of grasses in particular, as well as a more general acquaintance with such plants as are either useful or injurious in husbandry, to the practical farmer, must be obvious to any one, who would consider the advantages it is calculated to produce. Botany, at this day, holds the same rank in agriculture, as it did in the earlier ages, in medicine. Farmers, perhaps, are acquainted with a few of the most noxious or useful plants, by their local appellations : this, and their still greater ignorance of the numerous species of grasses, occasion the greatest obstacles to the promotion of agriculture. Without the ability to judge, or the discretion to select those grasses, best appropriated to the particular soil of their lands, they either promiscuously sow the refuse of their hay-ricks, or a mixture of good and indifferent seeds ; or, which rarely happens, they procure, at an enormous expence, pure seeds, and by sowing them in soils, exactly contrary to their natural ones, entirely lose the advantage that would otherwise have accrued from them. These, and numerous other inconveniences, arise from the want of a competent knowledge of the nature and economy of the vegetable kingdom :—nor is it probable, that they will be removed, while botany is considered so much an abstruse science as it at present is. The obscurity of the language, in which it is taught, and the difficulties of comprehending a systematic arrangement, are insuperable bars to the acquisition of it, by our unlearned countrymen ; and, till some botanist will condescend to familiarize the science to the capacity of common understandings, we cannot expect agriculture will flourish as it might, or ought, to do.

For these reasons, I have long thought

of some plan, which could enable intelligent farmers to become so far acquainted with the nature, structure, and names of plants, that they might judge of the propriety of admitting, or rejecting, particular ones, in the practice of husbandry. Such a plan would be attended with great difficulties, but yet it is practicable; and surely, whatever would tend, in the remotest degree, to the promotion of useful knowledge, is worthy of the most laborious attempt. It would be consistent, therefore, with such a design, in an easy and familiar treatise, to illustrate the general structure of plants, to elucidate their natural classes, in which should be arranged all plants, either useful or injurious in husbandry, with their appropriate names, and suitable descriptions. Much has been already done, in various scattered dissertations, relative to the economical part of botany, which might be applied, with considerable advantage, to a design of this nature.—Amongst other works of this kind, the excellent treatise of Linnæus, entitled *Pan Sæcus*; the Practical Dissertation on the Grasses, by Mr. Swaine and Mr. Curtis; the *Flora Rustica*, and *Botanists' Dictionary*, publishing by professor Martyn, would furnish much valuable matter for a system of agricultural botany.

Such, sir, are the hints I have to suggest; and should they meet the attention and further consideration of your agricultural and botanical correspondents, I shall be happy in having introduced a subject so intimately connected with the most interesting and important pursuits of man. I am your's, &c.

March 8, 1797. PHYTOLOGUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES OF OBSERVATIONS MADE IN A JOURNEY THROUGH ITALY, IN 1790.

On the Manuscripts and other Antiquities
preserved in the Museum at Portici.

AT the time of that signal and ruinous eruption of Mount Vesuvius, by which the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeia were overwhelmed, no one would have imagined, that any part of human existence could be benefited by the ravages of the volcano. But it preserved a great part of what it appeared to destroy; and to its interference it is, that we are indebted for many elegant memorials of antiquity, that would otherwise have been swept away by the blind rage of the Gothic hordes, or obliterated by the studious ignorance of

their monkish successors. The greater part of these relics tend only to gratify our curiosity, or, at best, to correct our taste; but from the celebrated manuscripts taken out of Herculaneum, much instruction, and much delight, have long been expected. Successive travellers, treading in each other's steps, have not failed to confirm the sanguine hopes of the literati. They have even risen one above the other, till, to complete the climax, the writer of a recent tour ventures to promise us, all that the fine fancy of fabling Greece ever invented, and all that we have lost of the records of ancient Rome*.

Unpleasant as it is to do away an agreeable delusion, the interest of truth requires me to relate some facts of an unfavourable nature, which result from my own repeated enquiries, and which incline me to believe, that the magnificent opinion entertained of the contents of the library at Portici, proceeds from a want of information on the part of our travelling countrymen.

To prove that the recovery of the lost decades of Livy is hopeless, as well as that of any other Roman work, it will suffice to observe, that every one of the manuscripts is in the Greek language; and that, in the early ages of the empire, the people of that country held the literature of their conquerors in sovereign contempt. Nor are our hopes of getting back what time has stolen from the stores of Attic wit and eloquence, much better founded, provided the information I received from the keeper of the museum be deserving of any faith.

The *Cajode*, whom I found there, on my last visit, was far more intelligent, and liberal of his communications than his predecessors. I asked him, if any important literary production had yet

* The most interesting, says Mr. Watkins, and most valuable room, is the library, from the numerous manuscript rolls which it contains.—What a field is here for conjecture!—what room for hope! Among this inestimable collection, how many great works are there, of which even the names are unknown! How many unbroken volumes, whose very fragments, preserved in the writings of the ancient scholiasts, convey to us moral information and delight! Perhaps, all the dramatic pieces of Mæander and Philemon;—perhaps, the lost decades of Livy; for it is impossible to suppose, that among so many rolls, the most admired history of the people who possessed them, is not to be found.—What private library in Britain is without the best histories of England?—See *WATKIN'S Tour through Italy and Greece*.

been

been discovered?—No, *signore* (said he) the manuscripts have all been assayed*, and there is not one that promises to be a work of any note.—Though I have not met with any Englishman, who has obtained the like account, I think its truth cannot be reasonably questioned.—The keeper could have no interest in depreciating the value of the articles he exhibited; nor is it credible, that the court of Naples would neglect to ascertain the subject of each manuscript, by unrolling a sufficient specimen, while bestowing considerable sums of money, and a world of time, upon works altogether unworthy of the public attention.

As soon as the ingenuity of a Calabrian monk had invented a method of unfolding these manuscripts†, which are reduced to a substance less tenacious of its part than tinder, his machine was put in motion. With incredible pains, one of the rolls was extended, and copied: able Grecians were employed to collate the copy with the original; types were cast, to give a fac-simile of the ancient writing; in a second column, it was printed in the usual Greek characters, with all the *biutus* filled up by conjecture, in different-coloured ink; and an elaborate Latin translation was added in a third. After the press had groaned, for a number of years, with this long and laborious birth, what did it bring forth?—a dull, and insignificant treatise, by Philodemus, the Epicurean; whose fate has been truly singular. He would have been dead, to all intents and purposes, seventeen centuries ago, if seventeen centuries ago he had not been buried—*Et habent sua fata libelli*‡.

Musick is the subject of this work—its tendency, to prove, that “a concord of sweet sounds” is prejudicial to society! The next, a dissertation on moral duties, turned out of equal merit: two others, on rhetoric, followed, fit for the

same shelf: the fifth, on which they were employed, when I was at Naples, is said to be a little better, or, in correcter language, a little less bad, than the other four. A professed antiquarian, lately returned to England, after a residence of many years in that city, reports, that three more are since unrolled, and that, as well as the former five, they are written by Philodemus, and worthy of his pen.

As the regular succession of this author's works, after the first dull specimen, can hardly be the effect of selection, nor of the original arrangement of the library, after the disturbance it must have suffered in its removal from the subterraneous city to the Museum, we might almost conjecture, the whole four hundred rolls to be the writings of the individual Greek, at whose house they were discovered. Such a fertility, incredible as it may appear, would not be without example. At the legate's palace, at Bologna, are 187 volumes in folio, and 200 bags, of various sizes, full of loose sheets, the works of a single man, the celebrated Aldrovandus.

The copyist, whom I found employed at Portici, was a painter, and worked with the instrument of his art, instead of a pen. He surprised me, by confessing a total ignorance of the language, and even of the characters, which were the subject of his imitation. I was told, indeed, that no error could escape the accuracy of his pencil, and the care of the collation; and that it had been impossible to procure persons for the task, who combined a knowledge of the Greek, with the talent required. Both copyists and unfolders are injudiciously paid by the month, and, consequently, consume much of their time in doing nothing, while time is busily employed in consuming the manuscripts, under several of which, I could perceive fragments that had lately deserted the main body. No good antiquarian will, however, complain of this delay, since it adds to their age, the only thing, which, according to the keeper, makes them of any worth.

Unfortunately, his account is but too well confirmed, by the inadequate result of forty years' labour; which is well calculated to cool the ardent expectations so long entertained by the literati of Europe, in regard to this famous library.

Another idea which travellers have, from ignorance, impressed upon the public mind, is still more certainly delusive:

* *Senò tutti stati gustati*, were the words of the keeper.

† The manuscript is laid upon a table, between two pillars, supporting a wheel and axle. A number of threads depend from the axle, and are attached to the back of the manuscript, after it has been previously strengthened by small squares of gold-beater's skin, glued over every part of the roll that is visible. The wheel is then cautiously turned; the outside of the roll is drawn up with the threads, and a fresh part exposed to the same operation.

‡ The author is aware, that some epigrams of Philodemus were extant, before the discovery of Herculaneum.

we have been taught to believe, that the part of Pompeia, which remains to be explored, will be productive of literary treasures. This opinion I carried with me to Portici, and expressed it to the keeper. He made me no answer, but according to the mode of expressing dissent, among the gesticulating Italians, waved the fore-finger of his right hand to and fro. Then stepping into an adjoining room, he soon returned with a box full of white ashes. Here, sir, said he, are the manuscripts of Pompeia.— This information, accompanied with such damning proof, is much to be explored.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PRESUME, from your hasty termination of the dispute respecting the Talents of Women, that you are not fond of long controversies. I shall, therefore, not occupy much more of your time, or of your room, in observations on Helvetius's Treatise on Man, and his ideas relative to the intellectual faculties of human beings. But I would make two or three additional remarks.

Your correspondent, M. H. in his statements, relative to what I have advanced in my former letters, appears to me to be somewhat inconsistent. He says, "after admitting the reasonings which have been urged for the effects of education, or moral causes, on the powers of the human mind, your correspondent still contends, that they amount to no proof, and are inconclusive." He afterwards says, "the influence of education and circumstances upon the virtue, as well as the understanding, of man, is also disputed by J. T." The fact is, that I have always admitted, that education has a very powerful effect in the formation of the human character, and that it operates strongly with respect both to morals, and to literary acquisitions; and that particular situations and circumstances have often a great effect in the formation of human characters. But I contended, and do still contend, that when all this is admitted, it amounts to no proof of the truth of the system of Helvetius.

M. H. says, "an appeal to experience, and an enumeration of facts, is the only proof which this, or any other subject will admit." But he has produced no evidence from experience, nor a single

fact, which form any proof of the truth of Helvetius's system. All is imagination, supposition, and conjecture. In different animals, of the same species, a considerable diversity is often observable; which is not to be accounted for by the situations in which they are placed, or the treatment which they have received. The same difference is much more strikingly exhibited in human creatures; nor is this difference rationally accounted for, by any of the arguments urged by Helvetius, or by the advocates for his system. No man can rationally, or probably, account for the striking excellence of Shakspeare's writings, by any thing in his education, or in the circumstances and situation in which he was placed. The same may be said of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Samuel Johnson, and of many others. If the Helvetian system be true, the intellectual abilities of Thomas Sternhold, Anthony Wood, or Elkanah Settle, were originally equal to those of William Shakspeare, Francis Bacon, or Isaac Newton; and if the dullest alderman, or member of a city or country corporation, had been educated in the same manner, and placed in the same situation and circumstances with Edmund Burke, they would have exhibited the same fertility of imagination. Those, who can believe all this, must have a great deal of faith; and, as I think, of faith without reason. Upon the whole, it appears to me, that the system of Helvetius, respecting the intellectual faculties of man, is contrary to the analogy of nature, contrary to the general and prevailing opinions of men in all ages and nations, and not supported by one single conclusive argument.

J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer a few observations, in reply to your correspondent, A. S. pag. 136, respecting the education of the University of Cambridge. He avows, that the mathematical lectures do not interfere with the classical ones; and that those who do not pursue mathematics, cover their idleness, by declaring themselves too much attached to classical literature, to pay any serious attention to the other. Now, sir, in answer to the first position, I beg leave to say, that a young man, who really wishes to keep pace with the mathematical lectures, in view to future honours, cannot devote a sufficient

sufficient portion of time to classical, moral, and theological studies, to become even a tolerable adept in them; and I refer to the general ignorance of the major part of wranglers in these branches, for a proof of my assertion. It is a notorious fact, that in most colleges the classical and moral lectures are hurried over in the most slovenly manner, and without the least regard to the improvement of the students: and all those under-graduates, who, either from an aversion to a rigid course of mathematical studies, or a predilection for the pursuits more connected with the professions they are designed for, make mathematics their inferior pursuit, however extensive their studies may be in general literature, are dubbed *non-reading men*!

That the attention paid by some to classics, in preference to mathematics, is a mere pretext for idleness, I positively deny: for those who are disposed to indulge for three years, in indolence and dissipation, do not blush to avow their aversion to every species of study. During my residence at the university, and a constant intercourse with both *reading* and *non-reading men*, I never met with one, who professed himself attached to classical studies, with a view of screening an indolent disposition; but, on the contrary, have always found the *non-readers* as diligent and studious, as the most plodding mathematicians. As the qualifications, which entitle a person to be a candidate for the medals, wholly preclude the *non-reading men* from a competition, no comparison between them, in their classical abilities, can be instituted; nor does this, in the least, argue their inability to try for them. I do not pretend to dispute the propriety of making the elements of mathematics and natural philosophy, a part of an academic education; but am of opinion, that a partial system of education, and that not calculated to prepare the students for their respective professions, is not only erroneous but unjust. Your's, &c.

April 4, 1797.

R. H. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been recommended to me, by a much-esteemed friend, to offer, for a place in your Miscellany, some account of the rev. JOHN PALMER, many years a protestant dissenting minister to a congregation in New Broad-street, London; and a correct list of his works. This,

it is justly judged, is a tribute, he well deserved: and a tribute, which, respect to his character, and a grateful remembrance of his friendly attentions to me, in the course of my academical life, prompt me to pay: and to supply, as far as I am able, the defective notice of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1791. I am, sir, your's,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taxton, March 31, 1797.

MR. JOHN PALMER was, it is apprehended, born in Southwark. Under whom he received his classical education is not known. In 1746, he began to attend lectures, for academical learning, under the rev. Dr. David Jennings, in Well-clofe square, London. Soon after, leaving the academy, about the year 1752, he was, on the rev. James Read's being incapacitated, by growing disorders, for his stated usual labours, chosen assistant to his colleague and co-pastor, the rev. JOHN ALLEN, M.D. to officiate to the society of protestant dissenters, in New Broad-street. Mr. Read dying, in 1755, and Dr. Allen, not long after, removing to Worcester, Mr. Palmer succeeded him in the pastoral office; and in 1757, or 1758, was publicly recommended, by his fathers and brethren in the ministry, to the Divine favour, in the duties of that character. On that occasion, as the writer of this recollects, Dr. Benson delivered to the congregation, a sermon, on the duties which Christians owe to their ministers; and Dr. Samuel Chandler addressed Mr. Palmer, in a discourse on the nature of the ministerial character, offering observations on the best methods of supporting it with reputation and usefulness. Mr. Palmer continued in this connection, till a few years before his death, when the society, greatly reduced in its numbers, was dissolved. For a great part of this time, before he married, which was not till, it is supposed, he was about forty years of age, he filled the post of librarian, at Dr. Williams's library, in Red-Cross-street.

He discovered in early life an inquisitive and liberal turn of mind; and, when he entered on his public character, was as open and explicit in avowing his sentiments, as he had been free and unshackled in his religious inquiries. To the last he maintained the character of a man of integrity: was the strenuous advocate for religious liberty; and ardent in the cause of freedom, "He was
a very

a very sensible and rational preacher." His sermons were the result of close attention to his subject, and of accurate study; and "were delivered with great distinctness and propriety." After his marriage, he resided at Islington, where he died of a dropsy, on the 26th of June, 1790, finishing an honourable and virtuous course, as a Christian and a minister, aged 61.

His publications, though not large or numerous, do him credit; they carry on them strong marks of ability, show labour and study, and are devoted to the interests of truth, liberty, and piety. His first publication was a sermon, entitled, "King *David's* death, and *Solomon's* succession to the throne," occasioned by the death of King *GEORGE II.*, and the accession of his present majesty, King *George III.* This discourse had a rapid sale, and there was soon a demand for a second edition. It was preached in New Broad-street, Nov. 2, 1760. It is remarkable, that several preachers, at least seven, led by the aptness of the text, 1 Chron. xxix. 27, 28, to the circumstances of the occasion, preached on the same words; and Dr. Chandler's sermon on the text gave rise to a popular publication, entitled, "The History of the Man after God's own Heart;" to which Dr. Chandler replied, in "A Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart." This was afterwards followed by a more full and learned work, entitled, "A critical History of the Life of *DAVID*," 2 vols. 8vo.

2. "The Insanity of the Sensualist," a sermon, on Luke, xv. 17, 18, preached to young people, Dec. 25, 1765.

3. "The Influence of Company," from Prov. xiii. 20, a sermon at a charity school meeting, 1769.

4. "An Address delivered at the Interment of the Rev. *Timothy Langber*, Nov. 1769:" annexed to the funeral sermon, by Dr. Kippis.

5. "Prayers for the use of Families and Persons in private; with a Preface, containing a brief View of the Argument for Prayer," 12mo. 1773. There has been a second edition of these prayers.

6. A Sermon, from 2 Cor. i. 12, preached at New Broad-street, Aug. 1, 1779; occasioned by the death of the Rev. Caleb Fleming, D.D.

7. "Free Thoughts on the Inconsistency of conforming to any religious Test, as a condition of Toleration, with

the true Principle of Protestant Dissent," 1779.

8. "Observations in defence of the Liberty of Man, as a moral Agent: in answer to Dr. Priestley's Illustrations of Philosophical Necessity," 8vo. 1779. "This publication," Dr. Priestley informs us, "was a work of great expectation; was thought highly of by persons of great learning and worth, and deemed to contain the strength of the cause which Mr. Palmer espoused." As the Doctor replied to it, "In defence of the Illustrations of Philosophical Necessity," the worthy author published,

9. "An Appendix to the Observations in defence of the Liberty of Man, as a Moral Agent, &c." 8vo. 1780, N.B. The controversy between these two gentlemen terminated with "A second Letter to the Rev. John Palmer," by Dr. Priestley.

10. "A Summary View of the Grounds of CHRISTIAN BAPTISM; with a more particular reference to the BAPTISM of INFANTS: containing Remarks, ARGUMENTATIVE and CRITICAL, in explanation and defence of the Rite. To which is added, a FORM of SERVICE made use of on such occasions." 8vo This piece, designed to vindicate the common sentiment and practice, the writer of this knows had, in one instance, an effect contrary to the expectations of the sensible and liberal author. It excited in the mind of a young minister of judgment and abilities, a great suspicion of the divine authority of the rite it was meant to defend. He was eager to read it, because he knew, that in Mr. Palmer, the subject had "an able advocate." The argument did not impress him with a weight suitable to his expectations, but shook his persuasion of the authority of the prevailing practice, and put him on a farther inquiry; till, impressed by the force of the argument on the other side, his convictions obliged him to discard his former sentiments. So differently may the same view of a question affect different minds.

It may not be amiss to add, that the industrious editor of the General Index to the Monthly Review, has committed some mistakes in ascribing to Mr. John Palmer, the "Protestant Dissenters' shorter Catechism," which came from the pen of Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney: and in giving to our author "A Letter to Dr Balguy on his Charge; and "An examination of the
M m Thelyphthora;"

* See Cooke's Preacher's Assistant.

Thelyphthora;" both which tracts were written by Mr. John Palmer, of Macclesfield; of whom there is a biographical account in the Theological Repository, vol. vi. p. 217—224.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE IN ITALY.

[Concluded from our last.]

ANTIQUITIES.

THE walk of literature in which the Italians of the present day are most emulous to excel, and which is also the most sought after, and resorted to, by the literati of other European nations, is Archæology, and the explanation of the ancient monuments of the arts.

The *Pusiri Enolawski*, the first edition of which was but an indifferent one, and only, in small folio, are now reprinting at Naples, in the same size and style of magnificence, as the *Antichità d'Ercolano*. A less sumptuous edition is also now preparing at Leipsic.

Another work of *Philodemus*, on Rhetoric, unrolled in the same manner as the first, on music, is now in the press; but the process of unrolling these papers, has been, for some time, discontinued.

The publication of the engravings of the second HAMILTONIAN Collection of antique vases, under the direction of TISCHBEIN, is going forward with much greater activity. *Collection of Engravings, from ancient Vases, of Greek Workmanship, in the possession of Sir W. Hamilton, published by Tischbein* (at Naples, in folio, large size). The second volume appeared in 1795, and the third, at the beginning of last year. Each volume contain 60 cuts, with their explanations, the fidelity of the designs being above all censure. TISCHBEIN has scrupulously refrained from that desire of embellishing, which has spoiled a number of works of this kind, without excepting that of d'Hancarville. The explanations in English and French, on two columns, at least, for the two first volumes, have been made by the chevalier ITALINSKI, the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, at Naples, a skilful antiquarian, and the friend of sir W. HAMILTON. The third volume was printed without explanations, in consequence of the chevalier ITALINSKI's absence from Naples; it is understood, however, that there are to follow, in a separate work.

The indefatigable VISCONTI is always collecting and publishing. The

sixth volume of the *Museum Pio-clementinum* will speedily appear, and will contain bas-reliefs, like the fourth. The profits, however, of this work, not being sufficient to cover the charges, notwithstanding the advances of the apostolic chamber in its aid, as many purchasers buy the engravings only, without the text, Visconti has thought fit to provide a small number of select copies, of the entire collection, in 4to.; and he will, no doubt, enrich this edition with corrections and additions. The two famous inscriptions, relative to Regilla, wife of Herodes Atticus, at present at the villa Pulciana, and in possession of prince Marc Anthony Borghese, have found, in Visconti, a commentator, equally learned and ingenious; the commentary, however, printed at Rome, by Pagliarini (104 pages, in 4to. 1794) has not been sold in public; and the work will, of course, be very rare. Prince Borghese makes presents of it to his friends. It is the same with a dissertation, in which Visconti explains the inscription of a Greek vase, the property of prince PONIATOWSKI: *Le Pitture di un antico vase fittile trovato nella magna Græcia ed appartenente al Principe Stanisł. Poniatowski, esposte da E. Q. Visconti*; (at Rome, by Pagliarini, 13 pages in folio, large size, with four cuts). Another memoir of Visconti, illustrates a water-pipe of bronze, of the invention of Ctesibius, found in very good condition, on the coast of Civita Vecchia, near Castel Nuovo, and serves to clear up an obscure passage in Vitruvius, l. x. cap. 12. This memoir is found in the *Giornale de Letterature* of Mantua, vol. v. p. 303, and following.

The periodical work of the abbé Guattani (*Notizie sulle Antichità di Roma*) which appeared from 1784 to 1789, and which contained notices and descriptions of objects of antiquity, little known, or newly discovered, is highly esteemed by the amateurs. The same antiquarian has since published an interesting work, entitled *Roma-antica* (at Bologna, 2 vols. in 4to. 1795) with cuts; two other volumes will also be added. This compilation supplies the defects of those formerly published by Donati, Nardini, &c. and is of inestimable service to all, who, without having been at Rome, wish to be acquainted with the antiquities of that celebrated capital: a very particular attention is given to the discoveries furnished by the latest excavations. The rich cabinet of cardinal BORGIA, at Velletri,

Velletri, is also an inexhaustible mine for antiquarians; its inspector ZORGA (whose researches into the hieroglyphics, the money, and the antiquities, of the Egyptians, next to the labours of Caytus, have thrown the greatest light on that branch of archæology) is at present engaged in an important work, which will set in a new light certain positions, which the Germans have advanced, viz. That the Egyptians were not acquainted with the alphabet, till the time of Psammetichus, and that commerce alone gave birth to semeiotic signs. ZOEGA has also engaged his fellow-countryman Wad, to publish his *Descriptio fustium Egyptiorum quæ reperiuntur in Museo Borgiano Velleitrensi* (1794): a work by which he has rendered as important services to the study of antiquities in Italy, as DOLOMIEU, in France, and VELTHEIM, in Germany.

WAD having expressed a desire to be informed, by some skilful oryctologist, of Upper Italy, whether in the countries of ancient Liguria any vestiges remain, which may enable us to ascertain what was properly the precious stone called by the ancients *Lyncurium*, and which is so often noticed in their writings, Cardinal BORGIA applied to NAPIONE, director of the mines at Turin, major of artillery, and a disciple of the celebrated Werner, for all the information relative to this subject: this request has led to the publication of an interesting pamphlet, entitled, *Memoria sul Lyncurio, del Cao. Carl. Ant. Napione*. (At Rome, by Fulgoni, 14 pages, in 4to. 1795.) Herein it is demonstrated, that those writers are in an error, who conceive the lyncurium to be a species of hyacinth (as, among others, does our learned Dr. WATSON) and that it is nothing but a kind of *succinum*, or yellow amber, very common in former ages on the coast of Liguria.

A considerable work has appeared at Rome (2 vols. in 4to.) on a subject which the researches of Gesner, of Philip de la Torre, and others, had not exhausted, namely, the inscriptions and monuments relative to the college of Arval Friars (*Collegium Fratrum Arvalium*); the title is worded thus: *Gli ostii e Monumenti di Fratelli Arvali, scolpiti già in tavole di marmo ed ora raccolti, descritti e commentati da Gaetano Marini, Arcbivista del Vaticano*.

Louis BORSI, a Milaneze Canon, has published the first volume of a work, entitled, *Spiegazione di una raccolta di Gemme incise, dagli Antichi, con varie*

Osservazioni. (At Milan, 488 pages in 8vo: 1795, with seven cuts). His explanations are learned and ingenious.

Lastly, there has appeared at Malta, from the press of the grand master, a Dissertation on certain Vases, Monies, &c. which were discovered from a subterranean search made in 1768, under the following title: *Degl' avvanzi di alcuni Antichissimi edifici scoperti in Malta; Dissertazione storico critica del March. Barbaro, archit. con copiose Annotazioni del medesimo Autore* (in 4to. 1794, with cuts).

HISTORY OF PAINTING.

An important work on the art of painting, and the history of the art among the painters of Tuscany, has lately made its appearance, beginning with the historiography of the first founders of the school of Florence, and continuing it down to our own times. The following is the title: *L'Etruria pittorica, ovvero storia della Pittura Toscana, dedotta dai suoi monumenti, che si esibiscono in Etruria dal secolo X fino al presente*. (At Florence, by Nic. Pagni e G. Bardi, vol. 1, 1791; vol. 2, 1795, in folio, large size, with 122 cuts.) The librarian LASTRI executed the descriptive and literary part; the engraving has been entrusted to the most skilful artists that were to be procured; the text is in Italian and French; each volume contains sixty articles, treating of as many painters, more or less celebrated, with a portrait of each; an indication of the time of his birth and decease. and an engraving representing one of his pictures—these last have not all the same merit of the graver; the purity of the design, however, is conspicuous in all. The collection begins with Guido da Siena, Giunta Pisano, Margheritone d'Arezzo, Andrea Tisi; this last founded a particular school of painters, and of *Mosaicisti*, or painters in Mosaic.--- Then follow the histories of the schools of Siena and Pisa, anterior to those of Florence.--- Cimabué began to render this last illustrious, and was excelled by his own pupil, Giotto. Masaccio conducted the art from a state of adolescence, to that of maturity.--- Domenico Ghirlandajo founded the school from which Michael Angelo proceeded. The art began to decline towards the close of the sixteenth century, with the pupils of Vasari.--- Pietro de Cortona introduced the forced manner of the *Coroniscibi*, and Luca Giordano propagated the contagion among the Florentines. Some modern artists

artists have raised hopes that the art will be retrieved from its present state of decline.

Among the artists of eminence now at Rome, GASPARD LANDI, a patrician of Placentia, takes the lead; his two last pictures are mentioned with the highest eulogiums, by the Director ROSSI. One of these represents Hector reproaching Paris; in the other, the parting of Hector and Andromache are delineated. The imagination of the painter has infused new life into this hackneyed subject---Andromache appears worthy of our attention and admiration; her person unites the majesty of Juno's figure, with the *leggiadra attitudine* so exquisitely charming in the Magdalen of Correggio.

Among the Italian sculptors, ANTONIO CONOVA, the Venetian, claims honourable mention. His last groupe, which represents *Adonis tearing himself away from the arms of Venus, to repair to the chase*, has been sent to Naples, to the Marquis de S. Berio, who, in a royal rescript, filled with the most flattering notices, has procured its entrance, exempt from all duties, a sanction which is considered there as one of the most glorious triumphs of the art.

I have thus completed my original subject of making a rapid review of the several departments of Italian literature. In your future Numbers you may expect some other information from me on the same subject, but on a plan somewhat different.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION OF REMARKS ON THE POETRY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

ESTEBAN MANUEL DE VILLEGAS was born in the city of Nagera, Old Castile, in the year 1595; the reigns of the 11d and 12d Philip were generally favourable to literature; yet neither the claims of illustrious family, nor of distinguished abilities, procured patronage for Villegas, and his long life was spent in continual hopes, and continual disappointment. At the age of fourteen, he became a student at law, at the university of Salamanca. Villegas must have regretted, in his age, the employments of his youth: for those hours that should have been sacrificed to the civilians, were given to the Greek and Roman poets; nor could the title he acquired, of the Spanish Anacreon, atone for after years

of fruitless expectation, embittered by the difficulties of a narrow fortune.

His "Delicias" were, as he himself tells us, in the first of them, written at fourteen, and corrected at twenty.

A los veinte limidas,
A los catorce escritas.

They form the second book of his *Eroticas*, or Amatory poems, which he published at Nagera, in 1618. These poems are said to unite in themselves the sweetness of Anacreon, the simplicity of Theocritus, the ease of Horace, and the elegance of Catullus. In fine (says the editor of *Parnaso Espanol*) he has displayed whatever constitutes a great poet, rendering himself the first of his own nation, and equally the most celebrated of antiquity.

Something must be allowed for the prodigality of a Spaniard's praise; something for the age and country in which Villegas wrote; and something for the errors of a work, "written at fourteen, and corrected at twenty." The poems are trifling, like their subjects, playful and elegant. One, perhaps the best of the series, addressed to a stream, has lately been translated. The following is attempted in the Anacreontic metre of the original, varying, however, the uniformity of cadence, which would otherwise weary an English ear:

TO WINTER.

ENOUGH, enough, old Winter!
Thou workest to annoy us,
With cold, and rain, and tempest,
When snows have hid the country,
And rivers cease to flow.
The flocks and herds accuse thee,
And even the little emine
Complains of thee, old Winter!
For thou to man art freezing,
And his white fur is warm.
The beasts they crouch in cover,
The birds are cold and hungry,
The birds are cold and silent,
Or with a weak complaining
They call thee hard and cruel.
But not to me, old Winter!
Thy tyranny extends;
For I have wine and music,
The cheerful hearth and song.

The reputation of these poems has been severely attacked, in an essay, prefixed to the posthumous poems of Don Joseph Iglarias de la Casa, printed at Salamanca, 1793. "The *Delicias* of Villegas (says the anonymous writer) are the first poems of their kind which obtained celebrity in the Spanish language.

Our

Our author has likewise exercised himself in the same line of composition, and he has excelled his model in the beauty and selection of his images, and more particularly in the sweetness and nature of his sentiments. For, although Villegas may have possessed a feeling heart, he knew not how to develope it in his verses.

"You will be astonished to see me treat with so little respect, a poet of such high estimation. But the fame of this writer, like that of many others, is merely the fame of tradition; not founded upon his real merit, but upon the opinion of some person, who knew how to impose upon the mob of readers. This assertion may appear somewhat bold, if we consider when Don Vicente de los Rios published and panegyricized Villegas. Then, perhaps, his poems were a model of good taste, but in what a state was our literature then! What should be said of a poet, whose verses are full of ridiculous transpositions, low words and phrases, forced and obscure metaphors, ill-timed allusions, and pedantic erudition, that are bald of imagery, and totally devoid of feeling? These faults mark every part of every work of Villegas; and notwithstanding the Greek * name in the title-page, you never hear in them the language of love. It avails not, my friend, to be learned in Greek and Latin, if good taste be wanting. Let us deceive ourselves; Villegas would have been forgotten by this time, had it not been for the harmonious cadence of his verses; there, indeed he is excellent."

The censure of the essayist is too unqualified. Of all poems, such as are entitled Amatory, are most devoid of feeling. Petrarch and Hammond are distinguished by fantastic nonsense, and whining dulciness; and wherever Cupid is suppœnaed into a poem, his evidence is sufficient to prove, that the poet was not in love. A bee mistakes the lips of Lydia for a rose. Lydia sees Cupid asleep, and steals his bow and arrows.—The poet adjoins the stars to tell Lydia that her forehead is more polished than silver, and her teeth whiter than pearls. If an author abandons himself to write upon such subjects, you are not to expect human feelings.

Strange and uncouth metaphors are undoubtedly to be found in the poems of Villegas. He addresses a stream, "thou who runnest over sands of gold, with feet of silver."—"Touch my breast (says

he) if you doubt the power of Lydia's eyes, you will find it turned to ashes." He has hyperbolized the Spanish hyperbolical salutation, "may you live a thousand years!" and wishes that the young grandee, to whom the first of his *Delicias* is addressed, may enjoy more years than there are days in an age, drops of water in the ocean, and grains of sand on the shore. "Thou art so great (says he) that thou canst only imitate thyself with thy own greatness." Josphua Sylvester calls *Du Bartas' Weeks*,

The noblest work

After itself's condignity.

So that, "none but himself can be his parallel" is not an unparalleled line, and when Aaron Hill defended it, he might have found precedents enough for nonsense. But absurdities, like these, are not abundant in Villegas; and it should be remembered, that these are selected from the productions of his youth.

Anacreon may be read with pleasure in the translation of the Spaniard who has been honoured with his name; nor will he, who peruses the version of Villegas, remember to its disadvantage the harmony of Grecian cadence. He has likewise introduced hexameters and Sapphics, with success, into his native language; and even the critic who so severely attacks the *Eroticas*, calls his Sapphic ode to Zephyrus most beautiful (*belissima oda*). A translation of this piece into English Sapphics, has been lately published in the same work * with his *Lines to a Stream*.

From Salamanca, Villegas returned to Nagera, his native place: here he lived with his mother, then a widow, and availed himself of leisure and retirement to follow his favourite studies, till his marriage.—His marriage appears to have been a fortunate one; the account he has left is interesting:

Hymen! ere yet, with chaste'd heart, I pass'd
Thy threshold, I hung up the idle lute:
For better offerings suit thy blest shrine,
Oh, holy Power! I gather now no more
Garlands of gay and perishable flowers,
But in the summer-tide of life present
The summer fruits. Enough were thirty years
Of youth and folly. Even the mett'd steed,
Obedient to the rein, will bend at last
His stately-arching neck. The blood grows
cool,

Passions' wild tempests to a quiet calm
Subside; and from the witcheries of Vice
Her waken'd captive starts. Oh, holy Power!

* Letters from Spain and Portugal, with some Account of Spanish and Portuguese Poetry, by Robert Southey.

* *Eroticas*.

Who but would bow the neck to thee, and
court

The freedom of thy yoke? With thankful
heart

I bless thee, Hymen, for that seraph form,
In whom thou gavest me another soul,
Doubling existence. Thou hast given to me
Truth, tenderness, and all the nameless joys
Of quiet life, making me live indeed!

Who but would bow the neck to thee, and
court

The freedom of thy yoke? Oh, holy Power!
I have escap'd from Babylon, and bless
Thy favour aid.

As these lines indicate, Villegas now bade adieu to poetry, and applied himself to such studies as were likely to be more esteemed, and better rewarded. Two folio volumes of classical criticism, entitled *Varie Poitologie*, yet remain in manuscript, to witness his learning and industry; and he began the more laborious task of commenting upon the Theodosian Code. But no exertion of genius, or of industry, could procure him such patronage as he deserved and wanted; and when, in his old-age, experience had convinced him of the vanity of his hopes, he employed the latter days of his life in translating the Consolations of Philosophy. Fully participating, perhaps, the proud and melancholy feelings that comforted Boethius.

T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of those men who take delight in seeing science encouraged and ennobled, and, far from cavilling at the distribution of titles and honours (and even places and pensions) upon literary men, and literary societies, I have often lamented, that in this country, they have been so sparingly distributed that way. After this short preamble, you will not be surprised that I avow a pleasure in viewing the spirit of the surgeons' company, who are, at this time, petitioning the legislature to have their corporation erected into a college.

As we attach ideas to sounds, a corporation carries with it a notion of something mechanical and vulgar; a college, that of something scientific and respectable; and, though every college is a corporation, yet we all feel that every corporation is not a college; the latter word being generally confined to societies of men respectable in the sciences, and in the liberal and ornamental arts. Surgery is both a science and a liberal

art; and the education of a complete surgeon so necessarily involves a study of nature through many of the principal districts of her dominion, that we can have no scruples of calling that class of men *learned*, in the best relative sense of that term, their public utility. They are therefore, sir, certainly entitled to the favour of the legislature, and since they petition to be called a college, they are entitled to that honourable distinction --- a distinction which, while the legislature of the country freely grants, the country will have something to expect in return.

Every charter of incorporation ought to be regarded in the light of a compact for reciprocal benefit, between the country which gives, and the company which receives, the charter. Where the benefit is only on one side, viz. that of the company, the hideousness of monopoly always starts into view, and power is imprudently vested in a corner, with no suitable advantage to the public, but often evident loss. This is most obvious, indeed, in trading incorporations, but is not less real in scientific ones. Every scientific incorporation has a character to maintain, and a public good to serve; very fortunately, it cannot fulfil one without the other. To confine myself to that of the surgeons, as an example, they can only serve the public by promoting the science of surgery; and they can only maintain their character as a college, by their scientific labours to that end. By converting their corporation into a college, they are going to be invested publicly with the robe of science—and let not asses' ears stick up above the lion's skin! It is not London alone, but Europe, who will witness their Aurelian change, with all its learned colleges and societies, to which I wish to see the surgeons' company aggregated, and among which I know they will make a respectable figure, provided they act upon a regular, liberal, and zealous plan, for the encouragement of their profession. I scarcely know the number of surgeons in London, but I hear of many who are learned, and active, and zealous, in promoting science---men of capacious minds, who are acquainted with all those means which bring forward the reputation of literary societies: To such men, I hope, will devolve the plans for forming regular and frequent meetings, for the reading of observations and enquiries, for forming committees

mittees of correspondence with societies of a similar profession in other parts of the world; and committees, to whom must be delegated the power of examining and admitting new members.

Such men will clearly distinguish, that the ancient administration of the company was a bad one, which, like that in Warwick-lane, poisoned the corporation into torpor and uselessness---they will see, that without a liberal plan of internal management, which admits no distinctions of members, but such as superior merit in knowledge and abilities point out, nothing will be achieved: a few crafty men will usurp the whole government, whose interest will consist in preventing general meetings, lest the lamp of emulation should be lighted, and lest, while the new college shone forth with all the splendor of science, their own little glory should be eclipsed and lost!

But I hope, Mr. Editor, that this will not be the case, and that both you and I, who both wish well to physic and surgery, shall live to see the college in Warwick-lane (purged of its pernicious bye-laws, in spite of the chicanery and delays of law) and the new college of surgery, blend their zealous endeavours for the promotion of their sister sciences, the most honourable to the professors, because the most useful to mankind at large.

March 18, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE lists of dissenting congregations must be peculiarly acceptable to a numerous class of your readers; but I think they would be still more so, if they were accompanied with some notices of their present state, the religious persuasion, anecdotes of former ministers, and the names of the present.

The following errata occur in the list of congregations in Devonshire, which it is proper to correct:

For *Crafwood*, certainly *Cornwood* must be meant. *Hafordcombe* should be *Istria-combe*, the congregation of which is gone much to decay. *Modbury* should be *Modbury*. *Prescot*, query, is there any such place in the county?---For *Tbover-ton* and *Upeltery*, read *Thorverton* and *Upottery*.

There was a congregation of independents at *Braunton*, but it has been extinct for some years, though the minister, Mr. Short, still lives in the

village, having an estate there. *Torrington* has had no minister for many years, and is visited, only occasionally, by one or two ministers in the neighbourhood.

The academy, for educating young men for the ministry in this county, is at St. Mary Ottery, of which Mr. Buncombe was lately tutor, but not Mr. Reader, who superintended the seminary at Taunton.

I may, perhaps, at another time, communicate a few historical notices of some of these congregations, and am, sir, Your's, &c.

March 11, 1797.

J. W.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XII.

QUESTION:—Is *Rhyme an Ornament, or a Defect, in Verse?*

BUT THOSE THAT WRITE IN RHYME STILL MAKE

THE ONE VERSE FOR THE OTHER'S SAKE;
FOR ONE FOR SENSE, AND ONE FOR RHYME,
I THINK 'S SUFFICIENT AT ONE TIME.

Butler.

WHILE the sentimental reader values himself upon "being pleased, he knows not why, and cares not wherefore," the philosophical critic will not think it quite absurd, to investigate the sources of the pleasures we derive from literary productions; and to distinguish such as are the genuine offspring of truth and nature, from those which owe their existence to false opinion, or depraved taste, and are preserved by the mere force of habit and custom. That we are often pleased with things which ought not to please us, is as true in matters of taste, as in morals; and, in both cases, it is only by bringing our feelings to the standard of reason, that we can determine whether they ought to be indulged.

If, as we daily see, it is in the power of fashion, by the capricious strokes of his harlequin-wand, to vary, at pleasure, the forms of beauty; and, in endless freaks, to make that which to-day is enchanting, to-morrow odious and shocking; why may not time and habit be able, by a contrary process, to reconcile us to absurdities; and to make us fancy beauty and excellence, where there is, in reality, nothing but whim and conceit? Will it, then, in this age of innovation, be thought too daring an intrusion into the mysteries of sacred poetry, if we venture to enquire, whether the modern practice of writing verse in rhyme, be founded in nature and reason, and

and consonant to the genuine principles of taste?—or, whether the pleasure derived from it, be not the mere effect of arbitrary association?—whether, if the origin, nature, and effects, of this practice be fairly examined, it will not be found, that rhyme, instead of being an ornament, is a defect, in verse?

If we were inclined to refer the question to the decision of authority, such an appeal would be ineffectual. Against the oracular decision of Dr. Johnson, though supported by the voice of other critics of no mean name, it might be sufficient to cast into the opposite scale the weighty judgment of Milton, who has said, that "rhyme is no necessary adjunct, or true ornament, of poem or good verse; but the invention of a barbarous age; to set off wretched matter and lame metre, graced, indeed, since, by the use of some famous modern poets, carried away by custom, but much to their own vexation, hindrance, and constraint, to express many things otherwise, and for the most part worse, than they would have expressed them." If the success of many modern poets, in rhyme, be urged as a proof, in fact, of the excellence of this mode of versifying, it will remain to be asked, whether the same genius, and the same taste, exercised without "the troublesome bondage of rhyming," might not have produced performances of still higher merit. If a numerous band of great poets should be thought to have given this practice the sanction of their approbation, by writing, for the most part, in rhyme, it should be recollected, that several of the more eminent of our English poets have expressed their restlessness under this grievous yoke. Dryden, of whom Johnson has said, perhaps with exaggerated praise, that "to him we owe the improvement, perhaps, the completion, of our metre," calls rhyme

"At best, a pleasing sound, and fair barbarity."

Roscommon confesses, that rhyme is the cause of many faults; and that,

"Too strict to rhyme, we slight more useful laws."

Prior, in sober prose, complains, that rhyme "is too confined;" and that, "it cuts off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, and consequently produces too frequently an identity in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram:"—"He that writes in rhymes," says this skilful rhymers,

"dances in fetters." The ingenious author of *Phædra* and *Hippolytus* laments that "tyrannic rhyme ties the poet in needless bonds."

"Procrustes like, the axe or wheel applies,
To lop the mangl'd sense, or stretch it into
size;

At best a crutch, that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong;
And the chance thoughts, when govern'd by
the close,

Oftrise to fustian, or descend to prose."

Even the witty Butler, who has, perhaps, used rhyme to better purpose than any other poet, has employed his playful fancy in ridiculing it; and has acknowledged, that in rhyming couplets, one verse is made for the other; and that

"Rhyme the rudder is of verses,
With which, like ships, they steer their courses."

If the merit of rhyme be estimated by its parentage, little can be said in its favour. It can boast no alliance with those great masters of fine writing, the Greeks and Romans. Homer and Virgil knew nothing of rhyme; and had they known it, there can be little doubt that they would have despised it. If modern research has discovered some traces of this ingenious device in the Eastern nations, it is certain, that with respect to us, the practice has originated from bards, or monks. Among the latter, the idle hours of monastic life were often worn away in writing wretched Latin rhymes, in honour of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or some newly-created saint. About the time that we find an acrostic, with the name *Jesus* at each end of the lines, we we meet with the following tender rhymes:

"*Jesus decus angelicum,
In aure dulce cantum,
In ore mel mirificum,
In corde nectar Cœlicum!
Quocunque loco fuero,
Necum Jesum desidero,
Quam lætus cum invenero!
Quam felix cum tenuero!"*

"Jesus, my glory, name angelic!
'Tis in the ear, the sweetest music;
'Tis in the mouth, honey delicious;
'Tis in the heart, nectar most precious:
Whatever place to me shall be given,
Jesus still with me, 't will be my heaven:
Rapt in delight, wherever I find him,
While in my arms I joyfully bind him.

The rest *must not* be copied. This kind of rhymes continued to be the

* Fabricii Poet. Vet. Eccl. Basil. 1562.

amusement of the monks, till the reformation. Harrington, in his *Naga Antiquæ*, has preserved a hymn, with the notes, which was sung in their cells, till, he says, "goodlie king Henry spoiled their synging." The hymn was called "*Black Saunte*," or, "Hymn to Saunte Satan." From the authors of such enchanting strains, was it too much to expect improvements upon the Pindaric or Horatian lyre?

In order to estimate, correctly, the value of this improvement, let us endeavour to analyse the nature, and investigate the operation of rhyme. Rhyme is the repetition of the same sound, or sounds, at intervals, either regular, or irregular. Sometimes the rhyming syllables are single, sometimes double; sometimes the rhymes occur uniformly in couplets; sometimes they are placed alternately, or in forms still more complex. In all these varieties, it is very evident, that the pleasure which rhymes afford, does not altogether arise from the repetition of similar sounds. No ear would be gratified with the recital of a column of rhyming words, from a spelling-book, or a rhyming dictionary. In lines of unequal length, written without any regard to numbers, the effect of the rhymes is lost; as will be easily perceived, in the following lines, from Dean Swift's Mrs. Harris's Petition:

"I was never taken for a conjuror before, I'd have you to know;
Lord, said I, don't be angry, I'm sure, I never thought you so:
You know, I honour the cloth; I design to be a parson's wife;
I never took one in your coat for a conjurer in all my life."

As far, however, as the pleasure of rhyme is to be referred simply to the fre-

quent recurrence of similar sounds, it perhaps arises chiefly, if not entirely, from the surprise excited by unexpected combinations, and is to be considered as belonging to the lower species of wit.—In conversation, such combinations of similar sounds seldom occur; and therefore, when they happen, we usually notice them with some degree of surprise. It is the continuation of the same perception which we experience, when we hear the frequent return of rhymes in studied verse: and hence it is, that in reading long works, written in rhyme, the pleasure, as far as depends upon the rhyming words alone, gradually decreases, till, at length, the surprise ceasing, the repetition becomes tiresome. "Rhyme (says lord Kaimes) rouzes the attention, and produces an emotion moderately gay, without dignity or elevation."

If this be the true explanation of the pleasure arising from rhyming words, it is evident, that the use of this ornament, if it must be called such, is a kind of low wit; and that the ear is gratified by it, for the same reason that the eye is amused by anagrams and acrostics. It may then be fairly asked, what alliance is there between the puerile amusement of jingling syllables, and the sublime and elegant pleasures of genuine poetry? We are displeased, when Shakspeare intrudes a pun in the midst of his noble flights of fancy, or tender strokes of passion: what, but custom, could enable us to endure, in the more elevated kinds of verse, the perpetual intrusion of a still lower species of wit, in the unusual combinations of similar sounds? The noble exertions of creative genius are degraded, and great things are confounded with small, when the poet clothes his grand conceptions in the fantastic dress of rhyming couplets; and it is habit alone, which renders us insensible of the incongruity. Could we divest ourselves of the prejudice arising from habit, it would be impossible to read two passages of nearly equal poetic merit, one in rhyme, the other in blank verse;—such, for example, as Pope's celebrated imitation of Homer's Night-Piece, at the end of the eighth book of the Iliad, and Milton's description of Night, in the fourth book of the Paradise Lost,—without feeling, that, while, in the latter, just and beautiful imagery appears without alloy in all the dignity of poetical language, the former loses some portion of the effect of imagery equally just and beautiful, by an unreasonable and incon-

• We give our learned Readers this *morceau*, in hopes that some one of them will amuse himself with translating it:

HYMN TO SAUNTE SATAN.

*O tu qui dans oracula, scindis etiam rotacula,
Da nostra ut: tabernacula, lingua canant vernacula,
Optima post jentacula, hujusmodi miracula,
Sic semper plenum poculum, habentes plenum loculum,
Tu serva nos ut specula, per longa et læta sæcula,
Ut cernis, ut plebracula, nec nosse, nec discula,
Certe de ulla recula, sed intrantes specula,
Dura vitæcum spicula, jacentes cum amacula.
Que garrit ut cornicula, seu tristia seu ridicula,
Tum porrigamus escula, tum colligamus foscula,
Ornemus ut canaculum, et totum habitaculum,
Tum culi post spiraculum, spectemus hoc spectaculum.*

MONTHLY MAG. No. XVI.

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gruous mixture of the trivial and playful.

But, it will be said, that in estimating the value of rhyme, we ought not to consider the mere reiteration of similar sounds, but observe the effect of this repetition, when combined, at regular intervals, with metrical numbers. Thus combined, rhyme is supposed to furnish an admirable expedient for constructing harmonious verses in languages whose metre is scanty and imperfect. Dr. Johnson vindicates the use of rhyme, in English verse, chiefly on this ground: "the music (says he) of the English heroic line strikes the ear so faintly, that it is easily lost, unless all the syllables of every line co-operate together: this co-operation can only be obtained by the preservation of every verse unmingled with another, as a distinct system of sounds: and this distinctness is obtained and preserved by the artifice of rhyme."

In this argument, it is too confidently assumed, that the English language is so defective in metrical power, as to render the help of rhyme necessary. If it be true, that English verse is formed by accent, and not by quantity, it is at least as easy to ascertain which syllables in a verse are accented or unaccented, as which are long or short. If, from long habit, Englishmen have taught their ears to find no melody in English verse, without the prevalence of that regular recurrence of accented syllables, which answers either to the iambic, the trochaic, or the anapaestic foot in ancient prology; the difficulty of framing these, in verses and stanzas of a given form, cannot be greater than that of arranging words in all the varieties of feet and measure, which the several kinds of Greek and Latin verse require. Though English poets have relied too much upon their accustomed auxiliary, to make many experiments in blank verse; we are not without successful examples to prove, that the English language is capable of metrical melody without rhyme. What ear is not charmed with Collins's Ode to Evening, or Mrs. Barbauld's Ode to Spring?

If it be allowed, that rhyme is not a "necessary help," it must, at the same time, be admitted to be a grievous incumbrance.

One obvious inconvenience attending

* Life of Milton—see, to the same purpose, Bp. Hurd's Commentaries on Horace, vol. ii. p. 156. Ed. 17.

the use of rhyme, is, that it puts a troublesome restraint upon the writer in the construction of his periods. Each couplet being, by itself, an entire structure of melody, it is naturally expected, that it should terminate with a pause in the sense. In stanzas where the rhyme is alternate, or mixed, it is commonly thought necessary that the sense and the melody should be completed together. Where these rules are frequently violated, the effect of the rhyme and numbers is impaired. The poet, in thus bringing every period to its proper dimensions, is sometimes obliged to stretch out a sentence beyond its proper length, but much more frequently to restrain his ideas, and contract his expressions, that both may be brought within the exact compass of his measure. As lord Kaims says, "the sentence must be curtailed and broken to pieces, to make it square with the curtness of rhyme." In some instances, this may produce conciseness and energy, and Pope has often been mentioned as a happy example of this effect. But whatever real advantage is gained in this respect by rhyme, would be as well obtained in measured stanzas without it: and it is surely a sufficient check upon the flight of genius, to tie it down to the laws of verse, without, at the same time, loading it with the shackles of rhyme.

An objection, of still greater weight, against the use of rhyme, arises from the restraint which it unavoidably lays upon the writer's conceptions and expression. It cannot be supposed, that, of the words which are most proper to express the poet's ideas, a sufficient number shall have similar endings; and that these very words shall exactly fall into that place which at once best suits the numbers and grammatical construction, and is the proper interval of the rhyme. In some instances, it must happen, that of the proper words in a couplet, no two shall be so fortunate in their termination, as to tally with each other. In other instances, though there should be two rhyming words within the required limit, it may not be possible, without the most awkward transposition, or even with it, to bring these two words to a proper distance from each other at the close of the lines. Whenever either of these cases happens, the poet, being determined not to part with his rhymes, must give up his poetical idea, and thus make a sacrifice of sense to sound.

For the same reason that the rhyming poet

poet must drop many thoughts and expressions, which he might have wished to introduce, he must be often guided in the choice and arrangement of his ideas by the words which he finds it necessary to place at the close of his verses. It will seldom happen, that both lines of a couplet will be entirely dictated by fancy or sentiment; a regard to the rhyme will almost necessarily dictate the one or the other. A small degree of attention to the train of ideas in many of our most admired poems, will show, that thoughts and expressions are often introduced for the sake of the rhyme, which would not otherwise have been admitted. This is so manifest in every page of our modern rhyming versions of the ancient poets, that it is a perversion of terms to call them translations. The experiment has been fairly tried, by two poets of acknowledged excellence, in rendering into English verse the first poem of antiquity: and though some may be disposed to think Pope's Iliad a better poem than Cowper's, few persons will, I believe, doubt, that, as a translation, the former is inferior to the latter, and chiefly because it is burdened with rhyme. The same effect is apparent in every other kind of serious poetry. Take an example from Pope's Eloisa to Abelard:

"Ye rugged rocks, which holy knees have worn!
Ye grotts and caverns, shagg'd with horrid thorn!
Shrines, where their vigils pale-ey'd virgins keep,
And pining saints, whose statues learn to weep!
Tho' cold, like you, unmov'd and silent grown,
I have not yet forgot myself to stone."

Here, probably, the word *thorn*, happening to rhyme with *worn*, suggested the image of the second line; the fourth line was conceived before the third, and led the poet into the trivial expression, "keep their vigils;" and the last line, also formed before its fellow, requiring a rhyme to the word *stone*, prompted the flat and inelegant phrase, "grown unmov'd and silent."—When Pope had framed the strong line,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."
he was, doubtless, resolved, at all events, to make another line for its sake, and wrote, to precede it, the quaint verse,
"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a red."

Even writers of the first order have sometimes been betrayed, by the seduction of rhyme, into inharmonious and

unpoetical composition, which could not have escaped them in blank verse. Pope has hazarded the following couplets:

"Unfinish'd things one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so equivocal."

"Some beauties yet no precepts can declare,
For there's *such* *business*, as well as *care*."

And Dryden, in his rhyming tragedy of Aurengzebe has written:

— "Are you so lost to shame?
Morat, Morat, Morat, you love the name
So well, your every question ends in *that*,
You force me still to answer you, *Morat*."

Such miserable jingle as this, is little better than Sternhold's *eke also*, and almost deserves a place with the following notable stanza:

"And Og the giant large,
And Balaam king *also*,
Whose land, for heritage,
He gave his people—*ho*."

Another argument against the use of rhyme, of too much weight to be omitted, is, that it produces a tiresome similarity of expression in different poems. The rhyming vocabulary being, in every language, exceedingly small, in comparison with that of words proper for verse, every versifier necessarily turns his thoughts to the same strings of rhyming words which have been hacknied by former poets; and it is scarcely possible, especially on similar subjects, that the same rhymes should not frequently suggest to different writers similar ideas and expressions. Perhaps this circumstance, more than any other, has contributed to produce the appearance of imitation in the writings of modern English poets, and to encourage an idea, by no means just, that the subjects of poetry are almost exhausted, and that genius will, in this late age, in vain attempt any thing new.

Rhyme, then, instead of being an ornament, may be pronounced, in general, an incongruous appendage, and a troublesome encumbrance of verse. In works of wit and humour, indeed, such as those of Butler and Swift, rhyme possesses its proper province, and may be advantageously retained, as a source of unexpected and whimsical combinations:—but from every other kind of poetical composition, however bold the innovation, it might, perhaps, be a real improvement to dismiss it altogether. The good sense, and correct taste, of modern times, has detected the absurdity of deck-

ing tragedy in the trim dross of rhyme : what is wanting, but a due attention to the subject, to extend the proscription which has banished rhyme from the English stage, to all serious poetry ?

Whether the English language admits of any substitute for rhyme, by which the end of a verse may be as distinctly marked, as by the dactyl and spondee in hexameters ; whether varieties of verse, composed of regular feet, similar to those of the ancient lyrics, can be successfully attempted ; or, whether it be more favourable to the genuine spirit and primary end of poetry, that metrical melody should remain in the irregular and defective state in which it appears in our blank verse, are questions still left *sub judice*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE establishment of country banks, for the express purpose of becoming negotiators to the public, has not been introduced much more than thirty years, but something of a similar accommodation, through the medium of large shopkeepers, or of private individuals, who practised in drawing bills, or exchanging them for cash, has been always found necessary ; and is a fair conclusion, that without some such accommodation, the internal trade and manufactures could never be supplied.

Another source of supply was also formerly drawn from the collectors and receivers of the revenue, who discounted bills for their immediate friends ; but, as they were confined to a large town or two in each county, and their receipts were seldom more than adequate to the demand for money where they happened to reside, the rest of the county have been known to suffer the utmost distress to get bills drawn, or to discount such as they wanted to convert into money.

From the increase of trade, these difficulties proportionably increasing, the transition from a partial and dependent supply, drawn from private individuals, to established banks, appears to have arisen, and gave permanency to such institutions as would make it a business to provide that accommodation, which the increased trade and consumption of every town and village required. From these well-known facts, it is demonstrable, that though banks, for the express purpose of supplying the country, are of late date ; yet, less direct, though much less efficient, mediums of supply have

always been found absolutely necessary. The general utility of provincial banks is reduced to this simple proposition—whether, from past experience, the country, in the enlarged state of its commerce and manufactures, could be sufficiently provided with bills and discounting without the assistance of country banks ? The public, before they withdraw their past confidence in their own paper circulation, which they have always completely in their power to restrain, when it becomes excessive, should reflect, that, by a capricious rejection of private notes, they will bring upon themselves an inundation of bank paper, the substituting of which in the place of provincial notes, will operate still more effectually to exclude the circulation of specie ; for, whilst country notes are encouraged, some proportion of specie to the quantity of paper issued, must, and is, always kept within command by the banker, to accommodate the want of his customers. But it cannot be expected the bankers can afford to keep specie to exchange bank notes ; this will unavoidably establish the mischief so generally complained of by the introduction of paper, beyond all calculation, and beyond any future means to procure a proper supply of specie.

Since the introduction of country banks, gentlemen and farmers in the neighbourhood, who have had no immediate employ for their money, or the income of their estates, concentrate in one point a capital, for general use, by depositing their money with a banker.

Hence it follows, that so much of the money as is the appropriate property of every county, is held by the banker, and applied to the assistance of individuals, encourages a spirit of industry, by supporting a vigorous circulation for the purpose of trade, even in those parts which are most remote from the metropolis. In all those places which have been sufficient to encourage a plurality of banks, it has been experienced, that the competition has contributed to the public accommodation, there being, in many large manufacturing and commercial places, similar engagements, which could not, with propriety, be entrusted with the same house, without being exposed to rivalry, and, in some cases, liable to become a temptation to make interested and oppressive distinctions between persons alike deserving of credit. The effects of the extensive paper circulation must not be judged

judged of merely by its operation upon the internal commerce, but by its furnishing this country with the means of extending its foreign trade, with the extension of its credit. The past experience of the public, in the convenience of country banks, makes it almost unnecessary to remark, that the introducing of agents from the bank of England in the country, could neither accommodate the public, nor be so adequate an expedient to procure a general negotiation, as the establishments the country have already supported.

It, therefore, seems, to the writer of this paper, of some importance to contribute to the restoration of that confidence by which the trade has so many years prospered; and to invite others, who may entertain doubtful apprehensions, or possess a more comprehensive view of this subject, to a candid and complete discussion, which, it is presumed, will terminate greatly in favour of a preference to provincial banks, which, under the shock of 1793, and the concussion given to credit, in general, by the bank of England declining to issue specie, at a time too when the depressed state of the funds deprived the country banks of most of their usual deposits, have been followed with very few instances of real deficiency of property; and, had the country exercised a proper reflection, they must have been sensible, that it is not the business of a bank, nor ought to be the expectation of those who place their money there and receive interest, to suppose, that in a crisis of public extremity, they could all receive their deposits immediately: for what Mr. Thornton, in a late speech, observed of the bank of England, may be accommodated to the private banks: The proportion of capital any bank should have at command, at any given time, was to be decided on the probability there was of a demand upon them, and not by the whole extent of their engagements.

April 15, 1797.

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A TASTE for rural scenes, in the present state of society, appears to me to be very often an artificial sentiment, rather inspired by poetry and romances, than a real perception of the beauties of nature; but, as it is reckoned a proof of refined taste to praise the calm pleasure

which the country affords, the theme is exhausted; yet, it may be made a question, whether this romantic kind of declamation has much effect on the conduct of those who leave, for a season, the crowded cities in which they were bred.

I have been led into these reflections by observing, when I have resided for any length of time in the country, how few people seem to contemplate nature with their own eyes. I have "brushed the dew away" in the morning; but, pacing over the pringle grass, I have wondered that, in such delightful situations, the sun was allowed to rise in solitary majesty, whilst my eyes alone hailed its beautifying beams. The webs of the evening have still been spread across the hedged path, unless some labouring man, trudging to work, disturbed the fairy structure; yet, in spite of this supineness, on joining the social circle, every tongue rang changes on the pleasures of the country.

Having frequently had occasion to make the same observation, in one of my solitary rambles I was led to endeavour to trace the cause, and likewise to enquire why the poetry, written in the infancy of society, is most natural: which, strictly speaking (for natural is a very indefinite expression) is merely to say, that it is the transcript of immediate emotions, when fancy, awakened by the view of interesting objects, in all their native wildness and simplicity, was most actively at work. At such moments, sensibility quickly furnishes smiles, and the sublimated spirits combine with happy facility—images, which spontaneously bursting on him, it is not necessary coldly to ransack the understanding or memory, till the laborious efforts of judgment exclude present sensations, and damp the fire of enthusiasm.

The effusions of a vigorous mind will, nevertheless, ever inform us how far the faculties have been enlarged by thought, and stored with knowledge. The richness of the soil even appears on the surface; and the result of profound thinking often mixing with playful grace in the reveries of the poet, smoothly incorporates with the ebullitions of animal spirits, when the finely-fashioned nerve vibrates acutely with rapture, or when relaxed by soft melancholy, a pleasing languor prompts the long-drawn sigh, and feeds the slowly falling tear.

The poet, the man of strong feelings, only gives us a picture of his mind when

he was actually alone, conversing with himself, and marking the impression which nature made on his own heart. If, during these sacred moments, the idea of some departed friend, some tender recollection, when the soul was most alive to tenderness, intruded unawares into his mind, the sorrow which it produces is artlessly, but poetically, expressed; and who can avoid sympathizing?

Love of man leads to devotion. Grand and sublime images strike the imagination. God is seen in every floating cloud, and comes from the misty mountain to receive the noblest homage of an intelligent creature---praise. How solemn is the moment, when all affections and remembrances fade before the sublime admiration which the wisdom and goodness of God inspires, when he is worshipped in a temple not made with hands, and the world seems to contain only the mind that formed and contemplates it. These are not the weak responses of ceremonial devotion; nor to express them would the poet need another poet's aid. No: his heart burns within him, and he speaks the language of truth and nature, with resistless energy.

Inequalities, of course, are observable in his effusions; and a less vigorous imagination, with more taste, would have produced more elegance and uniformity. But as passages are softened or expunged, during the cooler moments of reflection, the understanding is gratified at the expense of those involuntary sensations which, like the beautiful tints of an evening sky, are so evanescent, that they melt into new forms before they can be analysed. For, however eloquently we may boast of our reason, man must often be delighted he cannot tell why, or his blunt feelings are not made to relish the beauties which nature, poetry, or any of the imitative arts afford.

The imagery of the ancients appears naturally to have been borrowed from the surrounding objects, and their mythology. When a hero is to be transported from one place to another across pathless wastes, is any vehicle so natural as one of the fleecy clouds, on which he has often gazed, scarcely conscious that he wished to make it his chariot. Again; when nature seems to present obstacles to his progress at almost every step, when the tangled forest and steep mountain stand as barriers, to pass over which, the mind

longs for supernatural aid; an interposing deity, created by love or fear, who walks on the waves, and rules the storm, severely felt in the first attempts to cultivate a country, will receive from the impassioned fancy a local habitation and a name.

It would be a philosophical enquiry, and throw some light on the history of the human mind, to trace, as far as our information will allow us, the spontaneous feelings and ideas which have produced the images that now frequently appear unnatural, because they are remote, and disgusting, because they have been servilely copied by poets, whose habits of thinking and views of nature must have been different; for the understanding seldom disturbs the current of our present feelings, without dissipating the gay clouds which fancy has been embracing; yet, it silently gives the colour to the whole tenor of them, and the reverie is over when truth is grossly violated, or imagery introduced, selected from books, and not from local manners, or popular prejudices.

In a more advanced state of civilization, a poet is rather a creature of art than nature; the books that he peruses in his youth, become a hot-bed, in which artificial fruits are produced, beautiful, to a common eye, though they want the true hue and flavour. His images do not flow from his imagination; but are servile copies; and, like the works of the painters who copy ancient statues when they draw men and women of their own times, we acknowledge that the features are fine, the proportions just, still they are men of stone: insipid figures, that never convey to the mind the idea of a portrait taken from the life, where the soul gives spirit and homogeneity to the whole form. The silken wings of fancy are shrivelled by rules, and a desire of attaining elegance of diction occasions an attention to words, incompatible with sublime impassioned thoughts.

A boy of abilities, who has been taught the structure of verse at school, and been roused by emulation to compose rhymes whilst he was reading works of genius, may, by practice, produce pretty verses, and even become what is often termed an elegant poet; though his readers, without knowing well where the fault lies, do not find themselves warmly interested. In the productions of the poets who fasten

fasten on their affections, they see grosser defects, and the very images and allusions which shocked their taste; yet they do not appear as puerile or extrinsic in one as the other. Why? Because they did not appear so to the author.

It may sound paradoxical, after observing that those productions want vigour that are the work of imitation, in which the understanding violently directed, if not extinguished, the blaze of fancy, to assert, that though genius be allowed to be only another word for a strong imagination, the first observers of nature exercised their judgment much more than their imitators. But they exercised it to discriminate things, whilst their followers were busy borrowing sentiments and arranging words.

Boys who have received a classical education load their memory with words, and the correspondent ideas are, perhaps, never distinctly comprehended. As a proof of this assertion I must mention as a fact, that I have known many young people who could write tolerably smooth verses, and string epithets prettily together, when their prose themes showed the barrenness of their minds; or, more justly speaking, how superficial the cultivation must have been, which their understanding had received.

Dr. Johnson, I know, has taken some pains to prove, that a strong mind, accidentally led to some particular study in which it excels, is a genius. Not to stop to investigate the causes which produced this happy strength of mind, it is sufficient to remark, that the world has agreed to denominate those men of genius, who have pursued a particular art or science, after the bent of nature has been displayed in obstinate perseverance or fond attachment to a favourite study. Dr. Johnson, in fact, appears sometimes to be of the same opinion; especially when he observes "that Thomson looked on nature with the eye which she only gives to a poet."

But though it should be allowed that books conned at school may lead some youths to write poetry, I fear they will never be the poets who charm our cares to sleep, or extort admiration. They may diffuse taste, and polish the language, but I am apt to conclude that they will seldom have the energy to rouse the passions which amend the heart.

And, to return to the first object of discussion, the reason why most people are more interested by a scene described by a poet than by a view of nature, pro-

bably arises from the want of a lively imagination. The poet contrasts the prospect, and selecting the most picturesque parts in his camera, the judgment is directed, and the whole attention of the languid faculty turned towards the objects which excited the most forcible emotions in the poet's heart, firing his imagination; the reader consequently feels the enlivened description, though he was not able to receive a first impression from the operations of his own mind.

Besides, it may be farther observed, that uncultivated minds are only to be moved by forcible representations. To rouse the thoughtless, objects must be contrasted, calculated to excite tumultuous emotions. The unsubstantial picturesque forms which a contemplative man gazes on, and often follows with ardour till mocked by a glimpse of unattainable excellence, appear to them the light vapours of a dreaming enthusiast, who gives up the substance for the shadow. It is not within that they seek amusement, their eyes are rarely turned back on themselves; of course, their emotions, though sometimes fervid, are always transient, and the nicer perceptions which distinguish the man of taste are not felt, or make such a slight impression as scarcely to excite any pleasurable sensations. Is it surprising, then, that fine scenery is often overlooked, by those who yet may be delighted by the same imagery concentrated and contrasted by the poet? But even this numerous class is exceeded by wits, who, anxious to appear to have wit and taste, do not allow their understandings, or feelings, any liberty: for instead of cultivating their faculties and reflecting on their operations, they are busy collecting prejudices, and are pre-determined to admire what the suffrage of time announces excellent; not to store up a fund of amusement for themselves, but to enable them to talk.

These hints will assist the reader to trace some of the causes why the beauties of nature are not forcibly felt, when civilization and its canker-worm, luxury, have made considerable advances. Those calm emotions are not sufficiently lively to serve as a relaxation to the voluptuary, or even for the moderate pursuers of artificial pleasures. In the present state of society, the understanding must bring back the feelings to nature, or the sensibility must have attained such strength, as rather to be sharpened than destroyed

destroyed by the strong exercise of passions.

That the most valuable things are liable to the greatest perversion, is, however, as trite as true. For the same sensibility, or quickness of senses, which makes a man relish the charms of nature, when sensation, rather than reason, imparts delight, frequently makes a libertine of him, by leading him to prefer the tumult of love, a little refined by sentiment, to the calm pleasure of affectionate friendship, in whose sober satisfactions reason mixing her tranquilizing convictions, whispers, that content, not happiness, is the reward, or consequence, of virtue in this world.

W. Q.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information, relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

MAY 9, went from MATLOCK to WIRKSWORTH, in Derbyshire, three miles—passed the beautiful seat of the late Sir Richard Arkwright, kt. the ingenious inventor of the machine for spinning cotton, first established at Nottingham. This celebrated character was originally a hair-dresser, but possessing from nature an excellent mechanical genius, he turned his thoughts towards the construction of an engine for spinning cotton, with superior speed and facility, which, at length, fortunately for himself and the community, he effected, in a complete masterly manner. It is related of him, that while he was contriving the model of his machine, a study which engaged his attention for a considerable time, he secluded himself wholly from society, and would sit alone in his chamber whole nights together, till his wife and friends conceiving him to neglect his business, and entertaining little hopes of success likely to result from his studies, endeavoured, as much as possible, to dissuade him from persevering in what they thought his aerial undertaking. Richard, however, continued his labours, and having almost finished the model to his mind, Mrs. Arkwright,

whose patience was, by that time, exhausted, took the opportunity of her husband's absence, to get into his chamber, and in a moment consigned the fruits of his toil and ingenuity to the flames! Mr. Arkwright's feelings, on his return, may be easier guessed than depicted. He, however, fully persuaded of the reality and importance of the discovery, pursued his project with redoubled vigour; and at length, surmounted every difficulty. This gentleman afterwards received the honour of knighthood on occasion of Margaret Nicholson's insane attempt to stab the king. Sir Richard procured a patent for the sale of his machine, by which he very deservedly accumulated a splendid fortune, which is now enjoyed by his son, — Arkwright, esq.

The village of CROMFORD, lately built by Sir Richard Arkwright, stands upon the road. The inhabitants are universally miners, and manufacturers of cotton. Leaving Cromford, I passed a place erected for smelting lead ore; where I had a view of a pretty extensive hilly country, which, though it has not the most pleasing appearance to the traveller, affords rich mines of that metal. These mines are extremely numerous in every direction, for several miles round; so that a very great number of hands are employed therein. It is lawful, on proper application, for ANY person to open a mine, and appropriate its contents to his own use, on condition of paying to the king (who is here proprietor of all mines and minerals) 1-25th part of the ore he gets, and 1-40th part of the remainder to the vicar of the parish.

WIRKSWORTH is situated in a valley, surrounded with hills, on some of which the lime-stone rock appears above the surface: indeed, the whole North part of the town is erected on the naked rock. Its population is estimated at 2800 persons, who are chiefly employed in mining: a few follow the wool-combing business, and some the manufacture of cotton. The buildings are partly of brick, and partly of stone, and covered with white slate; they do not appear, however, to be in a state of progressive improvement. Agriculture is greatly neglected in this neighbourhood: the land is chiefly laid out in pasture and meadow.

May 11, went from WIRKSWORTH to DERBY, 14 miles. I now come into a country where farming is the principal employment of the inhabitants. The
so

soil is extremely various, from the lightest sandy gravel, to strong clay; in general, however, it is mixed, and forms a fertile loam; road good, a great part of it newly formed, and well made with excellent gravel, well adapted to the purpose; fields small, and irregular; much in grass; a few tracts, however, laid out in wheat, barley, and oats; surface very uneven; hedges, for the most part, quickset;—climate appears to be healthy; good water in abundance.—Farm-houses and cottages of brick, generally thatched with straw, although now and then covered with plain tiles. The country, for about eight miles beyond Wirksworth, strongly reminded me of Cumberland. In general, Derbyshire bears no little resemblance to that county; with this difference, that the mountains in the former are not so high as those in the latter.

A few miles on this side of Derby, I passed Kedeston-hall, the seat of lord Scarsdale, situated three furlongs to the right. The road leads through his lordship's park, which is the most extensive and beautiful I have yet seen, and is well furnished with the largest oak, elm, and other trees: it also contains a great number of deer, sheep, and other domestic animals. The mansion is small, but supposed to be inferior only to one in England, for elegance, and the grandeur and beauty of its paintings. On this estate are a cold bath and spa well, which are found to be useful in some complaints, and are now under the care of the occupier of the adjoining inn. From hence to Derby, the land is very fertile, and the country teems with delightful prospects. The sheep which I saw in Derbyshire, are of the long-woolled sort, and an inferior sort of the Leicestershire breed—cattle, long-horned, pretty well made, and beautifully coloured with red and white—horses, mostly the large, black, rough-legged sort.—I observed two men cross-ploughing a field of fallow, with each four horses yoked in a line: here, I judge the farmer to have sustained the loss of four horses' work, and the pay of two drivers, per day, which together cannot be estimated at less than twelve shillings!—I noticed other farmers sowing barley.

The lofty steeple of the church of All Saints, in Derby, may be seen at a great distance. The town contains four more parish churches, exclusive of a number of chapels, to which, dissenters, of different denominations, repair.—Derby stands in a fine level fertile district; is well built with brick, and covered

with flat tile. The market-place is about 300 feet square; many of the other streets, however, are too narrow. The manufacture of this place is principally silk; it is wound, doubled, &c. by machinery upon an extensive plan. Several large mills for the purpose are erected in different parts of the town, which employ a great number of persons of all ages and sexes. The first silk mill ever set up in England was erected here many years ago, on a spot rendered almost inaccessible by water: the model of it was privately brought from abroad by an adventurer, who kept the construction a secret for some time. Silk is also woven here. The manufacture of cotton, China-ware, and lead, is also carried on here, although on a smaller scale.—A canal, communicating with the Trent, now comes up to the town.—Buildings, and, of course, population, increasing rapidly.—Bread, made of wheat, used by all classes of people.—Farms, in Derbyshire, so far as I have observed, rather small than otherwise.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

QUERIES APPLICABLE TO THE WAR WITH FRANCE, AND TO THE FORMER AND PRESENT SITUATION OF BRITAIN.

1. **A**RE we at this moment WARRING for any thing which would not have been more secure to us by continuing at PEACE, and inducing other *European Powers* to do the same, by the force of our example and the weight we had every means of preserving in the scale of EUROPE, by the maintenance of a firm, sincere, dignified neutrality?

2. Have not many of the greatest evils, to prevent the contagion of which it was asserted this War was undertaken, flowed in upon us in consequence of our being engaged in it. Have not laws passed most adverse to the spirit of our constitution, most contrary to political freedom, most adverse to individual liberty and safety? Is not the vigour and respect due to our best laws weakened? Is not the reform of the great and acknowledged abuses in the popular part of our constitution obstructed? Is not our public credit shaken, and a stop in the circulation of cash felt in a degree and with a suddenness which would have been incredible, according to our habits and experience before the war? And have not the most leading circumstances which have contributed to produce this change, or have accompanied and announced it, been

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such

such as would have been morally and politically impossible to have taken place, except by, and during, the war?

7. What advantage or disadvantage had we, compared with France, in the quantity of circulating specie, or specie capable of being drawn into circulation, when we suffered ourselves to be engaged in this war?

8. What have we reason to expect will be our state with respect to circulating specie, if the war continues SIX MONTHS; or as long as it *can* continue, be that period greater or less?

9. Though paper, while confidently regarded as certainly convertible into cash at pleasure, serves as an equivalent for coin in time of peace, and even furnishes a dreadful facility in commencing war, which cash without paper could not furnish, will it be possible in a country which has a settled order of government, and a system of resources adapted to a state of internal tranquillity, and derived from such a state, to carry on a war with paper, no longer convertible into cash at pleasure, with a credit which can be affected in its essential qualities by a simple order of the executive, without any thing to apprise the public of the terms on which the public creditor, or the individual note-holder, possess their security to-day, or on what other terms they may be compelled to hold it to-morrow? Would not similar expedients have been thought too extraordinary to be supported even by those governments which have been treated as the most disorganized?

10. Is the circulation of small notes, in lieu of cash, an expedient which can be permanently safe or useful? Is it not rather a resort which, though it may palliate for a time the evils and distresses resulting from a most alarming deficiency of circulating specie, must necessarily tend to aggravate the evil which it covers from immediate feeling and observation; and to introduce that evil, with all the uncertainty, distress, and loss, confusion and ruin which accompany it, into all the leading branches, and every minutest ramification of civil life? And in the progress of this calamity to its ultimate fatal point, must not the laborious poor, who have neither time, information, nor means of subsistence, adequate to cope with the intricacies and hazards of such a currency, be the greatest and surest sufferers; so far as they can be drawn or driven within the vortex of such a circulation? If they can not be so drawn or driven, is it not ineffectual? If they can,

is it not evidently pernicious and destructive?

11. Ought not all paper currency, which on emergency is introduced as a general circulating medium, to supply a general deficiency of cash, to be such as represents land, or some certainly convertible property, so that it may differ as little as possible from the assured value of that which it is introduced to represent?

12. Is not every partnership of government in the concerns of a national bank, and all authority assumed and exercised over the property of such bank, or the terms of its contract with those who rely upon its credit, inconsistent with the foundations of that credit, which are, independence and inviolability in its engagements?

13. Is not all idea of a public guarantee, whether executive, legislative, or of whatever form, absolutely fallacious, when applied to a banking company, and, instead of adding, does it not impeach and deteriorate the credit and the security of such a company, by assuming that it has not a sufficient basis of its own on which to rest, and compelling it to lean on an overbearing support?

14. Is not a government which makes vast loans from a banking company, and insists upon retaining the cash of the company for its own exigencies, and that the company shall answer their's no otherwise than by paper, till farther order, and then farther insists that such company shall be guaranteed by a government thus acting, precisely in the situation of a compounder, who should multiply a positive sum by a negative, by way of increasing it? If such negative sum be taken indefinitely, will it not necessarily convert into negative any definite positive sum to which it is applied? If definite itself, will it not operate as subduction, leaving only the difference as the result remaining on the positive side? Such is the effect of borrowing, and retaining, and insisting, and guaranteeing unquestioned solvency by a government thus circumstanced and thus proceeding. Whether is it best for such a government to pay the company even in part, or to lend them, willing or unwilling, the sinking weight of its name?

15. If WAR without invasion has been attended with such circumstances, what would be the effect of invasion added?

16. Is it not now at least apparent that no naval superiority on our part, while France possesses transports, men, arms, the spirit of enterprize, can secure us against the

the possibility, and even probability, of invasion?

13. Does not that probability increase as the war continues, and as other scenes of action are closed or closing?

14. Would there not, in case of invasion, be a necessity of such efforts as can only be made by an united people, instructed in the use of arms, prompt and firm in the energy of universal resistance to attack?

15. Does government use the means, and act upon the principles, necessary to create such a nation as an emergency like this ought to find us?

16. Is not the most speedy PEACE, and such as shall not leave the appearances and effects of an armed truce, rather than of sincere and permanent pacification, clearly and indispensably requisite to us upon every principle of policy, duty, necessity?

17. Will such Peace come unless called for by the voice of the NATION?

18. Ought not the nation, therefore, immediately to call for peace, by such means as the public meeting-act has left us?

19. Ought not every part of the nation, feeling the necessity, and sensible it must daily increase, to be emulous in setting the example?

March 11, 1797.

C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent THOMAS TAYLOR, in the Number for February last, proposes an interpretation of Hebrews xi. 3, which seems to be unreasonable, and is certainly unnecessary. By the word *aiwvns* in that passage, I would understand imply, *the ages*, or the periodical distributions of revelation, from the beginning of time, to the antediluvians, patriarchs, Israelites under the law, the successions of prophets,

and, finally, the preachers of the gospel. Such communications of the divine will are said, in Hebrews i. 1, to have been delivered, in *numerous parcels*, and in a variety of ways. To this effect, we are told in several passages of the old and new Testaments, of the *present and future age*, or dispensation of religion; and all these *ages* are said to have been constituted with reference to Christ, or christianity, Heb. i. 2; as that system, in which all preceding communications would find their completion and repose. In the verse, therefore, under discussion, the writer lays down a general specimen of *trust in the providential arrangement of things*, before he proceeds to exemplify this persuasion, in the characters of individuals. I would propose the following paraphrase of the sentence: "From a confident conviction of the divine administration of the universe, we assure ourselves, that all the distributions of revelation, in different ages, as delivered in the scriptures, are modelled by the appointment of God himself, in order to the production of the present system of religious faith: a system, which transcends, in the wisdom of its contrivance, and the conduct of its means, all the power of human foresight and sagacity."

With still less plausibility does another correspondent, R. M. in your Magazine, for March, p. 175, endeavour to prove, that the *מלך* is the *Emor*, or *Tierce*, of Sanchoniathon, in Euseb. Præp. Evang. l. 10. His suggestion were tolerable, if the same term had not been employed afterwards, in Numb. xxiv. 16; Deut. xxxii. 8; 2 Sam. xxii. 14; Psalms, vii. 18; II. xiv. 14; and elsewhere. There can be but little doubt, I should think, that *Elioun* was such an expression of the Hebrew word, with the heathen writers, as *ieu* was of *יהו*, or *Jebovab*.

Hackney, April 17, 1797.

G. W.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

MEMOIRS PRESENTED IN THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, DURING THE FOURTH QUARTERLY SITTING,

Held on the 15th of Novose; or the 5th of January, 1797.

(Concluded from our last Number.)

CLASS OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

TRACY, an associated member, communicated two memoirs on the analysis of thought, or rather on the faculty of thinking; which he also calls the faculty of perceiving.—He proposes,

that the science which results from this analysis, be named *ideology*, or the science of ideas, in order to distinguish it from the ancient metaphysics. According to him, this science is almost entirely new, and possesses few evident and generally acknowledged truths, notwithstanding the labours of many celebrated men;

and although, by proceeding upon facts, it is as susceptible of certitude as any of the sciences which are termed *exact*. He proceeds to observe, that this science has not been hitherto investigated with method and freedom; and that, to this day, it has never been the direct object of the researches of any learned body. The order according to which he recommends, that the second class of the institute should undertake the investigation of it, consists, 1st, in making the enumeration of all its known truths; 2d, in bringing to perfection the instruments of expressing the same, which here are languages; and, 3d, in agreeing upon the observations and experiments requisite to be made, in order to clear up doubtful points.

TRACY, with a view to execute this plan himself, exhibits, in these two memoirs, a summary table of such *ideological* truths, as he conceives to be evident. He maintains, that the faculty of thinking, as it exists within us, may be decomposed into five distinct and essential faculties: that of *apprehending* or *perceiving*, of *remembering*, of *judging*, of *willing*, and finally that of *moving*, which appears to him to be an integral part of the faculty of thinking, and necessary to its action, provided that the sensation of motion, in contradistinction to that of resistance, gives occasion to exercise our faculty of comparing or judging. He then proceeds to examine the relations of four of these sensations, with that of volition or willing; and concludes, that they are all partly dependent on, and partly independent of the latter. He next investigates the formation of our ideas, considered as knowledge or things known, and of our ideas considered as sentiments and passions. He remarks, that liberty is the faculty of acting agreeably to our own will, and thence infers, that liberty and happiness is but one and the same idea, considered with relation to the means, and with relation to the end.

LAROMIGUIERE presented *observations relative to the system of the operations of the understanding*. His memoir is divided into two parts: in the first, he discusses the degree of difficulty which was overcome, in order to discover the system of Condillac. He makes the supposition, that it was as yet unknown; and he enquires by what series of reflections a person might have been led to discover it. In the second part, he gives

an analysis of the system, which he modifies in some respects, adding also to it a number of new views or objects.

LAROMIGUIERE recited another memoir, entitled, *What we are to understand by the word idea?* This memoir is divided into five chapters. After giving, in the first, general considerations on the necessity of determining the sense of words; he shows, in the second, that the word *idea* is one of those whose signification varies the most in different authors, and that the *idea* has been confounded sometimes with *thought*, sometimes with *the first operation of the understanding*, sometimes with *the representation of objects*, and sometimes with *the knowledge of certain objects, which we cannot represent to ourselves*. In the third chapter, he endeavours to prove, that we only have *ideas* as far as we can distinguish objects one from another, so that a sensation becomes an idea, at the instant when it is disunited from the other sensations with which it was complicated. The fourth chapter is devoted to the solution of certain questions which have hitherto perplexed metaphysicians, and all the difficulty of which depended on erroneous definitions of the word *idea*.

LEVESQUE recited a memoir on the *manners and customs of the Greeks in the time of Homer*. He remarks, that in the works of this poet traces are to be found of the origin of human societies; men not knowing the causes of every thing, created as many superior powers, as there appeared phenomena to explain. We find in Homer's works, as well as by an inspection of the map, that Greece received its population from the north. The civil polity of those times was a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. A king all-powerful in war, governed during the time of peace by a council of old men, and called an assembly of the people when the situation of affairs interested the whole body of the state. The men were ferocious in combat, and hospitable in private life. The stranger, and the poor man, were considered as inviolably sacred. Though always engaged in war, there existed then no science of war as an art: The Greeks were unacquainted with the art of besieging a place; they had no cavalry: those whom we term cavaliers, fought in chariots. Their marine was altogether in a state of infancy; ships were not yet provided with decks; they were launched into the water by the force

force of men's strength, and drawn on dry land by the same means. The interior or domestic manners were simple. Princes had only female servants in their palaces; their male domestics were employed in rural occupations; a dog formed the whole of their guard; their princesses made the apparel of the family; their daughters often performed the office of washerwomen and laundresses; and they themselves had an eye to the cultivation of their grounds.

ANQUETIL presented three memoirs; one of which related to the ancient Egyptians; the other, to the Helvetic nation; and the third, to the ancient and present state of Peru. In the first, after a description of Egypt, its situation, rivers, productions, animals, monuments, cities, pyramids, lake Mœris, labyrinth, ruins, &c. he enters into a detail of the manners and customs of the inhabitants—their laws, superstitions, and civil and religious institutions: he then proceeds to consider the history of Egypt, beginning with its fabulous times, passing on to the heroic, and lastly noticing the true times, or the period wherein commences the series of Egyptian kings, who ruled over Egypt for the space of three centuries. In the second memoir, ANQUETIL discusses the first military enterprises of the Helvetians, in the time of Julius Cæsar; he represents them then as they are now, robust, laborious, warlike, faithful to their engagements, chaste in matrimony, and sober in their banquets. He proceeds to consider them under the government of their counts and barons, receiving protection at first against those petty tyrants, from the emperors of Germany, who afterwards, in their turn, made repeated attempts to enslave them. The result of these efforts, was a resolution on the part of the people to unite their force against the efforts of the Germans. He indicates the dates of those several unions which composed the Helvetic league, and describes the natural singularities, the manners, and government of each canton, including the Grison league, with that of the Valais and other affiliated communities. In the third memoir, he points out the military and political means which the Spanish adventurers had recourse to, in order to effect the conquest of Peru; the divisions which broke out between the first conquerors, who fell to destroying one an-

other; the address displayed by the court of Spain, in getting possession of the authority, and retaining it; the government of the viceroys, sometimes beneficent, sometimes fatal, to the natives; the misfortunes and tragical end of the last Incas, and the present situation of Peru and its inhabitants.

DELSLE DE SALES recited a memoir relative to Bailly, which discusses his title to celebrity, as a philosopher and *littérateur*, referring to another investigation the consideration of Bailly, as a citizen and a public man. That name, dear to letters and the sciences, is no less so to a class of the institute, whose prime object is to diffuse the progress of *morality*. Bailly, who raised to the summit of literary honours, ever disarmed envy by his simplicity! Who never boasted of loving liberty, yet always laboured for it! Who, at the head of a most important administration, incessantly consulted the interests of the people, without ever aiming at popularity! And, finally, who died without regret or complaint, and with that unshaken fortitude, which may be looked up to as an exemplar, even amidst the numberless bright examples of intrepidity, which signalized the reign of blood and tyranny!

CLASS OF LITERATURE AND POLITE ARTS.

The minister of the interior, having, last year, invited the artists to concert projects of embellishment for the principal squares and public places within the commune of Paris, which projects have been accordingly exposed in the *Salle du Louvion*, since the commencement of the present year; the minister has invited the class of literature and polite arts to decide on the merits of the respective proposals, and has adopted its decisions. Although none of the projects were thought fit to be carried into execution, many of them were judged to merit pecuniary encouragement, and particularly those of *Bulzac*, *Favore*, *Stouf*, *Dardet*, *Levasseur*, *Lemercier*, and *Turdeu*.

GUYS, an associate of the class of literature, has remitted from Ithaca (where he is now detained by his ardent passion for every thing relative to Greece) an historical eulogy of the late Dr. Sibthorp, an Englishman. This laborious botanist has already spent a number of years in making collections of the plants of Greece and the Grecian islands.

islands. His labours will not fail to throw new light on the writers of that celebrated country; writers of whom, by his long labours, GUYs seems to have rendered himself, in some measure, the cotemporary.

SICARD presented a copious and methodical extract of the Translation of Harris's *Hermes*, composed, at first, and presented to the class, by THUROT. SICARD has advantageously combatted the English grammarian; has always illustrated, and often confuted him.

LANGLES, stimulated by his natural taste, and by a sort of instinct for Oriental literature, is every day drawing out of that valuable mine, too long neglected, Tales, moral and philosophical. Some of these he recited at this sitting.

FRANÇOIS NEUFCHATEAU, associate of the Section of Poetry, has celebrated, in verse, the *Vosges* mountains, as Haller formerly celebrated the Alps, and as Ramond would have sung the Pyrenées, could his sprightly imagination have submitted to the laws of rhyme and metre.

NOEL DÉWAILLY has attempted to do away the discordance which prevails between the French language as written, and the same as pronounced. For this purpose (after 60 years of labour spent in grammatical tuition) he proposes a better use of the accents; the recal of certain letters to their primitive destination; to establish, by suitable signs, a difference between such consonants as are differently articulated; to suppress such vowels and consonants as are not pronounced at all; and, finally, in double consonants, which are pronounced as single ones, to suppress one of them.

GOSSEC, who is intimately versed in the history of the Art of Music, as well as its theory and practice, presented to the class a wind instrument, of baked earth (*terre cuite*) made use of by the Chinese, and known with them by the name of *Hyen*. Of these there are two sorts; the large one is of the size of a goose's egg, and the small one is not bigger than a hen's egg. In the *Hyen* are six holes, and with the natural sound of the instrument, when the holes are played upon, it gives the seven tones, augmented by the octave of the grave sound (*plus l'écartere du son grave*) thereby constituting an entire gamma, and a complete system of sound. This, however, is only an extract from the grand system of music introduced into China, by Fou-hy, 2737 years before the vulgar æra. and which was also admitted by the Egyptians and

Arabians, but was thrown out by the Greeks. By the help of this grand system, the legislator Rameau was enabled to lay down the fundamental base. It was Dalambert, however, who gave to the system its greatest degree of precision and clearness.

Among other ancient monuments at Nîmes, is a gate of the city, which appears, from its inscription, to have been erected by Augustus. A part of this having been lately pulled down, and its materials consigned to the building of a new fish-market, some young French artists, who happened to be in the city (on their travels through France and Spain, in quest of antiquities) transmitted a notice of this circumstance to the class, which instantly took measures to procure from the minister of the Interior a reparation of the outrage.

ANDRIEUX, already a favourite of the comic muse, and now a candidate for the favours of Melpomene, recited the first act of his new tragedy of *Junius Brutus*.

FONTANES also chanted his epic poem, entitled, *Greece saved*; composed by him in the leisure time which he can spare from the course of lectures he delivers on eloquence and the belles lettres.

Some writers (although very few) having undertaken to translate the whole Iliad into verse, their efforts have not proved successful; while others, who had only undertaken the translation of certain detached passages, laboured more felicitously, and gained applause. Of this number was VILLARS, who recited the translation made by him into verse, of that part of the 16th book, in which the Greek poet describes Patroclus combatting the Trojans.

A long time before the translation of the Georgics into French, by DELISTE, the poet LE BRUN had imitated the Episode of Aristæus. (He had inserted this in his poem, entitled *La Veillée du Parnasse*, which has not, however, been yet published). At this sitting he recited his translation of that part of the Georgics which relates to the cruel fate of Eurydice, the celebrated regrets of Orpheus, and the tragical end of the Thracian poet, &c.

SCHWEIGHAUSER, professor of ancient languages at Strasburg, and associate of the Institute, has been long preparing an edition of Arrian, which is to include the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus; and among other fragments of philosophical works, a paraphrase, of that manual, by Simplicius, a philosopher, who lived

in the fifth century, and who commented on the works of Aristotle. In this paraphrase we meet with a passage relative to Xenophon, contradicting all the other remains of antiquity which treat of that great captain. Schweighauser, in searching through a number of ancient

manuscripts, with a view to re-establish this passage, has, moreover, discovered a valuable fragment of the text of Simplicius, which had been omitted by all the other copyists, and the omission of which had rendered defective the passage which related to Xenophon.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

For the Monthly Magazine.

OF THE ANALOGY BETWEEN THE CIRCLE AND OTHER CURVES (CONTINUED).

THE next problem which we shall consider, was suggested by the following remarkable property of the Circle, of which we have not met with a demonstration:

Theorem I. Fig. 3.

If, from a given point, without a circle, two tangents be drawn, and from one of the points of contact, a perpendicular be let fall upon the diameter passing through the other, it will be bisected, by a straight line, joining the point without the circle, and the farthest extremity of the diameter.

Let ADB be the circle, C the point without it, and CB, CD the two tangents: draw the diameter BA, and from D let fall the perpendicular DE: join AC, which will bisect DE in F.

Draw CG parallel to BA, and through A D draw AG to meet it in G: join DB, CO, OG, OD, and let OG meet AC in K; and OC meet BD in Q.

Then, because $BO = OD$, the angle $OBC =$ the angle CDO , and CO common, the angle $BOC =$ the angle COD , and therefore $\angle BAD =$ consequently, AD is parallel to CO . Now CG being parallel to AB , and AD parallel to CO , $AGCO$ is a parallelogram, and therefore $CG = AO = BO$, and $GK = OK$. Also because CG is equal and parallel to BO , OG is equal and parallel to BC : but DE is parallel to BC , wherefore OG is parallel to DE . Now GK being equal to KO , and GO parallel to DE , DF is equal to EE . Consequently, if, from a given point without a circle, &c. Q. E. D.

This property, with little variation, takes place in the ellipsis, and may be demonstrated in the following manner:

Theorem II. Fig. 3.

If, from a given point without an ellipsis, two tangents be drawn, and from one of the points of contact, an ordinate be drawn to the diameter passing through the other, it will be bisected by a straight line, joining the point without the ellipsis, and the farthest extremity of the diameter.

Let ADB be the ellipsis, O the centre, C the point without it, and CB, CD the two tangents: through one of the points of contact B, draw the diameter BA, and from the other an ordinate, DE, be drawn to this diameter: then if AC be drawn, it will bisect DE in F.

Draw CG parallel to AB, and through A D draw AG to meet it in G: join OG, meeting AC in K, and produce CD to meet BA in L.

Then, by Simson's Con. Lect. lib. ii. prop. 17, AL is to OL , as AE is to OB , and by Cor. ii. same prop. AL is to OL , as LE is to LB : hence AE is to OB , as LE to LB . But a known property of the ellipsis DE is parallel to BC , and therefore the triangles LDE , LGB are similar: consequently, LE is to LB , as DE to BC . Wherefore AE is to OB , as DE to BC , and as the angles DEA and CBO are equal, the triangles DEA , CBO are similar, and the angle DAE equal to the angle COB .

Now the angles DAE , COB being equal, the lines AD , CO are parallel, and consequently $CH = AO = BO$: also because CH is equal and parallel to BO , OH is parallel to BC or to DE , and, consequently, as OH is bisected by AC in K , DE is bisected by AC in F . Therefore, if, from a given point, without an ellipsis, two tangents, &c. Q. E. D.

SCHOLIUM.

This new and curious property suggests an easy method of drawing a tangent to any point D of an ellipsis. For, if BA be the transverse diameter, and BC a perpendicular from B: draw DE perpendicular to BA , and bisect this perpendicular in F : through A, F draw AC to meet BC in C: join CD , which will be the tangent required. The demonstration is obvious.

β. CYGNI.

Aberdeen, Jan. 1797.

[To be continued.]

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING an abstract of Euler's Algebra, by Professor EBERT, of Wittenberg, in the German language, I was astonished to find, that the new principle, given by Mr. LESLIE, in the second vol. of the Edin. Phil. Transactions, for the solution of indeterminate problems, and noticed at p. 633, vol. i. of Dr. HUTTON's Math. and Phil. Dict. is borrowed from that work, as well as some other things contained in the same paper.

The principle, as given by Mr. LESLIE, is this:

If $A \times B$ be any compound quantity $= C \times D$, and m be any rational number assumed at pleasure, then will $A \times mB = C \times mD$, and supposing $A = mD$, it will follow, that $mB = C$ or $B = \frac{C}{m}$.

And thus we obtain two equations of a lower dimension, and, by assuming, multiples m and n , if these equations be capable of farther decomposition, form four equations still more simple. By the repeated application of this principle, an higher equation, admitting of divisors, will be resolved into those of the first order, the number of which will be one greater than that of the multiples assumed.

Now Mr. EULER makes use of it in this form (see his solution of the case $ax^2 + b = y^2$, &c.) If, as before $A \times B = C \times D$, multiply both sides of the equation by pq , and $A \times B \times pq = C \times D \times pq$ ∴ if $A = Cq$, $B = Dp$ or $A = C \frac{p}{q}$ and $B = D \frac{q}{p}$; but these values by putting $m = \frac{q}{p}$ are manifestly the same as Mr. Leslie's, viz. $A = mC$, and $B = \frac{D}{m}$, and needs to have nothing farther said to establish it; though, to exemplify it a little, we shall just take Mr. Leslie's first example, which is this:

To find two rational numbers, the difference of the squares of which may be a given number?

Let the given number $= ab$, and put x and y for the two required ones. Then is $x^2 - y^2 = x - y$. $x + y = ab$, multiply each side by pq , and it is $x - y = \frac{ab}{pq}$; suppose $x - y = \frac{b}{p}$ and $x + y = \frac{a}{q}$ the first divided by q gives $x - y = \frac{bq}{p}$ and the latter by p , $x + y = \frac{aq}{p}$, these added together, give $2x = \frac{bp}{q} + \frac{aq}{p}$, or $x = \frac{bp}{2q} + \frac{aq}{2p}$, and $y = \frac{aq}{2p} - \frac{bp}{2q}$, or substituting m for

they become $x = \frac{b}{2m} + \frac{am}{2} = \frac{bm^2 + a}{2m}$ and $y = \frac{am}{2} - \frac{b}{2m} = \frac{am^2 - b}{2m}$, precisely the same as found by Mr. Leslie.

What farther may be observed, is this: that Mr. Leslie's solution of the general quadratic $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$ is to the very same effect as Euler's, and each making these four cases of it:

1st. When $A = 0$, or the expression is of the form $a^2x^2 + Bx + C = 0$.
2d. When $C = 0$, or the expression of the form $A^2x^2 + Bx + C^2 = 0$.
3d. When neither A nor C are squares, but the expression capable of being divided into two factors, which it will be whenever $B^2 - 4AC = 0$.
4th. When the general quadratic can be divided into parts, such that the one shall be a square, and the other capable of being resolved into factors, which will produce a form of the kind $A^2 + q$.

To enter into a minute comparison of particulars, would only be swelling my paper to an unnecessary length; for after what has already been said, no doubt can remain of the fact.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

Newcastle-upon Tyne, Feb. 11, 1797.

W. A.

P. S. Problem VIII. of Mr. LESLIE's examples, wherein he proposes, from having known values c and d , for x and y in the expression $ax^2 + b = y^2$ to determine others, is likewise taken from the same work.

QUESTION. XXXI.

REQUIRED to place two equal straight lines at such an angle to one another, as when a circle is described about the angular point, and the extremities of the lines, they shall be two of the sides of an equiangular and equilateral pentagon, inscribed in it. Also, to do the same for a Hexagon, Heptagon, Octagon, Nonagon, Decagon, Undecagon, Dodecagon, and Quindecagon, without recourse to the central angles of any of the aforesaid figures, nor to the angles those figures.

E. Y. Z.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

LA FAYETTE.

AMONG those popular characters who principally distinguished themselves as the first promoters and supporters of the French revolution, there is hardly one who has occasioned more contradictory opinions than General LA FAYETTE, even among the friends of freedom. How far those different sentiments have been reconciled in his own country, and his conduct justified by subsequent events, may be inferred from his having now recovered his former popularity with the French people; from his having excited among all descriptions of his countrymen the strongest sympathy for his misfortunes, and his reckoning at present no other enemies than the partisans of despotism and anarchy. Were not the unparalleled treatment he has experienced from the despots themselves a sufficient argument in his favour, the following circumstances of his political life would sufficiently evince what opinion should be entertained of his principles and character.

LA FAYETTE was nineteen years old when he determined to take an active part in the American struggle for liberty, and to go to America. No power had yet dared openly espouse their cause, although they rejoiced at the revolt of the American colonies, and the prospect it opened of their future separation from the mother-country; yet the French rulers were rather backward in giving support to their claims, and still more to the principles on which they were founded; they consequently hesitated and withheld their assistance. Mortified to observe that their wavering policy might be suspected, and themselves unwillingly engaged in the contest through the youthful ardour of La Fayette, they sent messengers to those ports where he was the most likely to embark, with orders to stop him; but he having escaped their researches, they secretly advised the congress not to employ him; formally declaring, at the same time, to the English court, that

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they had no hand whatever in his proceeding, and that they left him entirely to his fate. La Fayette having secretly concerted his measures with the American agents in France, was on the point of his departure, when they received fresh advice from America, that the affairs of the revolted colonies were in the most deplorable situation. On their representation that they thought it a duty incumbent on them to dissuade him from his attempt in so critical a moment, as he could not fail to involve himself in their ruin: "*It is so much the more incumbent on me,*" answered he, "*to hasten my departure.*" It is well known how much this step of his contributed to retrieve the American affairs; what support his military and political services gave to their revolution, what electrical influence his resolution and his successes had upon public opinion in France, which determined at last the court of Versailles to grant their alliance and protection to the congress. To that single circumstance, perhaps, we might trace the first origin of the French revolution, and ascribe its natural and necessary consequences on the political and economical system of Europe.

It is unnecessary here to enlarge upon his pecuniary sacrifices in the American cause; upon his having returned to France for the express purpose of procuring them succours in ships, men, money, military stores, &c. upon his having refused all command, till his blood, shed on the field of battle, and his military successes, had entitled him to it. But it would be unjust to pass over a characteristic anecdote, which is a sufficient answer to those who accuse him of an inordinate ambition: during the winter of 1777 to 1778, a cabal was formed in the Congress against the commander in chief; they wished to take from him his young friend, whose popularity was daily increasing. The conqueror of Burgoyne. GATES, lately made war minister, proposed to La Fayette, in the name of the Congress, and with circumstances likely to be disagreeable to Washington, the chief command of the northern army; which in rendering him, at twenty years of age, inde-

Pp pendant

pendant of that general, opened also to him the prospect of a glorious expedition. But La Fayette, faithful to friendship, and aware of the fatal consequences of such intrigues, would accept the command only with the agreement, and on condition of being under the orders, of Washington.

The notice of a few circumstances will exculpate him from the hacknied reproach of personal ambition. When on the eve of an expedition, from which he might have expected a considerable share of glory, he consented to undertake a journey to Boston, in order to keep up a good understanding between the American army and the squadron of the Count d'Estaing, which did not prevent his returning in time to share in the merit of the retreat, rendered necessary by the departure of the French Squadron, and in the eulogium of General Sullivan on that account. In the campaign of 1781, La Fayette distinguished himself in as eminent a degree as he had done in the preceding campaign, by his activity and his skill in manœuvring. He was sent to Virginia, *with the recommendation of leaving those states only when reduced to the last extremities.* Lord Cornwallis, the most skillful of the English generals, confiding in his superior numbers, had informed the British cabinet, *that the boy could not escape him*: but after a very active campaign, of more than six months, the English found themselves driven to a position on the sea coast, the most favourable for a co-operation agreed upon with the Admiral Count de Grasse. The American army, from an inexpugnable station, prevented the enemy from extricating themselves: soon after the French admiral arrived in Chesapeake Bay, and the division of the Antilles formed their junction with La Fayette, to serve under his orders. The Maréchal de camp, St. Simon, pressed his young general to storm the entrenchments of York Town, which were not yet finished; the admiral joined his solicitations to those of the commander of the land forces, offering new reinforcements from his fleet; and both represented how much glory it would reflect on him, were the affair concluded before the arrival of Washington, who, with the generals Rochambeau and Lincoln, both his elders, was marching from the North River, at the head of French and American troops: but it being always the leading principle of La Fayette, to

spare as much as possible the blood of his soldiers, and seeing the capture of Cornwallis inevitable, he constantly answered, that he would not run the hazard of a bloody engagement, whilst they were certain, after the union of the other troops, of gaining the proposed end with a comparatively trifling loss.

Two or three instances may be cited, to prove that the ambition of promoting the sacred cause of freedom, together with the improvement and happiness of his country, was the only one by which he ever was actuated. Although distinguished by what was accounted an illustrious birth, although possessed of a large fortune and considerable family interest at court, and inticed by his services in America to any preferments, he is known to have constantly refused those places, so much sought for under the old government; alledging that he only wished for the opportunity of being useful to his country, and principally of promoting a reform in its economical and political system. When placed at the head of the Parisian national guards, and possessing considerable influence in the revolutionary government, he, more than any other, pressed for the organization of the new constitution, which was to supersede the revolutionary authorities. Being informed that the deputies of the confederated national guards of France, then at Paris, designed to invest him with the title of their generalissimo, he mounted the tribune to propose that the National Assembly should decree it unconstitutional to command the national guards of more than one district: and when fifteen thousand of those confederated national guards surrounded him, rending the air with their acclamations, in a speech which he then delivered, he made use of these words: "Notwithstanding my gratitude to you for your affection, I cannot refrain from an emotion of terror: reserve that enthusiasm for the cause of liberty, and that unbounded attachment only for the laws." As soon as the constitution was finished, he resigned the immense power which he had been entrusted; retired to his estate three hundred and sixty miles from the capital, resisting all solicitations; and could not be prevailed on to leave his retirement, until the breaking out of the war made it his duty to accept of the command which had been conferred on him by the unanimous voice of the nation.

MALESHERBES.

MALESHERBES.

Christian William de Lamoignon Malesherbés was born the 6th of December, 1721. At the age of twenty-four, he became a counsellor of Parliament, and six years afterwards, chief president of the *cour des aides*. He remained in that important situation during a period of twenty-five years, and displayed, on many occasions, proofs of firmness, eloquence, and wisdom.

When the prince of Condé was sent by the king, in 1768, to silence the magistrates who opposed the taxes, Malesherbés replied to him, "Truth, sir, must indeed be formidable, since so many efforts are made to prevent its approach to the throne." About the same time that he became president of the *cour des aides*, he was appointed by his father, then chancellor of France, superintendant of the press, a department of office created for the purpose of enslaving ideas, and paralyzing genius and philosophy; but which, under the direction of Malesherbés, served only to extend and accelerate their progress.—To him, France is indebted for the publication of the Encyclopædia, Rousseau's works, and many others, which, at that period, contributed so rapidly to advance the stock of public knowledge. When learned men were brought before him in his official capacity to undergo examination, he appeared to them as advising, assisting, and protecting them, against that very power which was vested in himself; and they experienced in him at once, a patron, a counsellor, and a father.

In 1775, he resigned the office of chief president of the *cour des aides*, and was appointed minister and secretary of state, in the place of La Vrillière.—Thus placed in the centre of a frivolous, yet brilliant court, Malesherbés did not in the least deviate from his former simplicity of life and manners; but, in lieu of complying with the established etiquette which required magistrates, when they became ministers of state, to exchange their fable habit and head-dress, for a coloured suit, bag-wig, and sword, he retained his black coat, and magisterial *peruke*!

As, when invested with the power designed to fetter the freedom of the press, it was his chief aim to encourage and extend that freedom; so, when raised to an office which gave him the unlimited power of issuing *lettres de cachet*, it was their total suppression that became the earliest object of his most

ardent zeal. Till that time *lettres de cachet*, being considered as a part of the general police, as well as of the royal prerogative, were issued not only at the will of the minister, but even at the pleasure of a common clerk, or persons still more insignificant. Malesherbés began by relinquishing himself this absurd and iniquitous privilege. He delegated the right to a kind of tribunal, composed of the most upright magistrates, whose opinion was to be unanimous, and founded upon open and well-established facts. He had but one more object to attain, and that was to substitute a legal tribunal in the place of that which he had established; and this object he was upon the point of accomplishing, when the intrigues of the court procured the dismissal of the virtuous Turgot, and Malesherbés, in consequence, resigned on the 12th of May, 1776.

After this epoch he undertook several journeys into different parts of France, Holland, and Switzerland, where he collected, with zeal and taste, objects of every kind interesting to arts and sciences. As he travelled with the simplicity and economy of a man of letters, who had emerged from obscurity for the purpose of making observations and acquiring knowledge, he, by that means, was enabled to reserve his fortune for important occasions, in which it might procure him information on interesting subjects. He travelled slowly, and frequently on foot, that his observations might be the more minute; and employed part of his time in suitably arranging them. These observations formed a valuable collection of interesting matter relative to the arts and sciences, but which has been almost totally destroyed by the fury of Revolutionists, who have done as much prejudice to the interests of science as of humanity.

Returning from his travels, Malesherbés, for several years, enjoyed a philosophic leisure, which he well knew how to direct to useful and important objects. The two most excellent treatises which he composed in the years 1785, and 1786, on the civil state of the protestants in France, are well known. The law which he proposed in these, was only preparatory to a more extensive reform; and these treatises were to have been followed up by another work, the plan of which he had already laid down, when affairs growing too difficult to be managed by those who held the reins of government, they were compelled to call him to their councils. They did not, however, assign him the direction of any department,

partment, and introduced him merely, (as subsequent events have shewn) to cover their transactions under a popular name, and pass them on the world as acts in which he had taken part. Malešherbes accepted their overtures merely to satisfy the desire he felt to reveal some useful truths; but it was not for that purpose, that they had invited him to their councils. Those who presided at them took umbrage at his first efforts to call their attention to the voice of truth and wisdom; and succeeded so well in their opposition, that he was reduced to the necessity of delivering *in writing* the counsel which he wished to offer. Such was the origin of two treatises relative to the *calamities* of France, and the means of repairing them. He transmitted these treatises to the king, who never read them; nor was he ever able to obtain a private audience although a minister of state.

Perceiving the inutility of his endeavours, disgusted with the repeated errors of the government, and deprived of every means of exposing them, or preventing their fatal effects; after frequent solicitations, he at length obtained leave to retire. He repaired to his estate at Malešherbes, and from that moment entirely devoted his time to those occupations that had ever formed the chief pleasure of his life. He passed the evenings, and a great part of the night, in reading and study.

In this tranquil state he was passing the evening of his days, amidst his woods and fields, when an unforeseen event called him from his retirement. Louis the XVth was brought to the bar of the National Assembly as a criminal: abandoned by all those on whom he formerly had heaped his favours, he little expected to find a defender in the man whom he had sacrificed to their intrigues; but Malešherbes considered the fallen monarch merely as an unfortunate man, and acted promptly from the dictates of his native benevolence. He offered himself as his advocate, and his offer was accepted.

Having discharged this painful and hazardous duty with firmness, moderation, and fidelity, he once more returned to his country residence, and resumed his tranquil course of life. But this tranquillity was of short duration. About a twelvemonth afterwards, in the month of December, 1793, three worthy members of the Revolutionary Committee of Paris came to reside with him, his son-in-law, and his daughter, and apprehended the latter as criminals. Left

alone with his grandchildren, Malešherbes endeavoured to console the rest of his unfortunate family with the hopes which he himself was far from entertaining, when, the next day, the new-formed guards arrived to apprehend him, and the whole of his family, even the youngest infants. This circumstance spread a general consternation throughout the whole department. Four municipal officers had sufficient courage to convey him to insure his safety, and to accompany him with his family to avoid the humiliating sight of an armed force.

In this calamity Malešherbes preserved the undisturbed equanimity of virtue. His affability and good humour never forsook him, and his conversation was as usual; so that to have beheld him (without noticing his wretched guards) it seemed that he was travelling for his pleasure with his neighbours and friends. He was conducted the same night to the prison of the Madelonnette, with his grandson Louis Lepelletier, at the same time that his other grandchildren were separated into different prisons. This separation proving extremely afflicting to him, he earnestly solicited against it, and at length, on his repeated entreaties, they all met together once more at Port-Libre. They remained there but a short period. The son-in-law of Malešherbes, the virtuous Lepelletier Rasambo, the first of them who was arrested, was ordered into another prison, and sacrificed a few days after. Malešherbes himself, his daughter, his grand-daughter and her husband, were soon after all brought to the guillotine. They approached it with fortitude and serenity. It was then that his daughter addressed these pathetic words to Mademoiselle Sombreuil, who had saved the life of her own father on the 2d of September: "You have had the exalted honour to preserve *your* father—I have, at least, the consolation to die with *mine*."

Malešherbes, still the same, even to his last moments exhibited to his relations an example of fortitude. He conversed with the persons that were near him without bestowing the least attention on the brutalities of the wretches who tied his hands. As he was leaving the prison to ascend the fatal cart, he stumbled against a stone, and made a false step. "See," said he, smiling, "how bad an omen! A Roman in my situation would have been sent back again." He passed through Paris, ascended the scaffold, and submitted to death with the same unshaken courage. He died at the age of seventy-two years, four months, and fifteen days.

He

He had only two daughters, and the son of one of them alone remains to succeed, Louis Lepelletier, a young man of the fairest promise.

GASPARD THIEVRI,

Colonel of the 9th regiment of hussars, was out on a reconnoitering party; and having discovered a body of the enemy, he posted some marksmen in a ravine in his rear, it being his intention to fly on their approach, in order to draw them into an ambuscade. His troopers, accordingly, in conformity to orders, began to term the Austrians, "slaves of the tyrant; base mercenaries, fighting for a master who kept them in chains!" &c. &c. They in their turn, called their adversaries "paper-eaters, bell-melters, and regicides;" but would not advance a step. On this, a private belonging to Thievri's regiment rode up to the Austrian line at full gallop, and levelling his pistol with a deadly precision, killed a horseman immediately opposite to him. The veteran enemy, however, undismayed by this act of temerity, instead of pushing forward, continued to joke, exclaiming, "*Bravo, mention honorable, infection, and bulletin!*"

PETRE.

The preceding exhibits a remarkable instance of hardihood in a private trooper; the present furnishes an anecdote infinitely superior, of which a person of the same rank is the hero. Petre, a hussar in Thievri's regiment, was sent to a village of Brabant, to prevent it from being plundered. Some freebooters belonging to the army, who were searching after hidden treasure, dug up a box, in which the inhabitants of the village had concealed all their property. The faithful guard, employed to protect the peasants, luckily arrived at the very moment when they were about to break the box open, and drawing his sabre, by his firmness and bravery, he at length succeeded in driving away the pillagers. After this, he instantly assembled the inhabitants, who, charmed with the bravery and generosity of the exploit, and pleased too, perhaps, at the idea of having their future safety ensured, under the guardianship of such a defender, offered to make him a present of the coffer, which contained ninety thousand livres (worth 3000l. to 4000l. Sterling); but the generous Petre, who absolutely refused to accept a single *l'ard*, after thanking, addressed them as follows: "in preserving your property, I only did my duty; you therefore owe me nothing. I exhort, you, however, to be at more pains to

conceal your riches." Will it be believed, that some of the officers termed this *unfolding-like-conduct*, and that it actually stopped his preferment for some time?

M. BULIARD, the French Botanist.

Though M. BULIARD did not live to acquire a distinguished name among modern botanists, yet his assiduity in the study of that science would doubtless have procured him extensive celebrity, had his years been prolonged. At the commencement of his labours, he had numberless difficulties to surmount. From the contracted state of his finances, he was compelled to design, engrave, and print off, with his own hands, the plates that embellished his first work. After he had acquired some degree of reputation, he undertook the compilation of a botanic dictionary; in which, by the advice of his friends, the plants were classified according to their uses, the poisonous, medical, culinary, &c. Unfortunately, he commenced with the poisonous and suspected plants; as he deemed a warning concerning these, to be of the first importance. As soon as the work was edited, it was not only prohibited by the civil police at Paris, but all the printed copies were seized. A mistaken conception in the officers of the police of the nature of the work, and of their own power, was the cause of this absurd and oppressive conduct. At the beginning of the present century, the mingling and administration of poisonous drugs had arisen to a most alarming height in the city of Paris; and it was deemed necessary to establish a chamber, under the title of *La Chambre ardente*, which was authorized to prohibit all publications that treated of poisons, or the mixture of poisonous drugs. This chamber immediately condemned the work of Buliard, without making any enquiry into its nature and design. Several months had elapsed, and much application was made, before the interdict was taken off. But this indulgence, when obtained, proved of very little service.—The work had fallen into such negligent hands, that the greater part was destroyed, and the rest so essentially damaged, that scarcely ten copies remained, which were fit for the public eye. The loss was estimated at 7000 livres, but he could obtain no indemnification. In the year 1785, he changed his plan, and published the same materials, under the title of *L'Herbier de la France*. Mr. Buliard died at Paris of a consumption, in the year 1793, and in the 41st year of his age.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ARISTODEMUS.

A MONODRAMA.

ARGUMENT.

* The oracle had demanded a virgin victim of the blood-royal, as the price of Messenia's safety. The lot had fallen on the daughter of Lycargus, who fled with her. Stimulated by ambition, Aristodemus voluntarily offered his child: her betrothed husband, to save her life, asserted, that she was pregnant; Aristodemus immediately stabbed her, and bade the priest convince himself of the falsehood of this evasion. He obtained the crown; but the reflection, how he had obtained it, never could be obliterated; and, at length, he slew himself upon his daughter's tomb."

A SEPULCHRE. TIME—NIGHT.

YET once again—again at this dread hour,
When Nature slumbers in serene repose,
And only murderers wake:—I come to pause
O'er thy cold grave, my child! Again I come,
Worn out with anguish, and the keenest pangs
That frensyng Memory knows. Ye dreadful
shades!

Ye fullen monumental groves of Death!
To you I come; escap'd the wearying cares
Of empire, and its loathsome pageantry—
Sunk to the father, comes the wretched king.

O thou cold clay—once moulded by the hand
Of lavish Nature to perfection's form—
Once animate with life, and youth, and love;
Once my Earine! Again I come
To pour my sorrows forth, and call to view
What this cursed hand destroyed; when, wild
with rage,

With savage superstition, and the lust
Of empire, I destroy'd the fairest work
Of bounteous heaven—blasted the opening bud
Of beauty—cast away the tier of man—
And murdered my dear child!

Oh, she was dear!

I loved her—how I loved her witness heaven!
Witness the eternal grief that gnaws my heart;
Witness the days in fruitless efforts worn,
To check the bitter thoughts that still will rise;
Witness the nights, when Memory—sleepless
friend—

Fever my throbbing brain. Oh, she was dear!
For she was all a father's heart could wish:
Health blossom'd in her cheek, and in her voice
The soul of music breath'd; her sparkling eye
Spoke each emotion of her gentle soul,
Most eloquent. Messenia never saw
A maid more lovely than Earine—
A happier father, than her barbarous sire.

Now I can praise thy falsehood, when too late,
Androcles!—I had sanction'd all his hopes.
He saw her eye beam love; he heard her voice

Breathe tenderness; and Nature bade him urge
The fond, false plea. Some fury, at that hour
Possess'd me—in her breast I plung'd the sword,
Gord her white bosom, though her fearful

eyes
Look'd up to me for aid, though her clasp'd
hands

Clung round my knees for safety. I beheld
Her livid cheek convuls'd—I felt her grasp
My knees, in life's last struggle—I beheld
Her starting eye-balls;—calm, when thousands
round

Rais'd one instinctive cry; when even the priest
Started, and shrick'd with horror—I was calm—
I only—I—her father!

But the hand

Of Heaven lies heavy on the murderer now!
Earine! Androcles! look on me!
Behold me in the autumn of my days,
When had I known to feel a father's love,
My daughter's care had smooth'd the path of

age,
Behold me, withering like the blasted oak,
Struck by the wrath of Heaven. Nor ever
night

Descends, but round my couch the furies throng;
Dreadful they smile, and in their red eyes glare
Horrible expectation!

Lightnings come—

Rush round my head—annihilate my woes!
Thou fearful spectre, wherefore dost thou come?
Where dost thou beckon? Spirit of my child,
Why bare that bleeding breast? Earine,
Spare me! Earine! my murder'd child,
Spare thy poor father—tho' he spar'd not thee!
Thou pointest to the sword—this impious sword—
There is no hope—no mercy: I obey
The dreadful call—accurs'd, abandon'd wretch,
Down to perdition!—*(He slabs himself.)*

S.

SONNET.

HARRIOT, the smile that plays upon thy
cheek,

Whene'er I greet thee; and the thrilling
glance

Of those bright orbs, that wakes me from
the trance,

Where reason ponders, to my faint heart speak
Love's language: ardently could I rejoice

In such sweet tokens; but I fear thine eye
Has learnt to beam with Love's hypocrisy;
And Siren wiles dwell in thy tuneful voice:
For now of studied eloquence thy tongue

Yields to the task, which, to my list'ning
sense,

Was wont of yore such magic charms dispense,
That on thy lips my trembling spirit hung.
Waiting new life.—Oh! free me from my
pain—

Speak as e'erwhile that I may love again.

B. W. H.
TG

TO THE PRIMROSE,

BY THE REV. J. BIDLAKE,

(Author of the Sea, a Poem.)

PALE visitant of balmy spring,
 Joy of the new-born year,
 That bidst young Hope new plume his wing,
 Soon as thy buds appear :
 While o'er the incense-breathing sky
 The tepid hours first dare to fly,
 And vainly woo the chilling breeze ;
 That bred in Winter's frozen lap,
 Still struggling chains the lingering sap
 Within the widow'd trees.

Remote from towns, thy transient life
 Is spent in skies more pure ;
 The suburb smoke, the seat of strife,
 Thou canst but ill endure.
 Coy rustic ! that art blooming found
 Where artless Nature's charms abound,
 Sweet neighbour of the chanter rill ;
 Well pleased to sip his silv'ry tide,
 Or nodding o'er the fountain's side,
 Self-gazing look thy fill.

Or on the dingles shadowy steep,
 The gaudy furze beneath,
 Thy modest beauties sweetly peep,
 Thy chaster odours breathe.
 From luxury we turn aside,
 From wealth and ostentatious pride,
 With many an emblematic thorn ;
 Thy humbler mien well pleased to meet,
 Like competence in blest retreat,
 Thy smiles the spring adorn.

What tho' thy boast no splendid hue
 Of Flora's prouder race,
 To me more fair art thou to view
 In all thy simpler grace.
 Thine innocence and beauty meek,
 More like my Celestina's cheek,
 Where all the modest virtues play ;
 Expression beaming from her eye,
 In cherub smiles of chastity,
 With mild and temper'd ray.

Yet treasures lurk within thy lips
 To glad the spoiler bee,
 Who not with idle errand sips,
 Or wanton vagrancy.
 Ah blest is he who temperance tries,
 Simplicity above disguise,
 And shuns the falser gloss of art ;
 'Tis he extracts a bliss refin'd,
 Congenial to the virtuous mind,
 The tender feeling heart.

Thy smiles young Innocence invite,
 What time thy lids awake,
 In shadowy lane to taste delight,
 Or mazy tangled brake.
 The infant troop of rosy hue,
 And gay with health I seem to view,
 While Pleasure lights their laughing eyes ;
 With little hands a wreath combine,
 Their fugitive delights entwine,
 And boast their fragrant prize.

Ah happy breasts ! unknown to pain,
 I would not spoil your joys ;
 Nor vainly teach you to complain
 Of life's delusive toys.
 Be jocund still, still sport and smile,
 Nor dream of woe or future guile ;
 For soon shall ye awaken'd find
 The joys of life's sad thorny way
 But fading flow'rets of a day,
 Cut down by every wind.

A W I S H.

AH Cynthia would thy gentle ear
 But once attend a mortal voice ;
 Wouldst thou my wish with favour hear,
 And grant the subject of my choice ;
 I would not ask a mighty, mighty boon ;
 I would not ask a kingdom, gentle moon !
 I would but beg to take my place,
 Beside thee in thy silver car,
 When o'er the heavens enlightened face
 Thou throw'st thy playful beams afar,
 And mounted on a well-directed ray,
 To distant mansions wing my rapid way ;
 Then gliding to my Damon's bed,
 Imprint a kiss upon his lip,
 And from his slumber-folded head,
 A raven ringlet softly clip ;
 And on his pillow lay a potent charm,
 To guard his sleep from any lurking harm.
 Then turn my secret course again,
 And creep into my little nook,
 And press the ringlet of my swain,
 And think upon his 'witching look ;
 And bless his lovely name, and smile, and
 weep.
 And thank thee for the boon, then turn to
 sleep.

ELOISA.

TO A LADY WITH A BOX OF ROUGE.

MUST I comply with what you ask—

Obedient when you speak ?

Oh ! let me choose some other task,

I will not paint that cheek.

Sooner would I the sun-beam bear,

Or brave the rising storm—

And sooner shed the patient tear,

Than female youth deform.

How has dame Nature harm'd you yet,

That you with her must part ;

Oh ! why would you her care forget,

To be a Child of Art ?

Those eyes shall ever influence rain,

While beauty has a charm—

And ne'er shall look on man in vain,

While love the heart can warm.

Then let your face, as lilies fair,

With lily-paleness vie ;

Let blushes, which the simple wear,

The rose's red supply ;

And for this trifle, tho' there be

No want of such-like aid,

Kiss it, because it came from me,

And I am well repaid.

EXTEMPORE.

TO

TO * * *.

SEE, fairest of the nymphs, that play
In vernal meadows, blooming May
Comes tripping o'er the plain :
Lo ! all the gay, the genial powers
That deck the woods, or 'tend the flowers,
Compose her smiling train.

See, softer, rolier hues adorn
The glowing cheek of blushing morn,
When first she wakes the light :
Behold ! a thousand gentle shades
Attend the evening, o'er the glades,
And glad the fullen night.

What sweets perfume the balmy air !
While Flora bids her glittering care
In all their beauty shine.
See Nature round, beneath, above,
All big with joy, all breathing love
And gratitude divine.

O say ! amid these general smiles,
What care corrodes—what joy beguiles
My friend's unsettled soul ?
Say, does he join the senseless throng
Of Comus' sons, and raise the song
Around th' empoison'd bowl ?

But no ! my * * * 's generous mind,
Adorn'd with native taste, refin'd
By all the powers of art,
Would never basely thus resign,
For all the feverish joys of wine,
The raptures of the heart.

Or does some maiden, heavenly fair,
With rosy cheeks, and auburn hair,
And Love's inviting breast,
At length awaken young Desire,
Set all his glowing soul on fire,
And break his golden rest ?

But lo ! a thousand maidens, all
Just ready to obey his call,
Display their venal charms,
And trim their locks, and ture their sighs,
And try the force of sparkling eyes,
And wave their snowy arms !

Thus Spring revives, and Summer glows,
And Beauty smiles, and Nectar flows,
In vain to soothe his soul :
While led by Fancy's playful blaze,
The longing youth deluded strays,
Unblest from pole to pole.

Alas ! my friend, how vain to roam,
And seek abroad the joys that home
And home alone bestows :
The beam of mirth that lights the face—
The love that warms the fond embrace—
The bliss that ever grows.

What ! tho' the awful pride of Rome
Unequall'd swells the daring dome,
And emulates the skies :
Tho' many a temple's sad remains
Spread o'er Hesperia's storied plains,
In broken pomp arise :

Tho' o'er Helvetia's magic ground
Rocks swell on rocks confus'd around,
And torrents roar between :
Tho' here a town, and there a farm,
Perch'd on the breezy summit, charm,
And soothe the Sylvan scene :

What ! though the Rhine, supreme of floods,
Through castled cliffs, and pendent woods,
And towns renown'd in song :
For ever full—for ever great—
Thro' every age, in equal state,
Majestic rolls along :

Yet say ! can Art, with all its toys—
Can Nature's nobler, better joys,
Content the restless mind ?
Like morning dreams, the phantoms play,
One fleeting hour—then fade away,
Nor leave a trace behind.

Then homeward turn ! there at the gate,
A thousand pleasures ready wait—
A thousand dear delights,
Amuse the vacant hours of day,
Around the social table play,
And brighten up thy nights.

There, fairest of the powers above,
Young Hymen waves the torch of Love,
And wooes thee to advance :
And there the Loves, a blooming band,
And sister Graces, hand in hand,
Begin the mystic dance.

The Muse, that loves a green retreat,
Already hovers o'er thy seat,
And wanders thro' thy groves :
Already, hark ! the tuneful powers
Awake the echoes of thy bowers,
And sing thy future loves.

Alas ! my * * *, silent, strong,
Time's treacherous current steals along,
And bears us on his tide :
While thinly scatter'd up and down,
A flower may deck, a thicket crown,
It's bleak, unlighty side.

Then hasten ! snatch each floweret, while
The Fates allow it still to smile,
For soon it's date is o'er ;
And, as you pass, enjoy the shade,
Whose vernal honours soon must fade—
Must fade—to bloom no more.

May, 1797.

J. C. E.

TO MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, on his pre-
paring for publication the poems of Lucre-
tius, on the Nature of Things, with
emendations, notes, and illustrations.

[Translated from the Latin of Mr. G. DRYDEN.]

By THOMAS BUSBY.

THERE are who wrapt alone in classic lore,
Can only Greek and Roman wit adore ;
Can trace no merit (save in ancient lays)
Pierian born, or worthy of the bays.
Avant, each modern ! these but ancients love,
And Genius must his age and country prove.

Others

Others there are, who daringly would brand
That classic sense they cannot understand :
And ign'rant as loquacious, still exclaim,
" Cease, Greeks and Romans, cease to chal-
lenge fame."

But we, more cautious, seek the middle way,
Intent to follow Truth's informing ray :
Left, too precipitate, and vain of praise,
We treat the wit and taste of ancient days
Like those who fir'd with popular applause,
Would represent the worse, the better cause ;
Who doat on fustian, and in pompous style,
Augment the little, and extol the vile.

But if those ancients, charming all below,
Bade from their hearts celestial music flow ;
If, praising heroes, they awak'd around
The nobler virtues, by the pow'r of sound ;
If a rich vein of fancy fir'd the soul,
And happy labour beautify'd the whole ;
If their bold thoughts a god-like spirit breathe,
Who from their brows shall tear the living
wreath ?

Then be it thine, O WAKEFIELD ! these to
praise ;
To spread their wisdom, and their glory raise ;
Recal the lustre of their injur'd themes ;
And ope new beds for their perennial streams ;
And while they murmur'ing flow with tuneful
voice,
Britannia's nurtur'd vallies shall rejoice.

Be this thy praise—mine, vagrant love * to
seek,
And in thy Moschus hear Adonis speak ;
Adonis still by Sylvan virgins mourn'd,
Adonis still by Venus' tears adorn'd.
Alas ! too far they urge the melting art !
Now Priam's piteous sufferings rend my heart ;
War's direful horrors, and Eliza's fate,
Press on my soul, and sink me with their
weight.

Appall'd, I throw my wond'ring eyes around,
And tremble while I tread Virgilian ground.†

Now warmer passions in my bosom rise,
And tears unfeign'd gush quicker from my eyes ;
While thou, soft Pity's bard‡ ! art heard to
moan,
And all thy tragic sorrows are my own.
Thee, thee our Collins and our Milton lov'd,
Reviv'd thy moral and thy force improv'd.

* Mr. W. has edited the poems of Bion and
Moschus, the most conspicuous of which are,
the *EPITHALAMIA*; *Adonis*; by Bion, and the *EPICURI-
ANISM*; of Moschus.

† Mr. W. has edited the works of Virgil,
with emendation and concise notes; he has
likewise published an edition of Horace.

‡ Mr. W. has edited some Greek tragedies,
under the title of *TRAGÆDIARUM DELIC-
TUS*; among the most eminent of these, are,
the *HERCULES FURENS*, the *ALCESTIS*,
and the *ION* of Euripides, who has been called
the Bard of Pity, and was particularly admired
and imitated by Milton and Collins.

Lo ! rev'rend Homer || quits his awful shades,
And seems to listen to th' Aonian maids !
From Phœbus' hands he wrests the golden
lyre ;
The god transported owns his equal fire.

Now soothing strains his raptur'd mind
compose,
And settled gloiy gilds his placid brows !
Blind, yet in mind he sees ! and tho' depre'ss'd,
The pride of genius rises in his breast,
As in that ancient bust his features shine,
Thus in his Iliad beams the bard divine !

Nor with those idle wits who fiction weave,
And dictate nought that reason can believe,
Shall rank th' illum'd sage whom now you raise,
The skill'd Lucretius ! crown'd with learned
bays !
As chaste in judgment, as in genius bright,
Born to distribute philosophic light:
To him, enamour'd of the mystic nine,
Shone forth the origin of things divine :
Nor earth, nor heav'n, were from his view
conceal'd,
And the whole starry concave stood reveal'd ;
Such pow'r of thought eternal palms reward,
And all Olympus hails th' immortal bard.

WAKEFIELD, proceed—each ancient author
clear
From Time's rude dust, and make his sense
appear ;
Whilst I, admiring, cull the fragrant flow'rs,
And blushing fruits of fair Pierian bow'rs ;
While I with tender themes my muse engage,
Be thou the subtle Bentley of our age.
Vauxhall, Dec. 2, 1796.

EPIGRAM.

*Occasioned by hearing it observed, that the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer had proved himself a
bad Arithmetician.*

FOR addition, PITT's talents let all men re-
vere,
Since he adds to our debt thirty millions a year ;
In *subtraction* his skill to suspect will be rash,
Which contrives from the Bank to *subtract* all
the cash ;
And tho' feeble his efforts to *multiply* men,
He can *multiply* taxes again and again ;
In *division* what mortal will say he wants *you* ?
Who so artfully works in *dividing* the house.
Then ye patriots be still ! to your murmurs
a truce !
What we *were*, what we *are*, think ! and
spare your abuse,
For you all must agree that Will Pitt can
reduce.

|| G. W. has published a new edition of the
Iliad of Homer, translated by Pope.

§ Refers to a beautiful little poem in the
Greek ANTHOLOGIA, book the fifth, on
Homer.

A NIGHT SCENE.

NOW is the shadowy hour to pale,
When restless ghosts perplex the gloom;
Or fighting in the whistling gale,
Or mourning o'er the sullen tomb:
Now is the time for me to stray,
To sigh my woes as well as they!

And thou, pale Moon, with beams so thorn,
Illuming scarce this chaos drear!
O light me by the blasted thorn,
To yon hoar pile, which rises near!
There, while the world lies hush'd in sleep,
My eyes shall wake—and wake to weep!

Above, thy dear and alter'd form,
My murder'd love! thy Lucy lies!
Unheeding every sweeping storm;
And shiv'ring 'neath the wintry skies;
Chill as thy icy cheek beneath,
And blighted as thy bed of death!

While yon dark yews, that shade the dead,
In misty moonlight, paly gleam,
My Edward! to thy grass-grown bed,
Touch'd by the dim moon's quiv'ring beam,
From Pleasure's blazing haunts I flee,
To come by night, and weep to thee!

March, 1797.

AUGUSTA.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of March and April.

ON the 19th of August, letters patent were granted to Mr. SAMUEL GUPPY, of Britol, merchant, for two engines, to cut and head nails of any dimensions.

The *cutting machine* consists of a mill, capable of being worked by the ordinary methods of water, muscle, or weight; in which is a vertical wheel, that acts on one end of a lever. To the lever is affixed a weighty apparatus, which strikes a sheet of iron, placed on an anvil, and cuts the nail out of it. The anvil closes immediately, by means of a spring, and being constantly fed with sheet iron, performs the operation 250 times in a minute. A boy can feed six mills at one time.

The *beading machine* consists of a plain lever hammer, acted upon by the same means, as the vertical wheel of the cutting mill.

The nails produced by this machine cannot be so good in their quality, as those made in the common way, because they are more brittle, from receiving cohesion at two sides only.

We would, therefore, recommend, that the ingenious inventor should contrive, by means of his collision-hammer, to give the nails an equal cohesive quality on every side. They will then, no doubt, prove not only of much public utility, as a cheap article, but the exercise of this machine may supersede the unhealthy and laborious trade of nail-making.

MR. COATES'S MACHINE FOR MANUFACTURING HORSE-SHOES, NAILS, &c.

On the 1st of January, letters patent were granted to Mr. G. COATES, of Edward-street, Christ-Church Surrey, carpenter, for a machine for expediting the manufacture of Horse-shoes, Nails,

Brads, and other articles of iron manufacture.

A *frame*, similar to those used in flattening and rolling mills, with rollers, is adopted by Mr. COATES, which may be worked by steam, or horses. Between the rollers he introduces a mold of the article intended to be produced, and fills it with the iron for manufacture; the pressure the mold receives, in passing through the rollers, gives it the desired form.

Each article has a different mold, which can be enlarged or diminished at pleasure, by means of screws, with which every mold is connected.

MR. FERRYMAN'S HAND CORN-MILL.

On the 24th of January, letters patent were granted to the Rev. ROBERT FERRYMAN, rector of Iping, in Sussex, for a Hand-Mill to grind Corn.

The object of this mill is, for the more convenient grinding, blanching, and dressing of corn in a domestic manner.

Mr. Ferryman has projected a large check frame, through its middle passes an iron axle, on one end of which is affixed a fly wheel, and on the other, a common wince and lever handle, by which it is turned; and by means of a fluted roller in the middle, the corn is ground; the first action brings the corn through all its processes, until it is received by a drawer at bottom; in this it has an advantage (by avoiding shifting) over all other hand-mills now in use; but its necessary dimensions, which are considerable, will probably, we fear, preclude its adoption among those for whom it was originally designed.

MR. FALCONER'S REFRIGERATOR.

On the 7th of Feb. Mr. JOHN FALCONER, of Atlee, Wandsworth, Surrey, received

received letters patent, for a new method of cooling and condensing spirits in the process of distillation.

The principle of this valuable improvement is as simple as it is efficient; Mr. Falconer has contrived to introduce a vessel into his worm-tub, which he calls a *refrigerator*, from which proceeds an additional worm, to receive the spirit, before it goes to the save-all, from the ordinary worm, which gives it a greater space of tube to pass through, before it comes to the cistern, or save-all. The additional worm, which he introduces into the middle of the common one, is made of several coils, but may be made square or circular, at discretion; and by having a greater length of coil, the spirit becomes sooner condensed, before it reaches the discharging cock.

GROVES' BOILING APPARATUS.

On the 7th of Feb. 1797, Mr. JOHN GROVES, of Chesham, Buckinghamshire, received letters patent, for an improvement in the construction and fixing of Coppers, Boilers, Furnaces, &c. and also for a method of saving the consumption of fuel.

To introduce less fuel, and divide it more equally in the act of ebullition, are the objects of this improvement. The patentee effects the first of these purposes by confining the fire under the copper within a smaller compass; and the latter by means of a tube, which receives the flame from the fire underneath, and which passes through the side of the copper into its contents. After the flame has performed a complete revolution within the body of the copper, it evaporates by means of a flue.

MR. HODGSON'S METHOD OF SEPARATING THE MINERAL ALKALI.

ON the 23d of February Mr. GEORGE HODSON, of Chester, received letters patent for an improved method of separating the Mineral or Fossil Alkali, from the Muriatic Acid, as it exists in common salt.—*Of this we have not been able to obtain such an account as would be intelligible to our readers.*

MR. OXENHAM'S MANGLE.

ON the 28th of February Mr. THOMAS OXENHAM, of Oxford-street, Press-maker, received letters patent for a new Mangle, the principle of which appears to be at its height of perfection, because of its simplicity, and that it is worked by a common lever. A child can work this Mangle, and it stands in one-third of the space usually occupied by mangles, with no weight of stones, as is peculiar to others. The linen intended to be

worked is put round an horizontal cylinder, and by the power of the lever weight is pressed against another cylinder, so as to produce the desired effect.

MR. SILVESTER'S MASHING TUN.

ON the 9th of March Mr. JOHN SILVESTER, Millwright, of Capel-Row, Marybone, received letters patent for an improved method of mashing and mixing malt, and all kinds of grain used for brewing, distilling, &c.

The principle of Mr. Silvester's invention is to introduce into the mashing-tun a shaft, from which issue points of wood in various discretionary directions, and which he has, with great ingenuity, contrived, by pulleys and other mechanical assistance, to keep in motion, without the assistance of an attendant. One-third of the common power which works the mashed fluid is necessary, and the operation can be performed in one-fourth of the usual time of mashing.

MR. GOODWIN'S MASHING MACHINE.

ON the 9th of March Mr. T. GOODWIN, jun. of Lower East-Smithfield, received letters patent for a new Mash Tun and Mashing Machine, to be used in all kinds of brewing, distilling, &c.

The Mash Tun, which may be of the common sort, receives the improvement of a false bottom of metal, perforated with a number of small holes, to discharge the mixture when sufficiently diluted, and the Mashing Machine is an horizontal shaft, which crosses the diameter of the tun, and on the shaft is built a wheel, from which several arms, or radii, project; in these radii are inserted spokes that agitate the mixture when performing a revolution on its axis.

MR. SELLARS'S SLAYER ENGINE.

ON the 11th of March, letters patent were granted to Mr. W. SELLARS, of Bristol, Spinning-Machine-maker, for an improvement in making and working machines for drawing out Wool, Flax, &c.

Before the spinning of wool, or cotton, it is necessary it should be carded by hand; for this purpose combs were formerly made use of; but Mr. Sellars has contrived, by the introduction of steel harkles, in place of wire, to prepare wool, cotton, &c. much more expeditiously, for spinning cordage or lines.

The engine is nearly of the *loom* form, capable of being worked by water, steam, or horse-mill, and draws out wool, hemp, flax, or tow, into a perpetual length, or slaver, prior to the spinning of those materials, in the various articles, wherein they are used, such as linen, cotton, woollen cloth, and cordage.

V A R I E T I E S,
L I T E R A R Y and P H I L O S O P H I C A L ;
Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign,

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. BEDDOES has lately printed a plan for carrying the Pneumatic Institution into effect. If this plan meet the general approbation of the subscribers, he will immediately proceed to the necessary preparations. What gives hope that there will be a sum sufficient to carry on the scheme, till some degree of certainty be attained, is, that in addition to a former contribution, **MR. THOMAS WEDGWOOD** has subscribed FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS. **DR. BEDDOES** himself means to subscribe at least ONE HUNDRED POUNDS: and when he has become generally acquainted with the sentiments of the subscribers on the outline above-mentioned, it is his intention to publish his ideas on the Medical Treatment to be pursued in the Institution, by airs, vapours, &c. and to solicit the observations of philosophical persons. Afterwards, the undertaking will be commenced without delay.

The three remaining volumes of **MR. HOLCROFT'S** "Hugh Trevor," which will conclude the work, are in the press; and will be published by Messrs. Robinson, in the course of the month.

MR. MATON, of Queen's college, Oxford, has announced his intention of publishing Observations relative to the Natural History, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England, in 2 vols. 8vo. The work will be embellished with a mineralogical Map, and Engravings in aquatinta, by **MR. ALKEN**, of the most remarkable scenes in that part of the kingdom. It will appear the beginning of May.

A Translation, by **DR. GILLIES**, of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, comprising his practical Philosophy, is in the press, and will speedily make its appearance, in two vols. 4to.

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH has in the press, a second volume of Poems, with plates, to correspond with her former volume of Sonnets.

MR. THOMAS PAINE has written a Third Part of the Age of Reason, in Reply to the BISHOP of LANDAFF, which will speedily make its appearance in America.

DR. MOORE proposes to present the public with a complete edition of the Works of the late Dr. Smollet, in nine

volumes: to which he will prefix, an Historical Account of Smollet's Life and Writings.

Messrs. **ROBINSON** have announced a Translation from the Spanish of the History of the New World, by **J. B. MANAZ**, which was published at Madrid, by the desire, and under the patronage, of the late and present kings of Spain. It will be enriched with Plates, and with Notes by the Translator.

MR. WILLIAM TOULMIN, late of Hackney, is preparing for publication a volume of Poems of a miscellaneous description.

MR. GEORGE DYER, whose *Poet's Fate* has just appeared, proposes speedily to publish, at Cambridge, a volume of Odes, rural and descriptive.

The Rev. **J. JONES**, of Bethnal-Green, is preparing "*A Vindication of the Bishop of Llandaff's Apology for the Bible, in Reply to Mr. Macleod.*"

MR. W. TURNBULL has translated from the French, and will publish, in a few weeks, a Treatise on Chirurgical Diseases, with their respective operations, by **CHOPART** and **DESAULT**.

A new and elegantly printed edition of the "Seldeniana, or Table Talk of John Selden," with Notes, and the Life of the Author, by **DR. WATKINS**, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

DR. CHAPMAN has just published, in the form of a supplement to the fifth edition of his Treatise on Education, Replies to Mr. Stevenson's Remarks on the inferior Utility of Classical Learning, and to the Second Number of the Enquirer, published in the Monthly Magazine.

We understand a new Pocket Flora, on a much approved plan, will make its appearance in a short time.

MR. B. HOWLETT, late pupil to Mr. Heath, has circulated proposals for publishing, by subscription, a Volume of Select Views in Lincolnshire, from original drawings and pictures, by the best artists; to be published in numbers, each containing two engravings, seven inches by five; with historical and descriptive accounts of each view. The work to be comprized in twenty-five numbers, at 2s. 6d. each.

CITIZEN MONNET lately introduced, at a sitting of the Lyceum of Arts, at Paris,

Paris, the notice of some improvements in the manufactory of English ribbands (so called). This process, by moving ten *lisses* (stocking tools) at once, in equal and unequal numbers, by means of a regulator which is made to mount at pleasure, and a curious balancer, will enable the artist to determine, within three pennyweights, the quantity of silk necessary to make a measure of stuff given, such as of the ell, &c. Twenty pieces of ribband, of the finest quality, may be made at once, by a very ordinary workman, or woman. An apprenticeship of three months is sufficient to learn the nature of this trade.

DESAUDRAY described, at the same sitting, a new matter for spinning with, furnished by two indigenous and common cottonaceous plants, which TREHET has discovered a method of preparing. Mixed with a third part of cotton or silk, it spins extremely well, and may be used in the manufacture of very good stuffs. Specimens of this matter, and a pair of stockings of it, were presented to the Lyceum. Another plant furnishes a kind of vegetable wool, nearly resembling animal wool, and which would surpass it for mattresses, especially in the case of certain diseases, where the patients inhale an unwholesome influence from mattresses of wool. This woolly matter, mixed with rabbit's hair, may be used in making felts, or even hats; one of this description, and which had been worn for twelve months, was exhibited on the table. The minister of the interior has since granted to Trehet four acres of ground, for the sake of renewing his experiments on a larger scale.

ROULLAND presented, and described, at a subsequent sitting, the model of a pair of bellows, intended to restore life to persons drowned and in a swoon, by drawing out the vitiated air seated in their lungs, and replacing it with ordinary air; or even with oxygen, or vital air, if necessary; at the same time producing the motion of the lungs, independently of the concurrence of the patient, to the very instant when his strength shall return. The idea of these bellows is borrowed from the *Journal de Médecine*. ROULLAND, however, has constructed the instrument whereby it is to be realized, and thus carried it to perfection. The experiment was submitted to public inspection, a bladder being made up to represent the lungs. The bellows contains two bodies (like double-

winded bellows) which have no interior communication with each other; they have, however, a common vent, which is a kind of tube introduced into the nostrils of the patient. When the bellows is opened, one of its sides becomes filled with ordinary air, by means of a sucker placed next to the moving leaf, while the other side becomes filled, at the same time, with the vitiated air of the lungs, through the medium of a sucker placed at the head of the tube. When the bellows is blown, the respirable air, introduced into the first side, is impelled into the lungs; and, by the same operation, the vitiated air, with which the second side is filled, is forcibly expelled by the other suckers. This movement being several times repeated, and slowly, agreeably to the nature of human respiration, new air was always introduced into the lungs, and the old extracted as soon as it became vitiated, according to the process of nature, till the assistance of art was no longer necessary.

GARDEUR, paste-board maker, of Paris, has lately manufactured a paste-board, which may be used as a substitute for tiling. As the materials, however, of this manufacture are costly, he replaces it by a kind of stuff resembling felt, composed of the filaceous parts of a number of plants, as the sun-flower, &c. mixed up with iron-drofs pounded, and other substances made use of in the composition of cements. This matter is worked up in sheets to the thickness of an ordinary slate or tile, and is cemented and held together by an oil of a disiccative nature, and plastered over with an oil-coloured stratum or layer. Experiments have been made of this new-invented tiling, wherein it effectually resisted all the rigours of the seasons, cold, thaw, rain, and heat. The colour of these tiles is black; but this might be easily exchanged for one less gloomy.

Citizen BRARD has instituted an office, at the Hospital of Invalids, at Paris, for teaching to read and write such of those soldiers as had been mutilated in the service, or had never received early instruction. In fourteen months time, of 500 learners, 200 were put into a situation to hold employments, which they soon procured, and by which many of them are enabled to provide even for the subsistence of their families. Such as have lost their right arm, can now write with the left, with great ease and dexterity.

GAUTHEROT

GAUTHEROT read a discourse, at the Lyceum of Arts, in November, on a plan of an organized harpsichord, the initial parts of which were constructed by CHIQUETIER. The mechanism of this instrument is such, that all the airs played on the keys may be instantly traced on paper; so that the fugitive thoughts, which the impulse of composition may suggest to the artist, will not be lost, and may be recovered without the care and fatigue of noting them.—When the medal was presented to the respectable, yet indigent old artist, a collection was also made for him, on the spot, amounting to 4200 livres.

From some experiments made, last year, by Doctor ATTILIO ZUCCAGNI, it appears, that the culture of indigo has been successfully introduced into Tuscany. Out of about six pounds of fresh indigo, fermented in the Indian manner, he obtained six ounces of sediment, varying four different degrees in colour and goodness. The culture of this plant has been attempted since, with equal success, by other agriculturists.

In consequence of a scarcity of the tan of oak prevailing in Hanover, Mr. Counsellor WEHRs recommended to a skilful tanner, at Linden, near Hanover, to endeavour to ascertain, by experiments, whether any other indigenous trees of the country might not offer the same resources for tanning, as the bark of the oak. A series of experiment was made, accordingly, on the bark of the Sumach, or *Rhus Coriaria*, a tree very common in the electorate, and the result has proved highly successful. Calves' skins, tanned by this process, have been pronounced equal to real English leather; and the tanners and shoe-makers pay, without hesitation, two florins for a pound of the same, while the best Hanoverian leather commonly sells for only one.

CHRISTOPHE GULLET, a French agriculturist, recommends, as a preservative against the ravages of caterpillars, butterflies, yellow flies, and other insects, to lash or scourge with rods of young elder, the plants of cabbages, and the branches of trees, &c. It appears, from his experiments, that the plants thus lashed were never visited by the butterflies, &c. (being driven away by the strong and nauseating effluvia of the elder) although they frequently fluttered about, and lighted on the other plants. He also recommends to sprinkle trees, corn, turnips, &c. every eight or ten days, with a strong infusion of elder. What the farmers call the yellows in corn, and is

considered by them as a species of mildew, Mr. GULLET maintains to be a small yellow fly, with blue wings, nearly of the size of a gnat, and generating worms almost invisible to the naked eye. By the help of a good microscope, he assures us, that he counted forty-one yellow worms alive in the *bale* of a single grain of wheat.—He is of opinion, that the dwarf elder (*le sureau yeble*) exhales a scent more offensive than the common elder.

BITAUBE, a celebrated French poet, has lately published an imitation of the sixth satire of the second book of Horace, wherein he has happily clothed the Roman poet in the Gallic costume, skilfully adapting his ideas to modern manners and circumstances.

A lady of the name of *Angely*, and two other women in inferior circumstances of life, have lately preferred a claim on the generosity and gratitude of the French nation, as the only surviving descendants of Corneille: the former is the daughter of Madame Dupuis, originally *Corneille*, well-known as having been the pupil of Voltaire, and greatly caressed by him; the two other women are sisters of Madame Dupuis, and aunts of Madame Angely: one of these subsists upon alms in an hospital, at Geneva; and the other earns her maintenance as an assistant to a poor mantua-maker in the environs of that city. The French resident at Geneva has laudably exerted himself to verify the illustrious descent and poverty of these last-mentioned persons, and has commenced, himself, the career of public generosity.

About fifty rare wild beasts, most of them of the larger size, have been lately imported into France, from Africa, by order of the government, for the purpose of completing the menagerie of the museum of natural history, at Paris. A fine young lion, however, and one of the two white bears, have died since their arrival, in consequence, as is believed, of being incommodiously lodged or provided for at Paris.

The French minister of the interior has just addressed a circular letter to the administrators of the departments, inviting them to undeceive the people, relative to the common practice of suspending persons apparently drowned, by the feet, in order to compel them to disgorge water. This method, far from proving salutary in any instance, is here represented as being, of itself, sufficient to produce instant death to the person on whom it is applied.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

EASY progressive Lessons, fingered for young beginners on the Piano-Forte, or Harpsichord, by Thomas Atwood. 5s.

Longman and Broderip.

The author of these little pieces announces, in their favour, that "they are particularly adapted for pupils at an early period." In this recommendation we can have the pleasure to join him. Through fifteen pages of music, he has preserved that nice gradation of difficulties, which is the first requisite in compositions designed for young practitioners, and has enriched the work with as much fancy and novelty as its nature and purpose could well admit.

The Death of Anna, a favourite ballad, sung by Mr. Incledon, and composed, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by Renigald Spofforth. 1s.

Linley.

The "Death of Anna" is a charming little air: a beautiful simplicity pervades the melody, and conveys the sentiment of the words, with peculiar force and propriety.

The new British Tar, a favorite Medley Sonata for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, selected from the most approved Sea Songs, &c. 2s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

Compilation and arrangement, though they can never disprove the prize with original composition, may yet claim considerable praise, when in the hands of a judicious master. The present publication is evidently the result of much experience and knowledge of effect. The songs introduced, are "When Britain first at Heaven's command," "And did you not hear of a jolly young waterman;" "For England when with favouring gale;" "How little do the landmen know;" "When the sailor's lad first put to sea;" "The wand'ring sailor;" "Then farewell, my well-trimm'd wherry;" "Come away, my brave boys;" "And can't thou leave thy Nancy;" and the celebrated horn-pipe in G. These are preceded by an original and introductory movement; and are so happily arranged as most agreeably to relieve each other, and to form one compact whole.

Cape St. Vincent, a grand Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin and Violoncello, expressive of the victory

over the Spanish fleet; composed by M. P. King. 4s.

Longman and Broderip.

In "Cape St. Vincent" we find an endeavour to convey the idea of the process of a sea-engagement; and must acknowledge, that in several parts of the composition, the author has been greatly successful. It was natural that the land battles and sieges with which musical heroes have presented us, should suggest the notion of a naval encounter, that we have long expected the appearance of a production similar to the present, and are pleased to find it so ably executed. The piece comprises seven movements. The introductory movement is in common time, allegro spiritò, and is succeeded by "Night," or "The English fleet awaiting the dawn of day," in which the "signal guns of the enemy," a "breeze springing up," and "gradually decreasing," are strikingly expressed. This leads us to "day-break," or, "The Spanish fleet discovered;" from which we pass to a movement, conveying the "dismay of the enemy," then to the "naval finale," or "Hearts of oak," in which the fine old simple air of Boyce is judiciously introduced, mingled with passages calculated to express the "tuning of the violins," and "the sailors dancing and singing," after which Dr. Arne's "Wooden walls of Old England," formed into a Piano-Forte movement, produces a close of characteristic and forcible effect.

Edward and Editha, a ballad, sung by Mrs. Bland, and composed by Renigald Spofforth. 7s.

Preston and Son.

This ballad of "Edward and Editha," though far from being destitute of merit, is not equal to some other efforts of the same composer. We do not find that simplicity and chain of melody which generally marks Mr. Spofforth's musical effusions; yet there are bars in which the sentiment of the poetry is happily expressed.

La Chasse, or the Hunter's Medley, for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, composed, arranged, and selected by Dr. Arnold. 2s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

To those musical amateurs who are partial to the music of the chase, this compilation of Dr. Arnold's will prove highly agreeable. The introductory movement

movement which is in *vivace*, is original, and succeeded by the popular airs "When Phœbus the tops of the hills does adorn;" "The echoing horn calls the sportsmen abroad;" "Hark! the hollow woods resounding;" "What shall he have that killed the deer;" "How sweet in the woodlands;" "Bright Phœbus has mounted the Chariot of Day", and "Bright Chanticleer proclaims the dawn." These are so arranged as to do much credit to the judgment of the compiler, and together with the original matter which he has introduced, form an excellent and pleasing exercise for the piano-forte.

Three Concertante Duets for Two Clarionets, composed and dedicated to Thomas Fitzgerald, *clq.* by H. T. Erbeci, 4s. Riley.

In musical composition, it is a first-rate excellence to accommodate the passages to the particular instrument or *cast* of voice for which the piece is intended. This merit is conspicuous in the present work, and displays great knowledge of the clarinet and its powers of execution. Each of these duets consists of two movements highly pleasing in themselves, and so constructed as happily to contrast each other.

The last Composition of the celebrated Mozart (a Sonata in C. Minor) the Accompaniments of which were left unfinished, but have been completed by Plechl, 4s. Corn & Duffek.

We find in this posthumous work of Mozart all that profundity of science and ingenuity of modulation which have ever distinguished his productions. Some passages, we must confess, are so chromatic as to be somewhat crabbed in their effect, and require a learned ear to produce the intended impression, but these are counter-balanced by many beauties of a very striking kind; and the *tout ensemble*, while it furnishes an excellent exercise for the piano-forte, is grand and attractive.

Six French Romances, and One Italian Arietta, for the Harpichord or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin to the Italian Arietta, composed by Rothe Nugent, and dedicated to the Dukes of York, 7s. 6d. printed for the Author, and to be had at all the Music Shops.

The term Romance, as used by foreign musicians, is not so familiar with us as to be universally understood; we therefore observe, that in France and Italy it implies a Song, the words of which run into several verses, comprizing somewhat of a scene or plot, and answers pretty

nearly to the Old English Ballads. The present Airs are written upon that plan, and are extremely good in their kind. The melodies, for the most part, though not remarkably novel, are smooth, easy, and natural, and the accompaniments calculated to add much to the general effect. The Italian Arietta is elegantly conceived, and conveys the sentiment of the words with great force and beauty. The passage with which it opens is most happily appropriated to the words "Addio, addio campi beati", and bespeaks at once the admiration of the hearer.

New Scotch Music, consistin: of Slow Airs, Strathspeys, Quick Reels, Country Dances, and a Medley, on a new plan, with a bass for a Violoncello or Harpichord, composed and dedicated to the Prince of Wales, by George Jenkins, 10s. 6d.

To the admirers of Scotch music this work will be highly acceptable. It consists of more than sixty folio pages, and preserves throughout that national cast of melody for which we listen in the music of North Britain. The compositions are so numerous that we are precluded from speaking of them separately, otherwise a great portion of them would claim our highest praise. "Jenkins's Compliment to Haydn," "Haydn's Strathspey," and "The Prince of Wales's Medley," we feel ourselves obliged to notice particularly, as possessing the Scotch character in a singular degree, and exhibiting a strength and sweetness of fancy rarely discoverable in New Scotch Music.

Sonata, with the favourite March of Louis the XVIth, late King of France, for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin (*ad libitum*). Composed, and dedicated to Miss Maria Hardman, by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d. Preston.

The first and second movements of this Sonata are composed in a very elegant and finished style. The piece is in E flat, major, and opens with a short Adagio in $\frac{4}{4}$, the beauty of which irresistibly engages the cultivated ear, and bespeaks an expectation which is perfectly gratified by the second movement, an Allegro Moderato, in $\frac{2}{4}$. But we cannot speak in such terms of praise of the March, or last movement. It wants the character of what it professes to be: many of the passages are better suited to any species of composition than to a March; and the effect of the whole is so dry and unmarial as to do little credit to the musical taste of Louis the XVIth, whose favourite the title-page announces it to have been.

NEW

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

ESSAYS relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs, by *J. Anderson*, LL.D. vol. iii. 8vo. Robinsons.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, with Plates, 1 vol. 4to. 11. 1s. Robinsons.

An Essay on the Use of Mixed and Compressed Cattle Fodder, by *S. Lawgent*, 2s. 6d. Debrett.

The Universal Gardener and Botanist, by *T. Mawe*, and *J. Abercrombie*, 21. 2s. Robinsons.

ANTIQUITIES.

Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs, by *A. Lumjden*, esq. 1 vol. 4to. 11. 11s. 6d. Nicol.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
CATARRH	16
Peripneumony	2
Hæmoptoe	6
Epistaxis	2
Angina	4
Otalgia	1
Ophthalmia	2
Peritoneal Inflammation	3
Enteritis	1
Phlegmone Testis	1
Acute Rheumatism	4
Gout	2
Scarlatina Anginosa	4
Measles	2
Small Pox	3
Hooping Cough	3
Malignant Fever	2
Slow Fever	3
Puerperal Fever	2
Acute Diseases of Infants	9

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnoea	37
Phthisis Pulmonalis	12
Chronic Rheumatism	6
Sciatica	2
Nephralgia	4
Pleurodyne	1
Asthma	13
Hysteria	2
Epilepsy	2
Paralysis	3
Cephalæa	2
Apoplexy	1
Dyspepsia	12
Gastrodynia	4
Enterodynia	6
Diarrhoea	5
Obstipation	1
Colica Pictonum	2
Hæmorrhoids	3
Hæmia	2
Worms	2
Dysury	2
Ménorrhagia	4
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	8
Flor Albus	3
Sclerous Ovarium	1
Sclerous Liver	1
Anæmia	4
Hydrothorax	3
Rickets	2
Scrophula	5
Porgo	3
Itch	5
Ecthyma	1
Pustula	1

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertin	1
Hætic Adolescentium	2

The number of catarrhal complaints has been considerably diminished within the present month: inflammatory diseases, however, appear, on the whole, to have been most predominant. One of the cases of peripneumony terminated fatally; the patient, a female, having been bled largely, and repeatedly. The measles and the hooping-cough are not very frequent at the west end of the town; but, as I understand, prevail much in the city, more especially the latter disease: forty-four children have died of it, between the 21st of March, and the 18th of April, according to the report in the bills of mortality.

One of the three cases of scarlatina anginosa proved fatal: the patient was a delicate boy, about four years of age, who struggled with the complaint till the 19th day, and then expired suddenly. In the case of this disease given last month, a considerable quantity of matter formed in the swelling of the under eyelid, which was discharged by an opening made on the 24th day from the beginning of the fever: the abscess healed in a short time; and the child has since been gradually regaining her health and strength.

After the abatement of the epidemic catarrh, a violent disease fell upon cats, by which many hundreds of those domestic animals perished. The particular symptoms of their malady, I had not a sufficient opportunity of ascertaining: but from dissections, it appears, that the bowels had been drawn together by a violent cramp, or spasmodic constriction, involving likewise the omentum, and preventing any passage. In some, the intestines were partially red, or blackish: but in the greater number of instances, the contraction and extraordinary twisting of the bowels had taken place without any marks of inflammation.

Between the 21st of March, and the 18th of April, the bills of mortality report 1500 deaths; 29 by the small-pox; 526 of infants and children under five years of age; 502 from asthma and consumption. I formerly noticed the large proportion of deaths stated in the bills of mortality, as arising from pulmonary complaints; and proposed to apply some test, in order to ascertain the correctness of this article. The only one I have to offer is the result of my own experience,

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ence,

ence, by exhibiting a fair and exact account of all the fatal cases which have occurred during the last two years.—However uncomfortable such a review may be to a physician, I have for once ventured to make it; and the following statement may be depended upon as precisely correct.—Out of 4500 persons admitted under my care, in the years 1795 and 1796, 246 died, from the following disorders: of pulmonary consumption 77; hæmorrhagy from the lungs 5; peripneumony 1; whooping cough 3; cough, succeeding the measles, 6; small pox 20; scarlatina anginosa 2; malignant fever 8; slow fever 3; summer fever 1; perpetual fever 2; ulcerated malignant fore throat 3; peritoneal inflammation 2; inflammation of the bowels, and hernia, 4; Dysentery 1; ulcer of the rectum 1; psoas abscess 1; gangrenous ulcer 1; tetanus, with locked jaw, 2; acute diseases of infants, under two years of age, 14; scrophula, rickets, and tabes mesenterica, 10; hydrocephalus 7; schirrus, and cancer uteri 3; cancer of the breast 3; gradual decline, mostly with schirrous liver, and dropsy, 21; decay from old age 7; jaundice 1; stone 1; stoppage of the bowels 2; disorder of the stomach and bowels, from excess in drinking spirits, 14; apoplexy 6; paralysis 8; obstinate head-ach 1; menorrhagia 3; abortion 1.

In the above account, the deaths from pulmonary complaints, exclusive of the whooping-cough and measles, amount to 1-3d of the whole mortality; which affords a proof that the proportion stated

in the bills of mortality is not over-rated. That proportion, during the winter months, will be found to vary from 1-3 to 1-2: In the general bill for the year 1796, if we exclude executions, other violent deaths, and abortive or still-born infants, the number of deaths is reduced to 17,648, of which 5264 are referred to pulmonary diseases. This proportion will not differ much from that stated as the result of my own experience, allowance being made for the extraordinary fatality of the small pox, in many parts of the city, during the year 1796. If the deaths by the small pox, and of infants under two years of age, be deducted from the sum total, the proportional mortality from pulmonary complaints, to that of all other diseases, is at 5264 to 8680, or as 1 to 1½, nearly.

It must therefore be allowed, that diseases of the lungs are more fatal, in this place, than any other species of disease: which is partly referable to the variable state of our climate; but perhaps not less to our modes of living, and to the little attention paid in adapting the dress to the change of seasons.

In my own list, the article of pulmonary consumption includes cases of ulcerations of the lungs, and alteration of their texture, in consequence of pneumatic inflammation, and repeated catarrhs. I apprehend not more than a fourth part of the whole number of cases put down could be referred to proper phthisis, arising from the slow and successive suppurations of tubercles in sturrious constitutions.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ABOUT the close of the month of March, the people almost universally began to turn their eyes towards the throne, as their *dernier resort* for the restoration of peace, and the removal of their grievances; and showed almost a general inclination to petition the king, to *dismiss his present ministers for ever*. The liverymen of the city of London took the lead in this measure, and though opposed by their chief magistrate and others, they resolved to petition his majesty for that purpose. The Borough of Southwark, the city of Westminster, the counties of Surrey, Hants, Cambridge, Bedford, Kent, &c. the cities of Salisbury, Edinburgh, Canterbury, Glas-

gow, the towns of Maidstone, Leicester, Nottingham, and other places, immediately followed the example of the capital.

The Earl of SUFFOLK, in the House of Lords, on the 27th of March, called the attention of their lordships to his subject. After taking a view of the state of the country, which, he contended, was dangerous in the extreme, his lordship moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly requesting, that he will be pleased to dismiss from his councils, his minister, viz. The first lord of the treasury, whose pernicious measures, have lost the confidence of the country." Lord GRENVILLE, in reply, defended the conduct of the minister, and the necessity of the war;

war; which, he insisted, had been conducted with great ability, and had been attended with the most brilliant successes; he, therefore, gave his negative to the motion. The Marquis TOWNSEND spoke against the motion, and contended, that the country was not in that dangerous situation it had been represented. On the contrary, the Duke of NORFOLK thought the present deplorable situation of the country, loudly called for the present motion. To this situation the incapacity of the ministers had reduced it; and it would be the height of folly, to continue to him the power of doing farther mischief. His grace replied to an expression which had been made use of, during the debate, by the Earl of Kinnoul, "that no specific proof had been brought in support of the motion," by applying what an elegant writer had said, by way of compliment, to the architect of St. Paul's, "*Si monumentum queris circum adspice*." If proofs were wanting against the minister, they were to be found in every instance of his conduct throughout the war, which had reduced the country to a state, vibrating between actual existence and total annihilation. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Bedford, spoke in favour of the motion. When the house divided, there appeared for the motion 18, against it 104.

Mr. SHERIDAN, on the 4th of April, moved, in the house of commons, "That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to enquire whether it be consistent with a due regard to the essential interests of the country, that, under the present circumstances, any farther advance should be made to his imperial majesty?"

Mr. Sheridan prefaced this motion, with a speech of considerable length; in which he pointed out the deplorable state of public credit in this country, brought on by the destructive measures pursued by the minister. If it should appear to the house, he said, that the bank had repeatedly represented to the minister, the fatal tendency of his measures; and that he had repeatedly violated the most solemn promises and engagements, then the directors would stand clear of much of the blame, and much would attach to the honourable gentleman.

On the 3d day of December, 1795, the Directors of the Bank came to the resolution of communicating to the

Chancellor of the Exchequer, "That after a very solemn deliberation, adequate to the importance of the subject, they were unanimously of opinion, that should a loan (viz. a loan of 3,000,000*l.* to the emperor) take place, they were but too well grounded in declaring, that from the actual effects of the emperor's last loan, and the continued drains of specie and bullion they then experienced, that they had the most cogent reasons to apprehend very momentous and alarming consequences. They were therefore led to hope, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be pleased to lay aside the adoption of such a measure; which, they begged leave to repeat, would be, in their opinion, most fatal in its consequences.

On the 14th of January, 1796, when the scheme for assisting the emperor to raise a loan in Germany, by the guarantee of the parliament of Great Britain, was in agitation, the Bank treasurer reported to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the opinion of the committee of treasury, that they could not look upon that scheme in any light which would not, one way or other, be detrimental to this country: and on the 11th of February, 1796, the Directors of the Bank came to another resolution, that if any farther loan or advance of money to the emperor, or to any foreign state, should, in the present state of affairs, take place, it would, in all probability, prove fatal to the Bank of England. To the first resolution of the Bank Directors, Mr. Pitt replied, that certainly, as matters were then stated, he should not think then of bringing forward such a measure. To the second resolution of the bank, Mr. Pitt replied, that he did not see the necessity of it, and supposed that it was adopted in a moment of alarm.

After inveighing against Mr. Pitt's conduct, as exhibited by the foregoing correspondence, and his proceedings during the time, Mr. Sheridan endeavoured to show, that the present distressed state of public credit was attributable to him, and not to any "unfounded alarms;" for this he had the authority of the Bank Directors, all of whose predictions had been actually verified. Mr. Sheridan next stated the ruinous consequences of a loan to the emperor, the repayment of which, he said, was almost hopeless. Mr. Pitt replied, that the honourable gentleman's speech was inconsistent with his motion, and denied, that the stoppage of the Bank

Bank was occasioned by sending money to foreign powers. He declared it as his opinion, that withholding farther supplies from our ally, would be unwise and impolitic. He asserted, that the want of pecuniary means, prevented his Imperial majesty from bringing his whole military power into action; and contended, that denying him aid, would be to compel him to make a separate peace. Mr. Fox spoke in favour of the motion; and when the house divided, there appeared, for the motion, 87; against it, 266.

On the 10th of April, Mr. POLLEN made a motion in the House of Commons, respecting peace. He enforced the necessity of a speedy peace. He observed, that if his majesty's ministers had really been sincere and anxious in their desire for peace, at the time they proposed the negotiation, and during the continuance of Lord Malmesbury's embassy, it was evident the Directory, as well as many other persons, had misconceived and misapprehended their intention. Three days after the departure of Lord Malmesbury, there were published in the *Kedatteur*, "Observations upon the Dismissal of Lord Malmesbury;" an extract from which he held in his hand, and which he had taken from M. Peltier's pamphlet, in which it had been introduced. This paper was regarded as official from the Directory; and stated, "that the Directory were eager for peace, but the same anxiety was not shown on the part of Lord Malmesbury;—that the treaties which the republic had made with the greater part of the princes of Germany, were in no esteem in the eyes of England.—That the British minister required the republic to abandon Italy, Savoy, and the country of Nice. France was desired also to use the same perfidy towards the Belgians.—That the pretensions of the British minister, when his negotiator spoke of Holland, appeared to border upon madness: according to him, the French republic ought to traffic with Batavian liberty, and the stadtholder was to be restored.—That England announced her intention of holding the Cape and Ceylon, in order to preserve the balance of Europe, which, according to her sense of it, consisted in her having every thing, and the other powers nothing, &c."

Mr. Pollen did not deliver any opinion upon the contents of this paper. If the allegations it contained were true, then the negotiations ought to be resum-

ed on fair and candid principles; and if they were false, the best mode of displaying the justice of the English government to Europe, and of exposing the unjust pretensions of the enemy, would be to publish a counter-declaration, stating the grounds upon which the war was carried on. Mr. Pollen concluded his speech, with a motion to the following purport:—"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, representing, that, upon mature deliberation, his faithful commons were of opinion, that his gracious endeavours to restore peace to Europe, failed of their effect, either from misconception on the part of the French government, or from the terms proposed having been ill explained to the people of that country, &c."

Sir John MACPHERSON seconded the motion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it. He said, it was indefinite, and embraced no conclusion or object whatever. It only called upon his majesty to do something, the nature of which was not in any degree expressed. It supposed, that his majesty's ministers were unwilling to do that which was necessary to be done, without giving one single reason for such a supposition. He next alluded to the paper from which Mr. Pollen had read the extract. The intention of his majesty's ministers, he said, had been grossly misrepresented in that paper. Mr. Pitt next observed, that he had, a few nights ago, intimated to the house, that offers for a separate peace had been lately made to his Imperial majesty, our good and faithful ally; that his Imperial majesty had immediately acquainted this government with the nature and extent of those offers; and had accompanied that information with the strongest assurances, that nothing should induce him to make peace, except in concert with England. In consequence of this information, his Majesty's ministers had determined to seize the present occasion to try if any fresh negotiation could honourably and fairly be opened towards the attainment of peace.—And, said Mr. Pitt, I am happy in being able to inform the house, "that his majesty, impressed with a most ardent and anxious desire to procure, if possible, an honourable and permanent peace, has actually appointed a person, in confidence, to proceed immediately to Vienna, with full authority, then and there to enter upon a negotiation for peace, if such a measure can

can be fairly and honourably brought about, in concurrence and junction with our allies." Upon Mr. Pollen signifying that he should take the sense of the House upon his motion, Mr. Addington arose, and said that he hoped the honourable gentleman would have withdrawn his motion, after what had been stated by Mr. Pitt; but being disappointed in that hope, he urged several arguments against the motion, and defended what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Pollen.

The motion being read, and the question being put on the order of the day, Mr. Fox rose, and said, that it would be inconsistent with his duty, to give a silent vote upon the question of this extraordinary day. He said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he had many shapes, had but one mode of acting. Whenever the country was in a condition in which the interference of the House of Commons was called for, then he always came with some attempt to evade, and with some promise which he never intended to perform. The House was told what was announced by letter, in the city, that morning, that some gentleman was going to Vienna. Mr. Fox strongly urged the want of sincerity in ministers upon former occasions, and contended that the House had no new ground to place their confidence upon. He entered into a long recapitulation of the disasters brought upon this country by the ignorance of ministers.—The war was begun, he said, under the pretence that the moment was a fortunate one, because England had all Europe for her ally. But has she the same reason for continuing it? France has acquired the alliance of Spain; she possesses all the powers of Italy, and all Belgium; and she has such a species of neutrality in Prussia, as some have thought to be tantamount to an actual alliance. "But whether (said Mr. Fox) she keep these alliances or not, she has, in any case, one grand ally, that never fails her—I mean the *national debt* of Great Britain; and this is an ally which goes on from day to day, which is always active, which will never fail, and which will go on even in time of peace."

Mr. PITT replied, and strongly urged his accustomed arguments, in defence of the measures pursued by ministers during the present war, and in the late negotiation for peace.

Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY, and Mr.

JOHNS spoke in favour of the order of the day.

Sir JOHN MACPHERSON, and Mr. WESTERN were for the original motion. At length, the house divided; for the order of the day, 291; against it, 85.

On the 21st of April, Mr. BRAGGE, brought up the third report of the committee of secrecy, appointed to enquire into the causes which produced the order in council, prohibiting the Bank from issuing specie in payment of their notes, which was ordered to be printed.

The same day, Mr. ABBOT brought up the second report of the committee of public finances, which was ordered to be printed.

It does not come within our limits, to discuss the subject of the grievances of the seamen, who were so lately in a state mutiny off Portsmouth. The matter is too important, to be loosely discussed.—A *representative government* actually established on board the British fleet; and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty proceeding to treat with a *convention of delegates*, is an era in the annals of our navy, which no man who originally gave his suffrage for the present war of disorganization, ever expected to see!

Authentic Documents, relative to the Stoppage of Payment at the Bank.

The refusal of the Bank of England to return specie for their notes, when presented for payment, being an event of almost universal concern, and general conversation, we have thought necessary to lay before our readers some incontrovertible evidence relative to that subject, drawn from the copies of the communications between the Directors of the Bank, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting advances to government, since the 1st of November, 1794, which the House of Commons ordered to be printed, on the 7th of April, 1797, for the use of the members. Hence will appear the fallacy of the assertion, "that the scarcity of specie and bullion was not attributable to Imperial loans, or to the remittances which government had made to the Continent; and that the present deranged state of public credit is the effect of a *momentary* alarm."

So early as 15th of January, 1795, the Court of Directors resolved to inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that, at the present period, when a loan under

der the guarantee of this country, for a foreign state, of the large amount of six millions sterling; and also one for our own national wants, of eighteen millions, were about to be raised, it was their wish that he would arrange his finances for the present year, in such a manner as *not to depend on any farther assistance* from them, beyond what was already agreed for.

On the 16th of April, 1795, the Court of Directors ordered the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and mention the *unbusiness* *which they felt* on being left, during so long a period, in an advance of from one and a half to upwards of two millions of money, for the bills accepted by the Treasury. That this mode of paying the Treasury bills in advance, was never meant to be carried to any great extent, at the most 500,000*l.* and that only as a temporary accommodation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised the Governor, in the December preceding, that the amount of these bills, paid at the Bank, then exceeding the sum of 500,000*l.* should certainly be paid off after the receipt of the first payment of the new loan.

On the 30th of July, 1795, the Court of Directors requested the Chancellor of the Exchequer to adopt some other mode of paying the Treasury-bills of exchange; than by directing them for payment at the Bank, or to furnish money for the payment of them. They also resolved, that the amount for which the bank shall be in advance, shall not, at any time, exceed the sum of 500,000*l.* as the Court of Directors were determined to give orders to the cashiers to refuse payment of all bills, whenever the advance shall amount to such sum: 500,000*l.*

On the 8th of October, 1795, the Court of Directors sent a written paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, purporting that the very large and *continued drain of bullion and specie, which the Bank had lately experienced, arising from the effects of the loan to the Emperor, and other subsidies, together with the prospect of the demand for gold not appearing soon to cease, had excited such apprehensions in the Court of Directors, that, on the most serious deliberation, they deem it right to communicate to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the absolute necessity they conceive to exist for diminishing the sum of their present advances to*

government; the last having been granted with great reluctance on their part, on his pressing solicitations, and statement, that serious embarrassments would arise to the public service, if the Bank refused.

At an interview between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank, on the 23d of October, 1795; when the latter mentioned his having heard that there might be annexed to the ensuing loan, one of 1,400,000*l.* for the emperor of Germany, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he had not then the most distant idea of such a loan to the emperor, but could not pledge himself to the contrary. The Governor thanked him for his answer, which, he told Mr. Pitt, he received with pleasure, thinking, as he did, *that another loan of that sort would go right to ruin the country.*

In consequence of intelligence that Mr. Pitt would be obliged to bring forward here a loan for Ireland, to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* the Court of Directors met on the 10th day of February, 1797, and resolved to, ask of Mr. Pitt, a considerable reduction of the Bank's present advances to government, to be raised, as he hinted, by a new loan; and they made out a statement for that purpose, to be represented to him; which was as follows:

Arrears of Advance on Land		
and Malt, -	1794	£.337,000
Do. do.	1795	491,000
Do. do.	1796	2,372,000
Exchequer Bills on Vote of Credit		968,800
Do. on consolidated Fund, 1796 -		1,323,000
Treasury Bills paid -		1,674,645

7,186,145
Besides arrears of Interest due, &c. 400,000

On the 9th of February, the Court of Directors ordered the Governor of the Bank to tell Mr. Pitt, that under the present state of the Bank's advances to Government here, to agree with his request of making a farther advance of 1,500,000*l.* as a loan to Ireland, would threaten ruin to the Bank, and most probably bring the Directors under the necessity to shut up their doors.

FRANCE.

While the French commander in chief was stretching his lines into Italy, and compelling the Pope to the most humiliating terms of peace, the Austrian troops were preparing, with augmented forces to take possession of those territories which Buonaparte had left in his rear. The

flagacity

facility of this general induced him to relinquish his favourite object of placing the republican flag upon the capitol at Rome, and to hasten the peace with the head of the church, to enable him to return and to attack the Imperial troops under the command of the archduke Charles.

After the battle of Rivoli, the French army occupied the banks of the Piavé and Lavis. The Imperial army occupied the other bank of the Piavé, had its centre behind the Cordevolo, and supported its right on the Adige, from the side of Salurne. On the 10th of March, in the morning, a division of the French army, under general Massena, repaired to Feltre; at his approach, the Austrians evacuated the line of Cordevolo, and marched to Bellurne. On the 12th, at day-break, a division of the French army, under general Serrurier, crossed the Piavé, facing the village of Vider, and defeated the Austrians who opposed their passage, and then advanced rapidly to St. Salvador: the Austrians, upon perceiving this, and apprehensive of being surrounded, evacuated their camp of La Campana. The French general, Guieux, at two o'clock in the afternoon, passed the Piavé at Ospedaletto, and arrived in the evening at Conegliana. In the course of that day the French cavalry frequently attacked the Austrian cavalry, which they defeated, with some loss. On the 13th of March, the French general Guieux, with his division, arrived at Saisle, fell on the Austrian rear-guard, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, took one hundred prisoners from them. At the same time general Massena's division having reached Bellurne, pursued the Austrians who had retreated towards Cadore, hemmed in their rear-guard, and took seven hundred prisoners, among whom was general Lusignan, who commanded the centre.

On the 16th of March general Guieux's division set out from Pardepone, and that of general Serrurier left Pafiano, both directing their march to Valfavone. These forces, with the troops under general Bernadotte, arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Austrian army was entrenched on the opposite side of the river, of which it disputed the passage; but some French troops, led on by the general Duphot, threw themselves into the river, and presently gained the other side; others of the French troops followed the example; the river was crossed, and the Austrians routed in every

direction; their cavalry were defeated, and the general who commanded it was taken. General Guieux attacked and took the village of Gradisca, and routed the Austrians; prince Charles had just time enough to save himself. The superiority of French artillery, it is said, alarmed the Austrians to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and took flight in the night.

After these successes of the French, in the passage of the Piavé, of the battles of Longara, of Saisle, and of Tagliamento, the French army took a position on the torrent of the Torre. The Austrians, at their approach, evacuated Polmanova, where the republicans found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but ten days before, that the Imperial general had seized that place from the Venetians. The French troops next passed the Isonzo, reached the town of Gradisca, and advanced to the walls with fixed bayonets. They were there received with a discharge of musquetry and grape-shot. General Bernadotte, obliged to support them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gates; but they were defended by a *flèche* well entrenched. General Serrurier, in the mean time, arrived with the troops under his command; the Austrians perceiving this, despaired of making their escape, and immediately capitulated. Five thousand prisoners, the flower of prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight standards, were the advantages which the French acquired by this movement. General Buonaparte took up his head-quarters at Gradisca.

The French army followed up these advantages, and defeated the Austrians again at the bridge of Casafola, and took six hundred prisoners. On the 21st of March, the French entered Goritz, the Austrians having effected their retreat with so much precipitation as to leave in the hands of the French four hospitals, containing fifteen hundred sick, and all the magazines of provisions and ammunition. General Massena pursued the Austrians as far as La Pontieba, and the republicans became masters of the celebrated mines of D'Ydrin.

The French general Massena, being arrived at Tarvis, was attacked by a division of Austrians, and, after a conflict extremely obstinate, he put them to the rout, and took a great number of prisoners, among whom were three generals.*

* This engagement of Tarvis, Buonaparte observes, was fought above the clouds, on a height which commands Germany.

Meanwhile, general Guieux drove an Austrian column, which he had defeated, to Pufero, as far as the Austrian Chine, a post extremely well entrenched, but which was carried by assault, after a very obstinate engagement. The Austrians then perceiving the Chine in the power of the French, precipitated their march, and fell into the middle of the division of general Massena, who, after a slight combat, made the whole of the division prisoners: *thirty pieces of cannon, four hundred waggons, carrying the Austrian baggage, five thousand men, and four generals, thus fell into the hands of the French.*

The French general of division, Dugna, took possession of Trieste on the 23d of March.

The following is a summary account of the losses sustained by the Austrians in the above-mentioned engagements :

Taken prisoners, 9 generals, 1 colonel, 13,630 officers of inferior rank and privates (besides the prisoners taken at Tarvis) 30,000 rations of bread, 48 pieces of cannon, 400 baggage waggons ; at La Chine, 8 standards, all the stores and provisions at Goritz; the mines of d'Ydria.

The next victories gained by the republican army over the Austrians, were in the Tyrol. Several divisions of the French troops left their cantonments on the Adige, the Lavis, and the Brenta, and arrived at Brixen on the 24th of March, under the command of general D'Hillier : after having driven the Austrians beyond the high mountains which separate Inspruck from Carinthia, their equipage, magazines, and between seven and eight thousand prisoners, fell into the hands of the French in ten or twelve actions. The intent of these movements was to form a junction with the grand army acting in the Frioul, and stretching its arm by the valley of La Drave. On the 29th of March, general Massena put himself in motion with his division. At the distance of a league from Clagenfurt, he fell in with the Austrian army, and an engagement ensued, in which the Imperialists lost two pieces of cannon, and two hundred prisoners. The same evening the French entered Clagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia ; and prince Charles, with the wreck of his army, fled before the Republicans. On the 1st of April, the division of general Bernadotte was at Laubach, the capital of Carniola. Upon the 2d of April, general Joubert proceeded to Salurne ; at the same time the French cavalry, under general Dumas, took the village of Tramin, made six

hundred prisoners, and then entered the city of Botzén. The light infantry, under general Joubert, clambered up high rocks, attacked the Austrians, put them to a general rout, and made fifteen hundred prisoners.

The French pursued the Austrians, and entered Brixen, where, and at other places, they found thirty thousand quintals of flour. In these several successful attacks, the Republicans took an almost immense quantity of corn, hay, and provisions. The Austrians are thus driven from the Venetian territories. The Higher and Lower Carniola, Carinthia, the district of Trieste, and the whole of the Tyrol, are subjected to the arms of the French Republic.

Amidst these brilliant victories, the Republican general Buonaparte sent from his head quarters at Clagenfurt a letter, dated the 31st of March, to prince Charles : " Implying him, for the sake of suffering humanity, to use his exertions for peace, to save the lives of so many thousand gallant soldiers, which would inevitably fall in a farther prosecution of the bloody contest. Is it essential," says the conqueror of Italy, " to the interests, or gratifying to the passions, of Englishmen, a nation far removed from the theatre of war, that we should continue to murder each other ? With respect to myself, gallant general, if the overture which I have now the honour to make to you, could be the means of sparing the life of a single man, I should think myself prouder of the civic crown to which my interference would entitle me, than of the melancholy glory which could result from the most brilliant military exploits."

Whatever may have been the effects of the humane endeavours of this truly great man, we rejoice in the report that a negotiation for peace has actually taken place.

On the 11th of April, the President of the Council of Five Hundred announced a message from the Directory, stating, " That it was with the most profound concern, that the Executive Directory informed the council of the assassination attempted on Sieyes, representative of the people. That the assassin was apprehended, and directions were given for bringing him immediately to trial."

VILLIERS rose, and observed to the council, that Sieyes was the man who first proposed the union of the different orders ; who deputed members to the constituent assembly, and that he contributed

buted very materially to the establishment of the republic.

HARDY said, that in his capacity of officer of health, he had performed the first surgical operation upon his colleague. Three pistols appear to have been fired at Sieyès; one ball had reached the abdomen, but having perforated a thick dress, it only grazed the skin; another ball entered his hand; this ball was extracted in fifty or sixty pieces. The council received several other accounts of treasonable practices.

IRELAND.

The inhabitants of a very considerable part of this island, experience, at present, the severe calamity of being under military law. So pressing is the want of money for the public service, and so difficult has it been found to raise any by the ordinary means, that, as a temptation to the monied interest, a bonus has actually been held out to them, so large, and so much beyond all former precedent, as to be alarming. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed, that every person making a deposit of 63l. shall be entitled to receive a debenture for 100l. to bear 5 per cent. per annum interest. "These terms, bad as they are for Government," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "were made under a dire necessity."

GERMANY.

The Circle of Franconia, in a state paper, has protested against the conduct of the two Prussian principalities in Franconia towards their neighbouring co-estates, as contrary to the peace and constitution of Germany, and as directly in opposition to the treaty of Westphalia, and the fundamental system of the empire. They have farther appealed to the protection of the emperor, as chief of the empire. This important paper appeared at Nuremberg. The same circle, by a fresh note, invited the Prussian minister to return to the convention of the circle.

It appears, by a state paper in the court gazette of Vienna, dated the 4th of April, that the emperor of Germany has given in charge to the president of Lower Austria, count Laurau, to communicate to the public the most positive assurance, that His Imperial Majesty is now employed in the most earnest manner in hastening the conclusion of a peace.

ITALY.

The following are the Articles signed by the Pope and the French General Buonaparte:

ART. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the Sixth.

II. The Pope revokes all adhesion, assistance, and concession, open or secret, given by him to the coalition aimed against the French Republic, and to every treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with whatever power it may be. He engages himself not to furnish, either for the present or any future war, to any power, armed against the French Republic, any succours in men, ships, arms, warlike stores, provisions, or money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His Holiness shall disband, within five days after the ratification of the present treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiments existing before the treaty of armistice signed at Bologna.

IV. The ships of war or corsairs of the powers armed against the French Republic, shall not enter, or at least shall not make any stay during the present war, in the ports or roads of the Ecclesiastical States.

V. The French Republic shall continue to enjoy, as before the war, all the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and shall be treated, in every respect, as the most respectable powers, and particularly so as to what relates to its ambassador or minister, its consuls or vice-consuls.

VI. The Pope shall renounce absolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the cities and territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaissin, and its dependencies; and shall transfer, give up, and abandon the said rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope, in like manner, renounces for ever, and gives up and transfers to the French Republic, all his right to the territories known by the title of the Legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack shall be made on the Catholic religion in that quarter.

VIII. The citadel and villages forming the territory of the city of Ancona, shall remain in the hands of the Republic, till a peace with the continent shall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages, for himself and his successors, not to transfer to any one the titles or seigniories attached to the territory by him ceded to the French Republic.

X. His Holiness engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the treasurer of the French army, before the 5th of March, 1797, the sum of 15,000,000 of French livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 shall be in specie, and 5,000,000 in diamonds and other valuable effects; besides the sum of 1,600,000 remaining due, according to the 9th article of the armistice signed at Bologna, on the 5th Messidor, in the 4th year of the Republic, and ratified by his Holiness on the 27th of June.

XI. In order to settle finally what shall remain to be paid, in order to complete the execution of the armistice signed at Bologna, his Holiness shall provide the army with 800 cavalry horses, accoutred, and 800 draught-horses, bulls, and buffaloes, and other objects, produced from the territory of the church.

XII. Besides the sum mentioned in the preceding articles, the Pope shall pay to the French Republic, in specie, diamonds, and other va-

lives, the sum of 15,000,000 of French livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 livres shall be paid in the course of March, and 5,000,000 in the course of April next.

XIII. The VIIIth article of the treaty of armistice signed at Bologna, concerning the manuscripts and objects of art, shall be carried into complete execution as speedily as possible.

XIV. The French army shall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as soon as the Xth article of the present treaty shall be executed and accomplished.

XV. The French army shall evacuate the province of Macerata, excepting Ancona and Fano, and their territories, as soon as the first five millions of the sum mentioned in the XIIth article of the present treaty shall have been paid and delivered.

XVI. The French shall evacuate the territory of the city of Fano, and the duchy of Urbino, as soon as the second five millions of the sum mentioned in the XIIth article of the present treaty shall have been delivered, and the IIIrd, Xth, XIth, and XIIth shall have been executed. The last five millions, making up the whole of the sums stipulated to be paid by the XIIth article, shall be paid, at farthest, in the course of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cedes to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the city of Rome, and at Loreto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the holy see, in the three provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and particularly the estate of Mesola, and its dependencies; the Pope reserving to himself, however, in case they shall be sold, a third of the sums arising from such sale, which shall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His Holiness shall disavow, by his minister at Paris, the assassination of the secretary of Legation, Bassville; and, in the course of the year, the sum of three hundred thousand livres shall be paid to, and divided among, those who have suffered by this event.

XIX. His Holiness shall set at liberty all persons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The commander in chief shall permit all the prisoners of war from the troops of his Holiness, to return home, as soon as he shall have received the ratification of this treaty.

XXI. Until a commercial treaty shall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the commerce of the Republic shall be re-established, and treated by the states of his Holiness on the same footing as the nation most favoured in its commerce.

XXII. Conformable to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, in April, in the third year, the peace concluded by the present treaty between the French Republic and his Holiness is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The post of France shall be re-established at Rome, in the same manner as existed before.

XXIV. The School of Arts, instituted at Rome for all the French, shall be re-established, and shall continue to be conducted as before the war. The palace belonging to the Republic, where this school is held, shall be restored without waste.

XXV. All the articles, clauses, and conditions of the present treaty shall be, without exception, obligatory for ever, as well on his Holiness as on his successors.

XXVI. The present treaty shall be ratified with the shortest possible delay.

Made and signed at the head-quarters of Tolentino, by the said plenipotentiaries, 19th

Feb. 1797. (Signed) BUONAPARTE.
CACAULT.

To Cardinals MALTEI, L. GALEFFI,
L. DUCA, BRASCHI, ONESTI, and
CAMILLO, Marquis of MASSIA.

The Cispadan congress, on the 11th of March, had attained the two great objects of its meeting: the establishing of the unity, and indivisibility of the republic, and the formation of a constitution. The republic was to consist of ten departments, Bologna was to be the centre of the republic, and the seat of government.

Revolutionary principles were spreading in the Venetian states. The tree of liberty was planted at Peschiera. At Brescia some of the inhabitants had joined the troops, and opposed the revolutionists, but the latter being joined by 1500 of their friends from Bergamo, attacked the military, made a part prisoners, and drove the rest out of town.

WEST INDIES.

His excellency, Sir Ralph Abercromby, on his arrival at Barbadoes, acquainted the council, that he had it in command from his majesty, forthwith to raise in the windward and leeward islands, five regiments of black troops, to consist of 500 rank and file each, to be procured principally by purchase in the different British islands.

The general assembly of Barbadoes took this matter into consideration on the 28th of January, 1797. Sir John Gay Alleyne, the speaker, rose and explained his motives for proposing resolutions *adverse* to the designs of government. The assembly, after some deliberation, resolved, that the proposed measure of raising five regiments of black troops, would be more likely to prove destructive to the island than add to its defence.

AMERICA.

The differences between the French Republic

Republic and the United States, are not yet adjusted. The Executive Directory of the French Republic, on the 10th of April, published an arret, directing, that the passports granted by the ministers and

diplomatic envoys of the United States of America, or passports certified by them, shall not be admitted, nor acknowledged by any authority.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, April 25, 1797.

YESTERDAY the bargain for the New Loan of Eighteen Millions was finally settled upon the following terms; Fourteen Millions and a Half, at

£.	s.	d.	
125	0	0	— 3 per Cent. Conf.
50	0	0	— 3 per Cent. Reduc.
20	0	0	— 4 per Cent.
0	6	6	— Long Ann.

which, at the price of stocks yesterday, gives the lender a bonus of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. including 2. 8. for prompt payment.—The remaining Three Millions and a Half are for the service of the Emperor, and were taken at 226l. 10s. for every 100l. subscribed.—Stocks have already felt the effects of this loan by a depreciation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

BANK STOCK, on the 7th ult. was at 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, and has since risen to 124, at which price it left yesterday. the 24th.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 28th of last month, were at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, since which they have gradually risen to 75.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 7th ult. at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$, rose on the 21st to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$, and were yesterday, 24th, at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 28th March, at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, fell on 5th of April to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, rose on 16th to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, and are this day, 25th, at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$.

3 PER CENT. REDUCED, have also fallen to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The **OMNION** on the former loan of Eighteen Millions, known by the name of **LOVALTY**, is, this 25th of April, at a discount of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the **OMNION** on the **PRESENT**, is at about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

At a time when the depreciation of funded property is greater than it ever has been since the present funds have existed, it may probably be an object of curiosity to some of our readers, to see the extent of the variation in this respect, at different periods.—The highest prices at which the funds have ever been, are, we believe, as follows:

3 per cents.	— 18 Dec. 1752—106 3-8ths.
4 per cents.	— 13 Mar. 1792—105 5-8ths.
5 per cents.	— 6 Feb. 1792—120
Bank Stock	— 14 Feb. 1792—219
S. Sea Stock	— 20 May, 1768—111
India Stock	— 6 Sept. 1768—276 1-4th.

The price given of South Sea Stock, is the highest since the dividend has been at the present rate, the fictitious value to

which it was raised in the year 1720, admitting of no fair comparison with any subsequent period.

The lowest prices of the funds before the present war, were

3 per cents.	— 27 Feb. 1782—53 5-8ths.
4 per cents.	— 8 Mar. 1782—68 1-half.
Bank Stock	— 1 Feb. 1781—106 3-8ths.
S. Sea Stock	— 22 Feb. 1782—62 1-4th.
India Stock	— 14 Jan. 1784—118 1-half.

But great as the difference in the value of the several funds appears to have been at the above periods, the present month has witnessed it still greater; and though there is little reason to hope that we have seen its full extent, the following prices may be stated as the lowest at which any business has yet been done:

3 per cent. conf.	— 5 April — 48 7-8ths.
3 per cent. red.	— 6 — 48 3-8ths.
4 per cents.	— 6 — 62 5-8ths.
5 per cents.	— 5 — 72 3-8ths.
Bank Stock	— 9 — 121 3-4ths.
India Stock	— 9 — 147 1-4th.

Hence it appears, that one of the effects of the present war, which we have been told must be carried on for the preservation of property, has been diminishing the value of funded property in the course of only five years, in the following proportions: 3 per cents. which, on the 9th of March, 1792, were at 97 1-8, have been reduced half their value; 4 per cents. are worth 43 per cent. less; and 5 per cents. nearly 48 per cent. less.

With respect to the price of India Stock, which, in a publication said to be "The Substance of a speech made by Lord Auckland," has been particularly noticed among similar proofs of our national prosperity; it must be remembered, that the dividends, both on bank stock and India stock, have been raised considerably since the times beforementioned, of their lowest prices, previous to the war; and that, if the prices on the 9th inst. are reduced in proportion to this difference of dividend (which must be done before any comparison can be made with their prices in 1781 and 1784) that of bank stock will be 95 3-4ths; and of India stock 112 1-4th.

Marriages

Marriages in and near London.

At St. George's, Hanover-square. Colonel Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester, to Miss Heathcote, sister of Sir G. H.

Mr. J. Kemp, to Miss Cann.

The Rev. W. Bingley to Miss Emily Wynyard, of Kensington-Palace.

S. Dowell, esq. to Miss Longman, of Hampstead.

The Rev. John King, of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Miss Jane Bentley, of Camberwell.

Lord Garlies to Miss Jane Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

Capt. J. Bingham to Miss Sarah Parker, second daughter of Rear Adm. W. P.

S. Teafon, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss John, of Stoke-Newington.

John Reynolds, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Ramsey, of Brook-street.

W. Frampton esq. of Leadenhall-street, to Miss M. Young, of Rotherhithe.

W. Lushington, esq. eldest son of W. L. esq. M.P. to Miss Morgan, daughter of Gen. M. of the Bengal establishment.

J. Courant, esq. of St. Mary Axe, to Miss L. Oakden, of Daventry.

Deaths in and near London.

Dr. Philip Hayes, who was suddenly taken ill while he was dressing for the chapel-royal. For several years he had been indisputably the most corpulent man in England. He succeeded his father, Dr. William Hayes, as professor of music, to the university of Oxford, and inherited a respectable portion of his genius and theoretic knowledge. His literary acquisitions were also too considerable to be unnoticed, which, together with his professional and moral excellence, procured him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, and will long endear his memory to society. Of his compositions, but few have hitherto appeared; but they are favourable samples of his talents, and bespeak much expectation respecting the merit of those which remain to be published, and which, we understand, are to consist chiefly of anthems.

On Saturday, the 15th of April, at his apartments in Old-street-road, the reverend and venerable Charles Bulkeley, near 80 years of age. He was one of the oldest dissenting ministers in London, and distinguished for solid talents, extensive learning, an elevated piety, and a diffusive benevolence. His writings were numerous and valuable. Those who knew him were sensible of his worth; and whatever eccentricities marked his conduct, they were amply compensated by his intellectual and moral qualifications, which were superior to those of most men in his station; and which, we doubt not, will meet with their final reward.

In Great James-street, Lady Barrington, widow of Sir F. B. At Ditton, Mr. G. Adamson, of Wardrobe-place. Mrs Millington, of the Queen's-head tavern, Holborn. Mrs. Knight, of Gracechurch-street. At Hackney, Mrs. Gibson. In Norton-street, Thomas Taylor, esq. aged 75, and one of the oldest captains

in the navy. In Harley-street, Jeremiah Miller, esq. of Pishobury, Herts. At Hammer-smith, Mrs. E. J. Cook. In Albermarle-street, Mrs. Mellish.

In Paddington-street, aged 52, the celebrated Gustavus Vasa, the African, and for many years the indefatigable friend and advocate of his unhappy countrymen.

In Old Burlington-street, J. Jackson, esq. In Suffolk-street, W. Wood, esq. late commissary of artillery.

In Serle-street, the lady of James Mackintosh, esq. counsellor at law, and the eloquent author of the pamphlet entitled *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*.

In Farm-street, capt. T. Owen. Mr. Hall, engraver to his majesty. Of Great Queen-street, Mrs. Grubb. Aged 55, after a short illness, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. R. B. of Oxford-street. Mrs. Porson, wife of Richard Porson, esq. A.M. and the Greek professor of Cambridge. In St. Martin's-lane, aged 85, B. Richards, esq. In Bulstrode-street, lady Johnstone. In Portman-square, the right honourable lady Alicia Bennett, youngest daughter of the earl of Tankerville. At Fulham, Mrs. Collins. In Weymouth-street, Mrs. Grace. At Chelsea, John Paulin, esq. coal-meter for Westminster. Mrs. Aymer, wife of T. A. esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury. In St. Paul's churchyard, Mr. W. Wallace. In Charles-street, Miss Harrison, eldest daughter of J. H. esq. M.P. Aged 28, Mrs. Mercier, wife of the rev. Louis M. minister of the French London church. Mrs. Wright, second daughter of Mr. Stott, of Newgate-street. Mr. Robinson, auctioneer, of Blackfriars-road. At Hackney, aged 88, Mr. Thomas Cotton.

On Sunday, April 16, at his house in Upper-Seymour-street, Portman-square, Sir John Dryden, bart. of Canon's Ashby, in the county of Northampton. Sir J. D. was the second son of ——— Turner, esq. formerly knight of the shire for the county of Oxford, and a very opulent and respectable gentleman. The contest of the father, as a candidate for a seat in parliament, forms a very memorable epoch in the history of Oxfordshire: but in nothing it is more remarkable, than in the circumstance of having brought the present earl of Liverpool into notice. When this occurred, Mr. Jenkinson was a very young, and a very obscure man; it was his good fortune, however, to have a knack of ballad-making, and he actually composed one on the occasion here alluded to, that led to all his future greatness: for the member for the county of Oxford introduced him to lord Bute, and the whole nation is acquainted with the rest of his history, as it is closely interwoven with that of their own! The subject of these memoirs, after receiving a liberal education, made the grand tour, under the auspices of Mr. Nugent, author of the *Travels through Europe*, and father-in-law to Edmund Burke. He staid for some in Germany, at the court kept by the Queen's brother, to whom he was introduced, and was accustomed to relate, that the only marks of splendour exhibited on

gala days, consisted of a gold pepper-box, salt-feller, and spoon, appropriated solely to the use of his highness. On his return to his native country, he entered into the guards and captain Turner soon became one of the most fashionable officers about town, both with respect to dress and equipage. *L'Oiseau*, as she was called by some, and the *Bird of Paradise* by others, lived some years with him, in great splendour—she was of a noble family, and possessed some talents—she was also a married woman, but a receipt for 300l. affixed to a *bill of parcels*, precluded the possibility of an action for *crim. con.*—Mr. Turner, at length, left the guards, and relinquished a life of dissipation, on his union with a very amiable lady. This lady, who survives him, is the great grand-daughter of our great English poet Dryden, and daughter of Sir — Dryden, bart of Canon's Ashby, Northamptonshire. With her he got a considerable fortune, and on the death of the dowager lady Dryden, came into possession of nearly 2000l. a year, landed estate! a small portion of which appertained to the poet, of whom Pope makes such frequent and honourable mention:

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to }
join

The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine. }

IMIT. OF HOR. l. 267.

Unhappy Dryden—in all Charles's days, &c.

ESSAY ON CRITICISM.

Mr. T. took some pains, on getting possession of Canon's Ashby, to discover the papers and MSS. of his wife's ancestor, but with little success; for he soon found out, that they had all been carried to Rome, by his son; they are said to be deposited in the Vatican. As Rowley's poems, pretended to have been found by Chatterton, in an old chest at Bristol, had made a great noise, and a rumour began to be buzzed about, concerning the Shakspeare MSS. a very *indifferent poet*, whose name is here purposely concealed, applied to Mr. Turner, and enquired, with great eagerness, if no old trunk of Charles the Second's time, with some parchments &c. of the same period, were not existing in the family mansion of the Drydens? Being answered in the affirmative, he instantly discovered a plan with which his bosom had been for some time pregnant: this was no other than the *resurrection* of the inedited works of John Dryden!

—"But who is to forge the poetry?" exclaimed Mr. T. jocularly—"O, let that alone to me," replied the writer of rebusses and acrostics, "I can hit Dryden's style to a hair; for I have always adopted his manner of versification!"—During that short, but disgraceful period of our history, commonly known by the appellation of the "Reign of Terror," Mr. Turner, who had now changed his name to Dryden, became high sheriff of the county of Northampton; and in this capacity, actually caused a *manikin*, called Tom Paine, to be hung on a gibbet, 30 feet high! Such an elevated instance of loyalty did not pass without its due

reward, for he soon after was knighted; a circumstance which every body was astonished at, as his two sisters were peeresses of Great-Britain, both his brother and uncle baronets, and he himself a man of figure. He was, however, speedily after this created a baronet; for he had raised a troop of yeoman cavalry, and been at great pains, not only to promote, but also to prevent, a petition from Northamptonshire, approving of the present very "*just and necessary*" war! On this occasion, he applied to Lord Hawkesbury, now Earl of Liverpool, stating his own services, and intimating, that there was a *dormant* baronetcy in his wife's family, on which he had claims; he also hinted, in distant and polite terms (for he was an exceedingly elegant and well-bred man) that his lordship had formerly received many civilities from his father. The reply of the noble earl was equally short and satisfactory—he really "had not interest sufficient to obtain such a favour; but had the honour to be, with the most profound respect, attachment, and regard, his very humble and obedient servant, &c. &c. &c." Mr. George Rose, another child of fortune, and the legitimate successor of the Jenkinson and Robinsons, obtained instantly what the noble earl very ingenuously professed himself utterly *unable* to procure. In respect to politics, Sir J. Dryden was what he called an *old whig*, or, in other words, a *modern Tory*. Notwithstanding this, it must be owned, that on many occasions, he exhibited repeated instances of great liberality in politics, and was above all little personal enmities. On seeing two engraved portraits of Mr. Paine, at the house of a friend, he begged one of them; observing, at the same time, that at the very moment he had ordered him to be burned in effigy, an *unlucky thought* came across his mind, "that he could be no common man, whom government was at such pains to hunt down; and that when the high sheriff of Northamptonshire was perhaps forgotten, the author of the "*Rights of Man*," would be mentioned in history with applause!" The disease, or rather the complication of diseases, which proved fatal to him, was an asthma, with which he had been long afflicted, accompanied with a nervous complaint, attended, as usual, by an uncommonly high degree of irritability. This was rather increased than abated by the unhappy turn of public affairs, for he was passionately attached to his country and its welfare.

"England! with all thy faults, I love thee still,"

was a sentiment to which he most cordially assented. He lived long enough, however, to express his abhorrence and detestation of a war he had once supported, and this circumstance gave him great uneasiness. He was accustomed, indeed, within these last three months, frequently to exclaim, "that like *Marat's Nemesis*, he would burn that hand which had presented a petition to the king, countenancing the present unhappy contest." Sir J. D. was about 49 years of age; he is succeeded by an infant son, now Sir Edward Dryden, and has left a widow, and a large family behind him.

P. C. VINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ATTEMPTS are making to introduce the steam engine of WATT and BOULTON, into the neighbourhood of Newcastle; an invention which is used exclusively where the price of fuel is considerable, but which has not been hitherto considered as of great importance in districts where small coal is of little value. It appears, from the advertisement of a gentleman who avows his only object to be "to rescue the mechanical part of the coal-trade, from the barbarism in which it has been so long enveloped," that an engine of Mr. BOULTON's was erected near Newcastle, in 1774, the cylinder of which was 60 inches in diameter; that, in its construction, the niceties required for saving fuel, were not attended to; that the engine will raise (in the common course of working) with 1 cwt. of small coal for fuel, 28 million pounds of water, one foot high; whereas the best common engine used in those parts, cannot raise, with 1 cwt. of good coal, more than 11 million pounds of water the same height; that there is a diminution not only of the expence of manual labour and coals, but also in all the parts of the engine proportionately, on which the fire acts, viz. boilers, turnace-grates, and brick-work, &c.; that the engine performs with a cylinder 60 inches in diameter, and one boiler of a moderate size, what would require, in the usual way, a 72-inch cylinder, with three boilers of the same dimensions; and, that it may be erected at no greater expence than the common engine, as the expence of the few additional parts is more than compensated in the first erection of the engine-house, boilers, &c. The engine above-mentioned, has been employed, ever since its erection, in drawing water, full seventeen hours per day.

An engineer of Elsinore (Denmark) is now soliciting subscriptions from the merchants, ship owners, &c. of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland, to enable him to raise a new FLOATING LIGHT, near the Trinnels; a shoal which lies directly in the passage, called the Cadigat and is considered as the most difficult place in the navigation of the sound, being incumbered with rocks, shoals, and a current unusually fluctuating. He proposes also to raise a new light on the north end of the island Bornholm, in the Swedish sea.

Mr. R. WHITWORTH, in his late report on the proposed line of navigation from Stella to Hexham and Haydon-Bridge, gives his decided preference to the line of navigation passing on the south side of the Tyne.

A benefaction of 200l. has been bequeathed to the Newcastle infirmary, by the late M. Doubleday, esq. of Alnwick abbey, who left also 100l. as a donation to poor housekeepers, residing in the township of Alnwick.

Lately was killed, at Berwick, a short-boned ox, four years and eleven months old, whose four quarters, when the tallow was taken out of them, weighed 145 lb. 3 lb.; the tallow weighed 20 lb. 9 lb.; the hide 8 lb. 11 lb.; and the head, tongue, and tripes, &c. 15 lb.

Married.---Mr. N. Oley, of Shotley-bridge, to Miss B. Walker, of the Hole, near Cambridge. Capt. Wilkinson, of the Durham militia, to Miss E. Hurry, of Yarmouth. Mr. R. Featherstonhaugh, of Windy Hall, to Mrs. Peart, of Coaleleugh. At Durham, G. Robinson, esq. of London, to Miss A. Deafon. At Morpeth, Mr. Bruce, surgeon, to Miss M. A. Bates, of Whalton.

Died.---At Newcastle, Mrs. Sheen. Mr. W. Dixon; he had procured himself many friends, by his sociable qualities, and his unremitting attention to business. Mr. E. Pringle, surgeon; he was suddenly seized with the gut in his stomach on Thursday morning, and only survived till ten o'clock the following day. Mrs. Turnbull. Mrs. Liddel. Mrs. Hodgson, a quaker. Mr. W. Wilkinson, attorney. After a few hours illness, Mr. W. Oastler. Mrs. G. Hall; in consequence, as was supposed, of the too liberal celebration of a local festival, called *Carlin Sunday*, as he had been observed to indulge rather largely in fried peas. Mrs. Fishwick. Miss M. Brown. Miss Smiles. Mrs. Dantze. Aged 30, Mr. J. Sheaville.

Near Newcastle, Miss Dodge. Aged 27, Mr. G. Hepple. Mr. E. Clark. Suddenly, Mrs. Winship. Mr. Carr. Mr. G. Brown. Mr. Proctor. Mr. J. Atkinson, schoolmaster; of considerable repute for his performances in painting and the mathematics. Aged 82, J. Muncaster, esq. generally regretted for his social and amiable qualities.

At Durham, aged 57, Mr. W. Wharton, one of the common council; of an amiable disposition, and strict integrity in business. Mr. G. Willey.

At Stockton, aged 61, Mr. S. Russel, formerly sergeant in the first regiment of foot guards, and many years tyler of the Lodge of Freemasons. Aged 77, Mrs. Jopson, relict of the late Lawrence J. esq.; pure in heart, beneficent without ostentation, and, in every sense of the word, a truly good woman, allowing for human frailties. She was fully prepossessed, that

that whenever she should die, it would be in the month of March; this she often mentioned with great composure, and perfectly free from superstition.—She died March 22d, and, it is somewhat singular, that all her relations, whom her friends have any knowledge of, died in that month.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Baird, widow. Mrs. Milbourn. Mr. Shout, engineer. Mr. J. Jackson. Mrs. Galley.

At West Bolden, aged 95, Mr. Cooper. Aged 102, Mr. H. Grey, of Bamforth, Near Blacky Mills, of the small pox, aged 80, Mrs. F. Hubbuck. Mrs. Richardson, of Deanhouse. Near Ryhope, Mrs. Milburn. At Dunston, aged 81, Mrs. Baker. At West Jesmond, Mr. W. Blain. At Clavering Place, aged 90, Mr. W. Kinnaird. Mr. W. Trummel, of Morpeth. At Hexham, aged 66, Mrs. Peile.

Near Kirk-Whelpington, Mr. J. Watson, who lay down to rest with his usual tranquillity of mind, but never awoke more. He was considered as a pattern of piety, and every Christian virtue. Near Felton, aged 27, much regretted, Miss Swan, of polite accomplishments, engaging qualifications, and great humanity and good nature. Near Haltwhistle, Mrs. Carrick. At Bykerbar, Mr. J. Fenwick. At Rothbury, Lieut. W. Alnwick, of the navy.

At Darlington, aged 64, Mrs. Naylor. Near Darlington, aged 33, Mr. T. Wrangham. At Yarm, aged 32, Miss Hall. Near South Shields, R. Milner, esq. justice of peace for Durham.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lately, at the celebration of a holiday in the neighbourhood of Appleby, while a set of masquers, or sword-dancers, were exhibiting their performances, in a large upper room, crowded with spectators, the main beams of the floor breaking with the weight, about one hundred and fifty persons, together with the loft, were suddenly tumbled, in a confused heap, on the ground-floor. No individual, however, was killed by the accident, nor was any leg or arm fractured.

In the course of last year, fifty-three poor women were relieved by the lying-in charity, at Kendal, at the expence of only 40l. 16s.

A cow, at Brigham, Cumberland, lately brought forth four calves!

The report of the cannon, fired, lately, in exercising the new batteries, at Whitehaven, was distinctly heard at Lockerby, in Scotland, a distance of seventy miles!

Married.—At Carlisle, Mr. A. Baty, of London, merchant, to Miss E. Hodgson. At Sebergham, Mr. J. Dawson, of Kelwick, to Miss S. Sanderfon. At Whitehaven, Captain Falcon, of Workington, to Miss J. Hamilton. R. Twerdie, esq. to Miss S. Wennington.

Died.—At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Coulthard. Mr. R. Baldrige. Near Carlisle, aged 101, Ann Wutton; she retained, to the last, the use of all her faculties. In the prime of life, W. Giles, esq. late of the 10th regiment of foot.

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At Whitehaven, Mrs. C. Gaitkew, widow. Aged 128, Mr. J. Troughear, painter. Mr. Frazer, and Mrs. F. his wife, both advanced in years. Mrs. Hobson. Aged 80, Mrs. Corry. Mr. J. Topping, mate of a coasting vessel. Near Whitehaven, aged 61, Mrs. S. Scurr.

The rev. Mr. Tarn, rector of Dean, and justice of peace for Cumberland. At Bootle, Mrs. A. Borrowdale. At Cockermouth, Mrs. Stritch. At Cockermouth-castle, aged 71, Mr. E. Jones, a Quaker. Mrs. M. Bell, of Workington. At Ulverston, aged 70, Mr. R. Briggs, surgeon. At Parton, aged 32, Miss How. Mrs. Milburn, of Armthwaite-castle, wife of W. M. esq. At Harrington, aged 74, Mr. G. Fearon. At Workington, aged 68, Mrs. P. Bowman. Near Workington, aged 68, Mrs. J. Kelsick. Near Kelwick, Mr. J. Gibson. At Kendal, Mr. R. Sleddal. Aged 75, deferentially respected through life, Mrs. Wilson. Near Kendal, aged 95, Mr. J. Rainhill. In Canada, Mr. J. Maylon, formerly of Whitehaven. July 27, on his passage home from the East-Indies, Mr. J. L. Cooper, of Cumberland; and, August 14th, at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. A. C. his brother, a military officer. Captain W. Robinson, and Captain ———, both of Cumberland, drowned, lately, at Drogheda, in Ireland, in attempting to get on board their respective vessels, in the night time. They were in company together, and had been carousing before, somewhat too freely, at an entertainment; they were both respectable in their stations, and the latter, on his return home, was to have been married to a very amiable young woman.

LANCASHIRE.

At Lancaster assizes, S. Longworth, for murder; T. and L. Hulm, for burglary; Edward Furnace, alias Turner, and John Gan, for sheep-stealing, were capitally convicted.

Married.—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Ferriday to Miss Smith. Mr. E. Mozeley to Miss Derbyshire. At Prestwich, J. P. Heywood, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Drinkwater, of Irwell House, near Manchester. At Liverpool, Mr. Galan, merchant, to Miss E. Richmond. W. Feilden, esq. of Blackburn, to Miss Jackson, late of Jamaica.

Died.—At Manchester, aged 25, Mr. W. Sattelfield. Mrs. Ogden. Mrs. Hindley. Aged 61, Mrs. Peel; excelling in the characters of wife, mother, friend, and Christian. Mr. T. Bradley. Mr. M. Johnson. In the workhouse, John Leech, well known as an herbalist and botanist; he had collected herbs for decoctions, dier-drinks, &c. upwards of fifty years. Near Manchester, Mr. R. Kaglaze, of Liverpool. Mr. T. Bradshaw, of Fallowfield. Mr. J. Giller, of Salford. At Liverpool, aged 29, Miss M. Dutton. Aged 28, Mr. M. Davies. Mrs. E. Hayes. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of the rev. Mr. K. of the Scotch Kirk. Mrs. J. Pennington. On the coast of Africa, January 13th, Capt. C. Robson, of the ship Lightning. Aged 60, Mrs. Fieft. Mrs. James.

T t

James. Aged 84, Mrs. Pimlott. Aged 75, Mrs. J. Arrowsmith.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Brown. Aged 61, Mrs. Foulds. Aged 65, Mr. J. Thornton.

At Elmgrove, aged 63, J. Howard, esq. Mr. Wike, of Littleboro'. At Chorley, Mrs. Hough. At Bidstone light-house, aged 85, Mr. R. Wilding. At Ormskirk, aged 25, Mr. W. Parker. Aged 21, Miss Siddal, of Slade Hall. Mrs. Travis, of Prestwick. At Castle-Town, Isle of Man, J. Quayle, esq. many years Clerk of the Rolls and Comptroller of that island. At Preston, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Gerrard, and Mr. T. Dickinson.

YORKSHIRE.

The poor-rates, at Hull, amount at present to 130l. a week; although, as appears from the parish records, the same provision, in the reign of Queen Anne, amounted to only as much per annum.

Six poor debtors were lately discharged out of Knottingley jail (Honour of Poenit) by fifteen guineas, the benevolence of BRYAN COOK, esq.

The East Riding Agricultural Club have announced for distribution, at their next meeting, at Driffield, the following premiums: to the cottager, resident in the East Riding, being a labourer in husbandry, who shall have brought up the greatest number of legitimate children, without parochial assistance, two guineas; to the man-servant, in husbandry, who shall have lived the LONGEST in his place, with a good character for honesty, sobriety, &c. one guinea; to the cottager, or occupier of a tenement, not exceeding the annual value of four pounds, who shall have raised, under his care, in the last year, the greatest number of flocks of bees, two guineas.

At York assizes, Richard Dunn and David Sherburn, for sheep-stealing; and Owen Pendergrafs, John Clark, and William Henderson, for highway robbery, received sentence of death. Pendergrafs was left for execution, and the rest were reprieved.

At the same assizes, the high sheriff and grand jury left in the hands of the jailor, 17l. 2s. towards the discharge of poor debtors, who can procure suitable recommendations, as to character, from their respective parishes. It may, perhaps, be proper to notice, in this place, that juries, for such purposes, ought never to be left to the discretion of JAILORS, who are too commonly void of feeling, and unreasonably prejudiced against the unfortunate men in their custody.

By a recent regulation of the post-master-general, the ferry-boats now ply daily, both to and from Hull and Barton.

Married.—Mr. Tudor, attorney, of Sheffield, to Miss C. Duckle, of Beckingham, Lincoln. W. Moffat, jun. esq. of Queen's-square, London, to Miss Palmer, late of Thurnscoe Hall, near Doncaster. At Wakefield, Mr. J. Tarleton, jun. of Everton, to Miss Smith. At Whiteby, W. Skinner, jun. esq. to Miss Holt. At Scarborough, Capt. Low, of the Irish Fencibles, to Miss Kendal. Mr. Stewardson, attorney, of Bedale, to Mrs.

Watson, of York. The rev. T. Lund, rector of Barton-in-the-street, to Miss Costobadie, of Wenfley. N. R. Mr. H. Mills to Miss Keys, both of the Theatre Royal, York. T. Rawfon, esq. of Wardsend, near Sheffield, to Miss F. Rowe, of Everton, near Liverpool.

Died.—At York, aged 24, Mrs. M. Priestman, a Quaker. Mr. Fleet. Mrs. E. Woodhouse. Mr. Carter. Ph. Saltmarsh, esq.; he went to bed, apparently in good health, the preceding evening. Aged 42, Miss Elston. Aged 90, Mrs. Wright. Aged 89, Mr. J. Threackton, fifty-seven years one of the choir in York cathedral, and forty-seven years parish-clerk of St. Olave's, Mary-Gate. Mrs. Mills. Aged 57, the rev. M. Beckwith, rector of St. Dennis's, Walmgate.

At Hull, Miss H. Somerscales. Mrs. Barker. Mr. B. Ainsworth, jun. Aged 73, Mrs. Fowler. At Cottingham, Mrs. Donaldson.

At Driffield, Mr. W. Porter. Near Cleakheaton, aged 100, Mr. W. Birkhead. At Armthorp, Mrs. Newfome. Aged 74, the rev. W. Milner, M.A. vicar of Strathforth. Aged 81, Mrs. Hodgson, of Hall House, near Sedberg. At Kippax, Mrs. Wade. Mrs. Cookton, of Marfield. At Scarborough, Mrs. Croafdale, Mrs. Chapman, and Miss Hamilton. At Northallerton, Mr. T. Mafserman, one of the bailiffs for the N. R. At Epworth, Mr. Jervas. At Burlington, H. Booth, esq.

Miss C. Winn, late of Nostall, aunt of the present Sir Rowland W. bart. Mr. W. Whitelock, of Sheepscar, a Quaker, lamented by his relations, friends, and tenants; he endured a tedious and afflictive indisposition, with praise-worthy resignation. Mrs. F. Drake, of Treaton. At Doncaster, Mr. Mandall, jun. Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Turner, Mr. J. Broadley. Mrs. Yates, and Miss Marshall, at a boarding-school. The rev. J. Armitage, of Hooton-Pagnell, near Doncaster. At Beverley, Mr. Bland, post-master, and Mr. Whitaker, respected as a truly honest man.

At Leeds, Mrs. Lucas. Mr. Glover. Mrs. Peacop. Mrs. Wiay. J. S. Silly, esq. Mrs. Hartley. Mrs. Brooke. Mr. Cadman. Mr. J. Deacon. Mr. Beverley.

Near Leeds, Mr. Burrows.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Robinson, of Halton. The rev. J. Taylor, of Rothwell. Mr. G. Simpson. Mr. Chapman. Sincerely regretted by the few to whom he was known, Mrs. Vincent, wife of the rev. C. V. Mr. Burrows. Aged 36, Mr. J. Coupland, of Hurdlet. Aged 24, Miss M. Clark, of Morley.

At Sheffield, aged 83, Mrs. Eyre. Mr. Walker. Mr. M. Heald. Mr. J. Trickett. Mrs. Yates. Mr. B. Aston. Dowager Mrs. Rimington: the noiseless tenor of a life innocent and religious, secured her, in this world, the best of temporal possessions, a good name; in another, immortality.

Near Sheffield, aged 62, Mr. Booth; the goodness of whose understanding was only equalled by the goodness of his heart; in the prime

prime of life, he anxiously exerted himself to promote and extend one of the manufactories of this country; in its decline (which he devoted chiefly to mathematical and philosophical pursuits) he was ever ready to assist with his counsel, all who stood in need of and solicited the same; he contributed; in other respects, as much as lay in his power, to the comfort and happiness of all around him.

Found dead, in a stage-waggon, near Rosing-ton-Bridge, proceeding to Doncaster, Robert Buxton, late an ensign, on half-pay, of the 73th regt. foot; but who had been obliged, by adverse circumstances, to enlist himself as a private soldier; the regiment being on its march, and he finding himself indisposed, had travelled from Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, in the above waggon.

At Wakefield, aged 84, Mrs. Disney, and Mrs. Bolland. Mr. R. Crampton, of Milnthorpe. At Bardsey, aged 97, Mrs. M. Abbot. Miss Milne, of Longbottom, near Hallifax. At Barnsley, Mrs. Wilson. Miss A. Smith, of Topcliffe Park. At Sessa, aged 99, Mrs. M. Atkinson. Aged 81, Mrs. Charlesworth, of Little Gomerhall. Mr. J. Wheatly, of Hop-ton.

At Aston, the rev. W. Mason, LL.D. and F.R.S. His father, a clergyman, was possessed of the vicarage of St. Trinity, Hull. Mr. Mason was admitted, after a preparatory education, of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. and, in 1747, he obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. In 1754, he entered into holy orders, and was patronized by the then Earl of Holderness, who obtained for him the appointment of Chaplain to the King, and presented him with the valuable rectory of Aston, in this county. This gentleman was an acknowledged scholar, and possessed a well-founded claim to a high degree of poetical reputation. All that could be gathered from the Greek and Roman stores, certainly contributed to embellish his; although it has been questioned by several critics, whether he was enriched by any great share of original genius. The memorable epistle to Sir W. Chambers, has been often attributed to the pen of Mr. Mason, who, if he were the author of it, certainly possessed no small portion of satirical humour, as well as poetical strength. It is thought, however, to be so different from the general character of his other productions, that it is scarcely perhaps, to be considered as the offspring of his mind. It is certain that he never acknowledged it. In private life, his character, though with somewhat in his manners beyond the mere dignity of conscious talents and literature, was distinguished by philanthropy, and the most fervid friendship. The genius of Mr. Gray he estimated with a zeal of enthusiasm, almost "amounting to idolatry." His poem of the English Garden, the tragedies of Elirida, Caractacus, and other effusions of his pen, are justly ranked among the superior productions of the age. His death was not occasioned either by old age or inveterate disease: as he was stepping

into his chariot, his foot slipped, and his leg grazed against the step. This accident had taken place several days before he paid any attention to it; on April 3d, however, a mortification ensued, which, in forty-eight hours time, closed his life. Upon the whole, Mr. Mason may be considered as a man who merits to be ranked with the ablest supporters of British literature and morals.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lately, in digging a kitchen-garden, at Hawkflow, the seat of Admiral Shirley, a Roman pavement was discovered, on which is wrought a representation of ancient games or sports. The figures appear to be in high preservation.

At a late meeting of the freeholders and taxed householders of Boston, J. CARTWRIGHT, esq. chairman, proposed a petition to the House of Commons, which, after noticing the prominent features of national distress, i. e. "a debt upwards of one hundred millions, contracted in a four years' war; and the annual payments from the nation to the state, exceeding the landed rental of the whole kingdom, &c. proceeded to trace the cause of these evils "to the defects of the representation of the people, in the House of Commons," and conclude with praying for a removal of this cause. S. BARNARD, esq. seconded the motion, and the petition was adopted, without any opposition whatever.

Married.—At Lea, near Gainsboro', the rev. T. F. Middleton, rector of Tanfor, Northampton, to Miss Maddison, of Gainsboro'. At Blackney, the rev. T. Roe, B.A. to Miss C. Elphinstone, niece of T. J. Bury, esq. of Linwood Grange.

Died.—Aged 28, Mr. J. Moss. Mrs. Bewley. Mrs. Best. Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. P. alderman. Aged 80, Mr. G. Garrat, of Coleby, near Lincoln; with the character of an honest man, and sincere Christian.

At Mellingham, aged 104, Winifred Foxon: she had earned her maintenance, by hard working, till within two years previous to her death. At Donnington, aged 49, Mr. Fox. At Laseby, near Grimsby, Mrs. Shearfmith. Near Stamford, aged 45, Mr. T. Adkin. At Grantham, aged 69, Mr. J. Lyne, one of the corporation. Mrs. Willis, of Greford. At Swinstead, Mr. Gigg, many years clerk of the parish. At Boston, aged 11, Mr. J. Hill. At Stamford, Mrs. Kitson, and Mrs. Perkins. Mr. J. Gann, of Ryal, near Stamford.

Aged 56, J. Ancell, esq. of North Ormsby, near Louth. Near Grantham, Mr. T. Dixon, in consequence of a fall from his horse. At Uffington, Mrs. Tympeon. At Cowbitt, near Spalding, aged 85, Mr. A. Wisled, and, a few hours afterwards, aged 75, Mrs. W. his wife: a remarkably happy couple, who had often expressed a desire not to survive one another, but to be buried in the same grave. They had been married upwards of 50 years.

At Irnham, the rev. Mr. Hutchins, chaplain to the Duke of Rutland: while sitting at dinner, he observed to his lady, that he found himself better in health than he had done a long time

before, and that his chair was particularly easy; after which he instantly expired.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

April 10, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Nottingham, and its vicinity, for the purpose of considering of a petition to the King, to remove his ministers, as a preliminary to peace, the chairman, J. FELLOWS, esq. opened the business of the meeting, by observing, that as the forms required by the Pitt and Grenville acts, had been rigidly complied with, the present numerous and respectable meeting was legally convened, &c.

Mr. F. WAKEFIELD, after some prefatory observations on the privilege inherent to the people of this country, to petition any branch of the legislature, for the redress of any grievance, and pointing out the propriety, in this instance, of addressing the King, presented a petition which he held in his hand, expressing the wishes of the inhabitants, for a CHANGE OF MEN AND MEASURES; and moved, that the same be adopted, as the act of the meeting.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ROBERT DAVISON; who observed, that nothing was so dangerous in British politics, as to confound the admiration of the country, for the time being, with its constitution, and proceeded to enlarge on the exhausted state of the finances, the distress of commerce, the war continually shifting its object, &c. The question, on the petition being put, by the chairman, was carried UNANIMOUSLY, in the affirmative, by a show of hands. Mr. G. GOLDHAM then moved the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, which was also carried unanimously. The petition was signed by above 5000 of the inhabitants.

Died.—At Nottingham, Miss Mather. Mrs. Foxcroft. Mr. Wicks. Mrs. Milne, the rev. J. Milne, formerly minister of a dissenting congregation, in Nottingham. In the prime of life, Mr. W. Bott. Aged 52, Mrs. Heald. Mr. J. Ward. Aged 19, Miss C. Spencer; she bore a long and painful illness, with exemplary Christian duty and resignation. Mrs. Burrows; her death was attributed to a slight she received the same day. Near Bingham, aged 82, Mr. G. Mason. At Mansfield in the bloom of life, Miss F. Charlton; a young lady of a very amiable character. Mr. W. Hunter. Mr. Mac Lellan. Mrs. Coe. and Mrs. Hall. At Beeston, aged 86, R. Strey, gent. he had acquired an ample fortune, as a grocer, at Nottingham, and had retired from business many years ago.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.—At Dronfield, Mr. A. Hill to Mrs. Jervas, widow; on the wedding-day, the grand-daughter of the bride was churched, and the great-grand-daughter christened. At Sheldon, Mr. T. Wheatley, of Ashford, aged 60, to Margaret Willson, aged 19.

Died.—Aged 80, Mr. T. Statham, of Barton Park. At Hathern, Mrs. C. Winstanley, Sister of the late J. W. esq. of Braunstone, near Leicester; she died greatly lamented by her

friends, and the numerous poor, to whom she was a constant benefactor. Aged 66, at Horsham, Suffex, T. Revell, esq. of Carnfield Hall, justice of peace for the county, and lieutenant-colonel in the Derbyshire militia, in which capacity, and as major, he had served, with honour and ability, since the militia was first raised.

Mr. M. Beresford, of Ashborne. Mr. P. Spilling, many years superintendent and clerk, in a fountry, at Chesterfield. At Ashover, Mr. J. Gregory, and Mrs. Stevenson. At Dronfield Houle, aged 45, Miss Rotheram. Aged 80, Mrs. Buxton, of Alvafton. At Dronfield, aged 74, the rev. L. Bourn, vicar; of whom it may be affirmed, from his extraordinary virtues and endowments, that, in him, the poor have lost a father, the church an ornament, and mankind a friend. And, also, Miss Rotheram.

CHESHIRE.

The Chester and Ellesmere canals are now connected at Chester, and boats, for the accommodation of passengers, ply regularly between Chester and Liverpool, and Chester and Befton Brook. Goods of all sorts, for the purposes of commerce, are also forwarded by the same conveyance. The Chester canal is also navigable to Nantwich, and a water communication is now opened between Cheshire, Lancashire, and all parts of Staffordshire, Shropshire, &c.

Married.—Mr. Smith, attorney, of Abbey Green, to Miss Turner, late of Malpas. At Whitford, R. Garnons, esq. of Brynford Hall, Flint, to Miss D. Foulk s, of Mostyn.

Died.—At Chester, Mr. T. Young. Mr. S. Gibson, a young man of amiable qualities, and universal philanthropy. Mrs. Mercer. Mr. S. Williams. Mrs. Counah. Mrs. Artinghall. Mrs. Broadhurst. Mrs. Healey; apparently in perfect health, and while in conversation with another person, she dropped down, and instantly expired. At Newton, near Middlewich, aged 79, the Rev. J. Powell, vicar of Middlewich, and 40 years vicar of Monk Nash, Glamorgan.

Mrs. Tufthington, of Great Boughton. Mr. Burgefs, of Boughton.—Universally respected, Sir H. Mainwaring, of Peover, bart. Mr. J. Davenport, of Farndon. At Moorfield, Mr. Mathews, agent to the Parkgate packets.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.—At Shrewsbury, R. Thomas, esq. attorney. Mr. J. Pritchard. Mr. Colley, late of Clutterwood. At Yardifton, Miss Bafnet. At Albrighton, aged 87, Mrs. Harwood. Mr. W. Wild, of Montford. Mrs. Heaford, of Whitechurch. Mrs. Davis, of do. Aged 80, Mr. J. Jones, parish clerk of Great Nefs. Mr. C. Brown of Withinton. Mr. Lang'cy, of Eaton Constantine. Mrs. Walter, of Medley. Near Atcham, Mrs. Spencer. Miss Bedafon, of Ludlow.

Near Wem, Miss Colville, of the kingdom of Ireland; in the prime of life, she beheld the approach of death, without dismay; exhibiting

hibiting a sublime example of that heroic fortitude, with which the genuine spirit of Christianity inspires its votaries. Her last moments were employed in pouring forth effusions of gratitude and devotion to the author of her being.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The act to enable the proprietors of the navigation, extending from the Trent to the Mersey, to make a canal, from the Cañon canal, near Endon, to Leek, in this county, has lately received the royal assent.

At Stafford assizes, John Curry and John Ward, for stealing fowls, and John Hollins, for perjury, were sentenced to transportation for seven years. The trial of Mr. T. Oliver, charged with shooting Mr. J. Wood, is postponed.

Married.—At Litchfield, Mr. J. Smith to Miss Sandes.

Died.—At Stafford, aged 54, Mr. Sutton. Aged 65, Mrs. M. Nixon. Aged 68, Mrs. Boden, formerly a printer and bookseller. Aged 22, Mr. O. Page.

At Newcastle, T. Haytrell, esq. a kind benefactor to the poor. Mrs. Cope, and Miss Watkins. At Litchfield, Mr. Foster. Aged 79, Mrs. M. Newton, sister to the late Dr. N. bishop of Bristol, who wrote on the Evidence of Scripture Prophecies. Near Litchfield, aged 89, Mrs. E. Green.

Mrs. Cotterel of Southam. At Offchurch, Mrs. Bortley, and Mr. T. Fletcher. In Soho, London, Mrs. M. Geary, relict of A. G. esq. of Broomfield. At Broughton Hall, Mrs. C. Leicester, lady of C. L. esq. of Honthorn Hall, Chester. At Walsall, Mr. J. Barber. At Bangleigh, aged 61, Mr. S. Yeomans. At Burton upon Trent, aged 67, Mr. H. Mould.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting held lately in Leicester, of the principal tradesmen, &c. it was unanimously agreed upon, to refuse taking in payment any counterfeit halfpence, or other base coin, now in circulation.

A petition to the King, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever, and for a restoration of the blessings of peace; representing, also, in manly and unequivocal terms, the real distresses of the country, in consequence of the stoppage of trade, &c. has been signed by a considerable number of the most respectable inhabitants of Leicester.

Five poor girls, apprentices to James Adams, senior, and James Adams, junior, wool-combers, of Hubbard's Bosworth, have lately been discharged from their apprenticeship, by the county magistrate, in consequence of cruel treatment, &c. Their subsistence was, for the most part, coarse barley cakes, and that afforded very scantily; their lodging was a few old rags, sewed up in hop-facking, without either bedstead, mat, or sheets, &c. in a room, the windows of which were entirely unglazed; their clothes were made up of a few rags, fastened about their bodies, so as to be an insufficient protection against the inclemency of the wea-

ther; their bleeding wounds, occasioned by too severe beating, were often dressed by some humane individuals of the neighbourhood.

Married.—At Earl Shilton, Mr. J. Chamberlain to Miss Tibbet, of Kirkby-Mallory. Mr. Smith, of Huncote, to Miss Cooper, niece to Mr. Weatherill, of Normanton Turville. At Leicester, Mr. Day to Miss Callis. The rev. Mr. Deverill to Miss Ruding, daughter of W. Ruding, esq. of Westcotes, near Leicester. At Leicester, Mr. Dawson to Miss Eames. T. Watts, esq. of Turlington, Leicester, to Miss Davis, of Loddington, Northampton. Mr. E. Beeby, of Somerby, to Miss Marriott, of Afordby. At Syston, Mr. R. Chamberlain to Miss Pizar.

Died.—At Leicester, aged 74, R. Bolton, gent. late of Market Harborough. Aged 65, Mr. R. Swinfen, formerly druggist and apothecary, but retired from business. Aged 65, Mr. J. Page, of High-threet. Mr. Shelberdine. Aged 75, Mr. W. Hall. Aged 69, Mrs. Lee. After a short illness, at the house of her son (Mr. J. Throsby) Mrs. M. Throsby, second wife of the late Mr. Ald. T. who served the office of mayor, in 1759. She was born the first year in the present century; and for several years prior to her death, had been the oldest person in Leicester. Since 1750, she had generally enjoyed a good state of health, and walked in her garden only a few days previous to her decease. Through life she had been abstemious in her mode of living, and she retained the use of her faculties nearly to the last. Mr. Alderman Fisher, who served the office of mayor, in 1764—he lived unbeloved, and died unlamented. Mr. Frank, of Burton. Mrs. Cooper, wife of the rev. Mr. C. of Harboro'. At Loughboro', Mrs. Davis.

At Hubbard's Bosworth, the rev. R. Davies, chaplain to F. Turville, esq. and formerly professor of philosophy and the mathematics, at the University of Doway, in Flanders. He ranked high as a scholar, having studied the abstruse sciences with unremitting attention; and, as a Christian minister, he ever testified an ardent zeal for the edification of his hearers, and a tender commiseration for the sufferings of mankind at large.

At Cottesbach, Mr. W. Allen, many years coachman to the rev. Dr. Marriott; he bore the character of an honest, good, and faithful servant.

At Peatling Parva, aged 76, Mr. Crowder, late of Ashley Magna; by a course of successful industry, he had long ranked with the most respectable agriculturists in the county.

At Great Wigston, Mr. T. Cooper, lamented by his friends and acquaintance. Mr. Cook, of Thurmston. At Sweepstone, Miss Gilbert. In London, regretted by his family and friends, Dr. Gaunt, of Higham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.—Mrs. Toon, of Oakham. At Uppingham, Mrs. Furniss. At Ketton, Mr. Wilton, sen. well versed in the mathematical sciences, and an eminent surveyor. Mr. Bun-

ning

ring, of Empingham. Mrs. Falkner, of Merton. At Seaton, aged 75, Mr. J. Shelton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A correspondent of the Cambridge paper remarks, that when bread sold, last year, at 1s. 3d. the quartern loaf, wheat sold at 3s. 1d. per load; that, at present, when wheat sells at only ten guineas per load, bread is sold at the rate of 7½d. per quartern; whereas, according to the first-mentioned ratio, the price of bread ought to be reduced to 5d. or 5½d. farthing per quartern, making every due allowance for the charge of baking.

A correspondent of the same paper, recommends a new measurement of the turnpike roads between Newmarket and London; it being undeniable, that most of the present measurements have been taken partially and faultily. Among other advantages which may result from this measure, is stated the probable chance of a saving in the price of the postage of letters.

The sowing of Moldavian barley is beginning to prevail in this county, every plant of which is stated to produce forty or fifty ears, and the ears are represented as being five or six inches long.

Married.—At Ely, the rev. Mr. Mules, minor canon of Ely Cathedral, to Miss Tookie.

Died.—Near Newmarket, Miss Isaacson. Aged 70, Mr. A. Brewster, of Gazeley, near Newmarket. At Cambridge, Mrs. Porson, wife of RICHARD PORSON, M.A. Greek professor at the University of Cambridge. Aged 63, Mr. T. Smith, in whom strong natural sense, exemplary conduct in domestic life, and integrity well tried in a great variety of concerns, combined to form a character equally respectable and useful. Aged 79, Mr. W. Freeman.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Nine hundred French prisoners were lately escorted, by a guard of light dragoons, from Lynn, where they had been landed from Portsmouth and Portchester-castle, to the spacious barracks, newly erected, on a most healthful spot, at Yaxley, near Stilton.

Died.—At Standground, Mrs. Warwick.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.—I. Benton, Esq. of Northampton to Mrs S. Wheeldon.

Died.—At Northampton, the Rev. T. Woolley, master of the free grammar-school, and vicar of Rothwellthorp, &c.

At Wellingboro', aged 80, Mr. Rose, sen. Mr. T. Labrum, of Countenhall. The Rev. E. Harriot, rector of Syresham. Near Kettering, Mr. T. Knibb. Mr. J. Eisdale, of Hitchin. Mrs. Smith, of Stoke Doyle. Mr. Boyal, of Wansford. Near Oundle, aged 71, Mrs. Yorke. At Peterboro', aged 86, Mrs. Bouker. Mrs. Matley.

At Byfield, aged 54, W. Coates, gent. At Charvelton, aged 89, Mr. S. Parrit. At Martinique, aged 21, Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Little Houghton; he was considered as a youth of brilliant talents, and was assiduously attentive to the duties of a garrison mate, in

the hospital of that island. At Rushden, Mrs. Richards; and, a few days afterwards, Mr. R. her husband. They were both aged 73, and were interred in the same grave.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An association of tanners, residing in the counties of Warwick, Derby, Stafford, Salop, and Leicester, has been lately formed, for the purpose of ameliorating the general state of the tanning business, and to do away the abuses of the trade, which the associators declare (in a public advertisement) to call loudly for reformation, and which they avow themselves determined to reform. The association is to have two general meetings in a year, in the intervals of which, a committee is to be appointed, with powers to investigate and settle any differences of opinion, &c. and to carry into effect any measure which shall appear to them to be calculated for the general good of the trade, &c.

The great tunnel of the Birmingham and Worcester canal, has been lately completed, in a masterly style. The first brick of this stupendous work was laid July 28, 1794, and the whole of it was arched over by February 25, 1797. Upwards of 1780 yards of it were finished in the year included between January 1, 1796, and January 1, 1797. The extent of the tunnel comprehends a space of upwards of a mile and a half, yet it is so rectilinear, that it may be distinctly seen from one end of it to the other. The brick-work, throughout the whole of it, is executed with the greatest accuracy. The tunnel was lately passed through, for the first time, by several vessels, of sixty and eighty tons burden, laden with coals, which landed their cargoes at Hopward wharf. Alvechurch, Redditch, Beoley, Studley, &c. will now be plentifully furnished with coals. By this canal, and the farmers will be enabled to convey, readily and cheaply, their grain, &c. to Birmingham, and other populous towns.

At Warwick assizes, ten prisoners received sentence of death, of whom three were left for execution.

At the same assizes, came on the trial of J. G. Jones, charged with assembling one hundred persons, in Birmingham, in March, last year, to whom he reported, that he was delegated by the LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY, to learn their sentiments whether they would submit to the treason and sedition laws? He was also charged with asserting, that "laws are made to deprive innocent men of their lives, liberties, and properties;" and that "judges would hang the guiltless, sooner than eat their dinner cold," &c. Mr. Jones was found guilty upon one count, viz. having used the expression, "that he was sent to know whether the people of Birmingham would submit to the treason and sedition laws?" and will receive judgment, at the court of King's Bench, the ensuing term.

Died.—At Birmingham, Mr. N. Wallis. Mrs. Cottrell. Mrs. Dudlev. Mr. Morgan. Mrs. E. Hewson. Mrs. Parsons. Mrs. E. Hunt. Mr. J. Caddick. Mr. J. Grey. Mr.

Mr. M. Jones. Aged 21, of a decline, Miss Webb. Mr. J. Redfern. Mr. J. B. Allen, attorney. Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Dawes. Mrs. Amphlett. Mr. Wright. Miss S. Evans. Mr. J. Crisp.

Lately, in Birmingham hospital, a man who was bitten by a mad dog in the month of January last;—a few days ago, symptoms of the hydrophobia appeared, and he expired soon afterwards in great agonies. He had neglected the precaution of having the flesh about the wound cut away, after the bite took place.

Near Birmingham, Mr. J. Trehern. In America, Mr. J. Foster, late of Birmingham. J. Barber, esq. of the Sand Pits, respected by his friends, as a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian.

At Warwick, Mr. R. Moul. At Colehill, Miss S. Denton, and Mrs. Mayon, sen. Mr. Williams, sen. of Dudley.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. B. Elwall. Mr. D. Bradney, schoolmaster; in general estimation, as a facetious good companion. Mr. J. Tombs. Mrs. Prettie, of Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton. Aged 36, Mrs. Salt, of Yardley. Mrs. M. Poyner, of Harbourn.

At Tutbury, Mrs. Smith. At Wislaw, Miss Orton, a maiden lady. At Aldridge, aged 88, Mr. T. White. Mr. Collet, high constable of Great Alne, near Alcester. At Coventry, Mr. J. Coats, jun. Miss M. Parker.

The late Miss Addison, whose death we noticed in our last, inherited her father's memory, but none of the discriminating powers of his understanding. With the retentive faculties of Jedidiah Buxton, she was, in other respects, a perfect imbecille. She could repeat the whole of her father's works, but was incapable of speaking or writing an intelligent sentence.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

As a fisherman, of Bidford, was lately fishing in the Avon, near to where the Arrow disembogues itself into that river, he caught, at one draught of his net, upwards of twenty-seven cwt. of fish, consisting, for the most part, of gudgeons, roach, and dace!

At Worcester assizes, eight prisoners received sentence of death, who were all reprieved, except John Dobbins, convicted of robbery and willful murder.

Died.—At Worcester, Mr. Merton. Mr. Holyoke. Aged 52, the Rev. J. Williams. Mrs. Hughes. Aged 88, Mr R. Hooper.

At Stourport, Mr. York. Mrs. Seward of Sapay. At Bewdley, Miss Collins, an amiable young lady; her death was occasioned by the circumstance of her clothes catching fire, in passing too near the fire: notwithstanding the best medical assistance, she only languished twelve hours. Mr R. Hiccox of Leighinton. At Inkberrow, Mrs M. Perkins. At Wardour Castle, the Rev. M. C. Booth. Mrs Squire of Henwick, near Worcester. Mr B. Ellwall of Wolverhampton. Near Stourbridge, Mrs Waldron. At Beckford, Mrs W. Wakeman. At Shenstone, aged 80, Mrs A. Clymen. Mr R. Penrice of Droitwich.

Mr I. Dixon of Bradley Green. Mr E. Wilson of Badfey. At Feckenham, aged 74, Mrs Aston; and, aged 92, Mrs Penrice. At Tenbury, Mrs Milward.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died—At her house in Hereford, Lady Hereford, relict of Sir J. H. of Sutton, knight; steady in the practice of religious duties, and a liberal benefactress to the poor. Mr. W. Poulteney. Near Hereford, aged 77, Mrs. Prosser, a liberal benefactress to the poor; and, aged 87, Mrs. Garnons. Mrs. Pearce, of Landinabo; of a pious character and benevolent disposition, and engaging and cheerful in company. At Leominster, Mr. R. Price. Mrs. Wyke, and Mr. West. Mrs. Scudamore, of Kentchurch.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held, at Rodborough, of the clothiers and woollen-manufacturers, of this county, wherein it was agreed to petition the legislature for peace.

Surveys are now making, of a line of a proposed canal, to be cut, extending from Brittol, to either Gloucester, or Worcester.

In all the recent fairs, in the west and north-west of England, cattle, of most kinds, and pigs, have been sold one-third cheaper than at last year's prices.

Died—At Gloucester, Miss E. Lovett, Mrs. Church. Mrs. Jaynes. At Newent, Miss A. Richardson. At Leckhampton, H. Norwood, Esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford assizes, ten prisoners were capitally convicted, of various burglaries, &c. four of whom, William Aikenhead, John Theobald, Edward Sewell, and James Glendining, were left for execution.

Died.—At Oxford, aged 32, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. principal of Hertford College. Mr. I. Binks. Mrs. Loden.

At Cassington, aged 77, Mrs. A. Belgrave. Miss F. A. Weyland, of Wood Eaton. Aged 83, Mr. J. Denner, late of Stow Wood. Aged 81, Edw. Skinner, parish clerk of Bampton, upwards of 46 years. Near Bampton, aged 97, Mr. H. Yeatman. Near Henley, Mr. W. Sarney. Aged 94, Mrs. Brigham of Rotherfield Peppard. Mr. Wallen, sen. of Wokingham.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.—At Drayton, aged 85, Mrs. Lord. At the Parsonage House, Great Brickhill, aged 24, Mrs. Addison, wife of the rev. G. A. rector; charitable to the poor, and highly esteemed.

ESSEX.

April 13, the hereditary Duke of Wirtemberg landed at Harwich, from the Prince of Orange packet boat.

Died.—Mr. W. Lakin, of Bishop's Hall. At Brentwood, Mrs Benson, wife of E. B. Esq. counsellor. At Danbury, aged 84, Mr. Creak. Mr. S. Worley, of Boreham. At Braintree, Master W. C. Watkins. Mrs. Shepper, of Moultham. The Rev. Mr. Lovelace,

lace, of Great Waltham. Mrs. Collis, of Chelmsford. Aged 85, the Rev. I. Brockwell, of Colchester. At Cavendish, Mr. I. Parmenter.

NORFOLK.

At Thetford assizes, William Suffolk, for the murder of Mary Beck; R. Scott, for stealing six heifers and a steer; Jonathan Green, for burglary; and John Prefs and James Holdsworth, for sheep-stealing, received sentence of death. The first of these, only, was left for execution.

Not fewer than 191 persons, in the hundreds of Shropham and Gaultcross, were lately convicted of having in their possession false weights and unequal balances, and were compelled to pay the legal penalties.

Married]—At Thetford, the rev. T. Fenton to Miss M. A. Mingay, youngest sister of Mr. Counsellor M. Mr. W. Gilling to Miss Ellis, both of East Dereham.

Died]—At Norwich, aged 72, Mrs. Sparrow. Aged 82, Mrs. Miller. Aged 81, Mrs. M. Elwin. Aged 72, Mrs. Alexander. Aged 59, Mr. H. Nixon. Aged 60, Mr. J. Hatfield, banker.

At Rainham, aged 23, Miss Harrison. Aged 77, Mrs. S. arpe, of Long Stratton. Mrs. Todd, of Gillingham. Aged 82, Mr. Rump, of Great Maffingham. Aged 40, Mr. J. Lane, of Hevingham. Aged 46, Mr. R. Allen, of Charing-croft. Aged 61, Mrs. Vincent, of Heringswall.

At Thetford, aged 78, Mrs. A. Clarke; in her death the poor will sustain a heavy loss, to whom her acts of munificence and charity were boundless. Aged 90, Mr. W. Anderson. Aged 62, Mr. F. Read, of Smallburgh. At Snoring, Mrs. Fleming. At Swannington, aged 72, the rev. S. Backley, rector of Ship-Meadow, Suffolk.

At Lynn Mr. O. Denton, a generous benefactor to the poor. He had been for many years severely afflicted with the gout. Mr. R. Mays, master of the water-works, under the corporation. Mrs. Dillingham.

At Tivetshall, aged 68, Mrs. Baxter. At Diss, aged 61, Mr. W. Collins. At Swaffham, Mr. J. Smith. Mrs. Lubbock.

SUFFOLK.

It appears, from a trial at the last assizes, for this county, that *justices of the peace, by virtue of a late act, have a supreme control over the conduct of friendly societies: their order is peremptory, and UNAPPEALABLE FROM; and disobedience to the same, be it what it may, is punishable as a contempt.*—The trial was instituted at the suit of a friendly society, at Ipswich the headsmen and steward of which had disobeyed an order of justice, commanding them to re-admit a person ejected by a majority of the members, for working at his trade, while on the sick list.

A letter appeared, lately, in the Bury and Norwich post, from Mr. Arthur Young, junior, addressed to the farmers of Suffolk, wherein the writer endeavours to account for the very

high price of butchers' meat, and holds up, in various points of view, the superior merit of oxen, for the purposes of husbandry. The former circumstance is attributed to increasing population, reforms and improvements in agriculture, and to the gradual falling-off of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, which used to supply the more distant districts of England, &c. and, with a view to enforce the latter point, the letter recommends to farmers, &c. to restrain the multiplication of horses. It is also asserted, that 12,500,000 acres (tantamount to about one-third part of England) is laid out for the subsistence of horses, exclusive of the annual importation of oats; and that an ox, with proper management, will gain from three to five and six pounds per annum in his growth, requires no care, little care or attendance, and is generally contented with straw, while the horse grows annually worse, &c. Also, that the farming horse consumes, upon an average, a ton of hay in winter, and another in spring and summer; besides a bushel of oats per week, for six months, and two ditto per week for the other six.

Married]—At Hartest, Mr. Watkinson, of Boxted, to Miss Sturgeon.

Died]—At Bury, aged 85, Mrs. Green. Mrs. Bailey; she had been afflicted with a lingering illness of some years continuance, in consequence of having been formerly overturned in a stage coach, when a steel pin was driven into her head;—from the effects of this accident she never afterwards perfectly recovered. Aged 63, Mrs. Parsons, of Hadleigh.

Aged 72, the rev. Mr. Jervis, many years pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters at Ipswich. He died with the composure and dignity of a Christian, after a short illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and resignation. His disinterested integrity and benevolence procured him a very general esteem and respect while living, and his death was sincerely lamented.

Mr. Prentice and Mrs. Hare. Mr. R. Tennant, of Melbourn. Mr. T. Mortlock, of Lakenheath, khoulmaster. The rev. E. Vaughan, vicar of Fressingfield, and rector of Wetherdale. Aged 29, Mrs. C. Harper, of Cockfield; her death was occasioned by the circumstance of her putting on damp linen. Aged 70, Mr. A. Brewster, of Gazeley. Mr. T. Stearn, of Felsham.

At Southwold, aged 47, after eating a hearty breakfast, Mrs. Potter. Near Saffron Walden, aged 53, T. H. Fiske, esq. Aged 80, Mr. Deave, of Tuddenham. Aged 72, Mrs. Abbot, of Needham.

SUSSEX.

Three per cent. upon the annual rent, is to be returned to all such of the tenants of Lord Egremont, as shall have done the whole work of their farms with oxen, during the space of time included between Lady-day, 1796, and Lady day, 1797.

Died]—At Horsham, of the gout, while the surgeon was in the act of applying a blister to his head, Sir W. Smith, bart. and colonel.

nel of the W. Essex militia. Also, Joseph Garford, and, on the same day, Mary his wife, both of them aged 78. They were born on the same day, and died within two hours of each other.

At Burntford, Mr. Gibbs, a woman of excessive corpulency. The coffin in which she was interred, was two feet deep, three feet wide, and six feet one inch long. At Chiddingfold, aged 63, Mrs. M. Elphle, and aged 40, Mrs. S. Lashmar. Aged 89, Mrs. Woolgar of Seaford. Near Lewes, Mr. J. Webb.

KENT.

April 10.—At a common-hall, held at the Guildhall, Canterbury, to consider of a petition to the king, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever from his councils, &c. (W. FRANCIS, esq. in the Chair.) Mr. W. FREND, after enumerating, in a masterly speech, the disastrous consequences of the war, and reproaching the policy of his majesty's advisers in the conduct of it, recited a petition of his own composition, in which *the first false alarms of danger industriously excited by ministers, the hypocritical pretences of religion and humanity assumed by them, the multiplied military disasters on the continent, and the infamous trials instituted at home, &c. were pointedly enlarged upon, and shown to be the inevitable consequence of "suffering abuses to remain too long uncorrected, &c."* The petition was UNANIMOUSLY adopted as the sense of the meeting; the thanks of which were afterwards unanimously voted to LORD OXFORD for his late parliamentary conduct, on the motion of Mr. Frend.

A meeting has been also held, lately, at Rochester, wherein a petition to the king, praying for the dismissal of his ministers for ever, &c. was unanimously agreed to.

Married.]—At Upper Deal, Mr. H. Clayton to Miss S. Hines. At Margate, Mr. W. Adam to Miss E. Goodborn. At Folkestone, Mr. T. Caistor to Miss M. Nichols.

Died.]—At Canterbury, Mrs. Nutt and Mrs. Rainey. At Hearn, aged 74, Mrs. Stuppels. Mr. J. Finch, of Bishopscourt. In Thanet, Miss C. Hunter. Near Sevenoaks, G. Lewis, esq. justice of peace. At Sevenoaks, aged 84, J. Pratt, esq. uncle to Earl Camden. Near Charing, Mrs. Eldon. Mr. W. Pepper.

At Detling, Mrs. Prugg. Mr. R. Perkins, of Herne. At Milton, near Sittingburn, aged 75, Mr. W. Jordan, sen. At Bromley, aged 80, the rev. G. Farran. Aged 76, Mr. J. Bell, of Halden. At Ramsgate, Mrs. Norwood, wife of Lieut. N. of the navy. At Bethersden, aged 72, E. Wilmot esq. At Tenterden, aged 62, Mr. Smith. N. Gilbert, esq. of East Bourn.

At Margate, aged 75, Mrs. M. Rowe. Mr. Packman, of Selling. At Maidstone, Mr. T. Charlton. H. Rice, esq. of Bramlin, justice of peace. Mrs. Browning, of Folkestone. At Rochester, aged 88, Mrs. E. Buck. At Snodland, aged 55, Mr. W. Lewis, schoolmaster.

SURREY.

At Kingston assizes, thirteen prisoners were capitally convicted, of whom, Thomas Smith

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and James Clark, for highway robbery; and William Potts, for horse stealing, were left for execution.

At the late Surrey meeting, at which Mr. TAYLOR, High-Sheriff, presided, Sir B. CLAYTON, from a deduction of arguments, inferred, the "incapacity of ministers to carry on the war, or retrieve the nation from its present difficulties." The petition for dismissal of his majesty's ministers, &c. was, after some trifling altercation, carried by a great majority. The thanks of the county were also voted, *unanimously*, to Lord W. RUSSELL, for his strenuous and patriotic opposition to the war, &c. It may be necessary to remark, that every effort of the ministerial agents had been exerted, in vain, to defeat the petition of the freeholders of this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

The barracks, at the king's house, Winchester, have been lately finished, and fitted up for the reception of 3000 men.

The Southampton petition to the king, among other forcible representations, urges, that ministers "to secure themselves in power, have blasted the country's credit, ruined its trade and manufactures, sapped the foundations of English Liberty, &c."

Of the sixteen prisoners capitally convicted at Winchester, three were ordered for execution, Gaspard Koop and Nicholas Wagner, for a rape, and William Smith, for burglary.

Married.]—At Winchester, the rev. Mr. Jeffries to Miss Mulso. At Woodford, Mr. H. Thornton, a bachelior widower of 65, to Miss M. Rixon, a blooming beauty of 23.

Died.]—At Winchester, Mrs. Ward. Mr. S. Fudell. Miss M. Hill, teacher at a boarding-school. Aged 88, the rev. Mr. Banouin, many years minister of the French church. Mr. Page, barrack-master, at Ringwood. At Barton Stacy, Mr. J. Lynch. Mrs. Pyle, of Andover. At Ashley, near Somborne, Mrs. M. Smith.

WILTSHIRE.

At a court of common-council, held at Salisbury, March 30, an Address to the King was agreed to, purporting to deplore "the carnage and destruction of the war, &c." a war, "which is declared to be undefined in its principle, and unattainable in his object," and "carried on by a system of delusion and corrupt influence, &c."—It earnestly requests a "change of men and measures," the first consequence of which, it is stated, will be "a probable revival of public credit, &c."

A subsequent meeting was also called of all the inhabitants who pay taxes, wherein a similar petition was unanimously agreed to. At this meeting it was universally admitted, "that the manufactures at Salisbury are, at present, nearly suspended, &c."

Married.]—At Tildhead, Mr. J. Mullins, aged 84, to Miss C. Payne, aged 25.

Died.]—At Salisbury, Mrs. Slater. Mr. S. Coffer. Mrs. Watmore. The rev. R. Hare, M.A. prebendary of the cathedral, and rector of Barton Stacy; gentle and polished in his manners, and unremitting in his attention to all the nearer

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nearer charities of life. J. Tanner, esq., justice of peace for Salisbury. Mrs. Shorro, of Salisbury, and a few days afterwards, Mr. S. her husband; they were both in the prime of life, and apparently in perfect health a few days before. At Bermuda, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Hanham, of the navy, formerly of Salisbury. Mr. Hull.

Mr. Butt, of Plaitford. Mrs. Shrapnall, of Bradford. At Devizes, Mr. T. Hill. Mr. T. Carter, of Fisherton-Anger. Mr. J. Cole, of Burbage. E. Allen, esq. of Ramsbury. At Donhead, Mrs. Bowles. At Corham, aged 25, Miss Hoy, of an excellent understanding, great personal accomplishments, and goodness of heart.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

There is now confined in Ilchester gaol, on an arrest for debt from which he was released thirteen years ago, a gentleman of respectable character, who languishes in want of every comfort to alleviate the miseries of a prison, merely from his inability to pay a solicitor to undertake his cause, and to sue for satisfaction!

Died.]—At Bath, Mrs. Alpreß, Mrs. Holdstock. Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Bond. Mrs. Heaven. Mr. W. Cole. Mr. H. Liddiard. Mrs. Egerton. Aged 90, Mrs. Rainstorp. Mrs. Liddiard. Mr. West. The rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbredy. J. Haynes, esq. Mr. Delapmain. Mrs. Pugh. Mrs. Hopkins. T. Cowdry, gent. of Bath Easton.

In March, at Pickwick, near Bath, the rev. David Jardine, a dissenting minister, of that city. He did honour to the divine, scholar, and gentleman. His philosophy was no less active and fervid than his love of knowledge. The qualities of his heart were not behind those of his understanding. His morals kept pace with his intellectual proficiency. Superior to prejudices himself, he ever treated those of

others with due tenderness: the advocate of candour, without being himself uncandid; refusing assent to established doctrines, yet professing his own with becoming diffidence; a dissenter, yet no dogmatist; a non-conformist, yet a stranger to envy; a sectary, without the rage of proteitysm. To him the petulance of the infidel, and the moroseness of the bigot, were objects of equal dislike; nor was he less offended by the scoffs of the one, than by the anathemas of the other. He appreciated too well the imbecilities of the human faculties, he was too sensible of that darkness which veils the most important objects of speculation, to feel rancour or alienation of soul, from those whose opinions varied most from his own. He knew that the most ignorant are always the most forward to dogmatise and to decide. He was destined to supply a model in most things, a warning in few. Possessed of every domestic blessing, of ample competence, of valuable friendship, and general estimation; mixing the pursuits of knowledge with the occupation of a gentleman, he seemed the happiest of men; when a premature end deprived his mourning relict, and infant offspring, of the tenderest of husbands and the best of fathers.

* * * A few Marriages and Deaths, and some Communications, are deferred, for want of room.

ERRATA in our last—In the Paper on American Currency—In the introduction, North Carolina is put twice for South; and where the currency is compared to 20s. sterling, South Carolina is said to be 19s. sterl. instead of 19s. 1-4ths 5-8ths.—And under the duty at 15 cents per dollar, the currency of South Carolina is 480 instead of 280l.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR APRIL, 1797.

This month has been little less favourable to Agriculture than the last. The rains which fell at the beginning of it, brought forward the Lent Corn very suddenly; and the BARLEY, in particular, looks uncommonly well; and the WHEAT much better than could have been expected. In the Northern counties, and in North Britain, the cold easterly winds have, however, much checked the influence of the rains; the frosty nights of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, were felt universally, but not in a degree sufficient to do considerable damage. Upon the whole, the face of the country has seldom worn a more favourable appearance than it has during the last month. CLOVERS and artificial GRASSES promise good crops, and in some places they have been stocked nearly a fortnight.

The prices of CATTLE and SHEEP have considerably fluctuated in various districts. In the North, lean black cattle are dull of sale, at inferior prices; EWES in lamb are the only articles of live stock in demand; in Leicestershire, prices have advanced full 10 per cent.; in Cambridgeshire, and the Eastern counties, they are stationary; while in the South and West, cattle have experienced a dull sale, even at prices much reduced.

In SMITHFIELD Market, BEEF fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; and MUTTON 4s. 4d. to 5s. per stone; in the other LONDON markets, from 8d. to 10d. per lb.; and in those of EDINBURGH, 5d. to 6d. per lb. of 17½ ounces.

GRAIN of all kinds continues to fall in value. The average for England and Wales of WHEAT is 50s.; BARLEY 32s.

HORSES, as well as PIGS, are low; the latter is cheaper than any other butcher's meat.

The WOOL business is wholly at a stand.

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[VOL. III.

* * COMMUNICATIONS for the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, which will be published about the Middle of JULY, should be transmitted on or about the 20th of JUNE.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Menus & officium, nil scribens ipse, docebo :—
Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat
error. HOR. ART. POET.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING long entertained an opinion, confirmed by experience, that the style of Mr. Hume's history is throughout solecistical, clumsy, destitute of elegance, and never elevated beyond mediocrity of composition, I have perpetually been surprised and disgusted by the praises which inconsideration, unskilfulness, or false candour, has lavished upon him, as a master of fine writing. Though I know myself to be perfectly superior to every prejudice in this respect assignable to religious antipathies, the most unequivocal proof of rectitude will be found in an actual examination of the style in question; and, as the character of Elizabeth was lately pointed out to me as a specimen of peculiar merit, let that be the subject of criticism on this occasion: a portion, neither more nor less exceptionable, I dare say, than any other:

"So dark a cloud overcast the evening of that day which *bad shone* out with a mighty lustre, in the eyes of all Europe."

The phrase, *bad shone* out, is awkward and undignified. He would better have written, *shone forth*, or, simply, *shone*. However, let this pass: *bad shone* is ungrammatical. *Shone* is the preterite, but *shined* is the participle, and was required here: see our common version at Exodus xxxiv. 29; 2 Kings iii. 22; Isaiah ix. 2; Luke ii. 9; 2 Cor. iv. 6.—Besides, the whole reflection suggests a notion of *durable calamity*; such as *insanity* or *dotage*, for years preceding her dissolution:—

From Marib'rough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,

And Swift expires, a driveller and a slow :—
not a *few days* of sorrow, where the sufferer "falls into a *leibargic slumber*, and expires gently, without farther struggle or convulsion," which is the absurd and in-

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consistent language of our historian's preceding paragraph.

"There are few great personages in history, who have been more exposed to the calumny of enemies, and the adulation of friends, than Queen Elizabeth; and yet there scarcely is any whose reputation has been more certainly determined by the unanimous consent of posterity."

Now the writer did not mean what is here asserted. Elizabeth's character is no more *exposed* to calumny and adulation, than the character of any other person; because calumny and adulation make no rational distinctions. Her character may, indeed, have *incurred* more calumny and adulation, or have been the *object* of them, than that of most other people: and this is what the historian would have expressed, had he known how to write English phraseology. He should have said also, "more *confidently*, or *positively*, determined:" because he is speaking, not with reference to *absolute truth*, but *individual opinion*. Moreover, unless all these *calumniators* and *flatterers* were the contemporaries of Elizabeth, which the writer certainly did not intend, it is not very easy, I think, to discover how such *total disagreement* can suddenly become the *unanimous consent* of posterity.

"The unusual length of her administration, and the strong features of her character, were able to overcome all difficulties; and obliging her detractors to abate much of their invectives, and her admirers somewhat of their panegyrics, have at last, in spite of political factions, and, what is more, of religious animosities, produced a uniform judgment with regard to her conduct."

An Englishman would have written *reign* instead of *administration* in this place: here we have one impropriety. The fancy too of a *feature*, as able to *overcome* a prejudice, may pass, but will have few admirers among readers of taste and discernment. But what congruous application the mere incidental and idle circumstance

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circumstance of a *long reign* simply, can be discovered as possessing, for the *abatement of intellective and admiration*, I certainly know not.—Besides, *strong features* of character, if good, may overpower petty censures; if bad, may moderate extravagant applause; but how *strong features*, in general, can effect this, is not evident. Undoubtedly, the expression is altogether too lax and indiscriminate. Instead of “*a uniform*,” write “*an uniform*.” And, what an insipid conclusion have we here—“*a uniform judgment with regard to her conduct*.” The poorest scribbler could not have clothed his sentiment in more beggarly expression. Nor is it true, I apprehend, that the judgment of writers, or readers, is *uniform* on this point.

“Her vigour, her constancy, her magnanimity, her penetration, vigilance, address, are allowed to merit the highest praises, and appear not to have been surpassed by any person that ever filled a throne.”

Constancy, in this general sense, is well represented by the *constantia* of the Romans; but Englishmen rather apply the word specifically to *love* or *friendship*; *perseverance*, *firminess*, *steady resolution*, or something equivalent, would better have represented the writer's intention in this place. The last clause, however, in this sentence, is tame and cold in the extreme; and “appears to me not to have been surpassed by any person that ever” received the applause of fine writing.

“A conduct less rigorous, less imperious, more sincere, more indulgent to her people, *would have been* requisite to form a perfect character.”

How *would have been*? At one time more than another? No, surely: it should be “*is requisite*,” in addition to her excellencies. And, perhaps, we shall come nearer propriety and truth, by asserting an *entire freedom* from these defects, rather than a *partial qualification* of them, to be the desideratum for the perfection of her character.

“By the force of her mind, she controlled all her more active and stronger qualities, and prevented them from running into excess.”

This seems to me a contradiction to the former paragraph. If she were free from *excess* in her stronger qualities, why should we wish her to have been *less* rigorous, *less* imperious, than she was? I acknowledge myself puzzled here. The writer appears actuated by a strong desire to ex-

hibit a striking antithesis, without possessing clearness of conception, or dexterity of language, sufficient for his purpose: and it is this superficial glitter that dazzles the quick and heedless reader, but will not impose on judicious critics, nor is discoverable in the compositions of a superior artist. There is an awkwardness too in the phraseology *more* active and *stronger*: better “*more strong* and active;” or without *more*, but with the latter arrangement of the adjectives, for the sake of a more modulated cadence. Indeed the whole sentence is insipid, and betrays not a single stroke of a master.

“Her heroism was exempt from temerity, her frugality from avarice, her friendship from partiality, her active temper from turbulence, and a vain ambition.”

This is not exceptionable in point of composition; but of the four positions, the two last are very disputable, and will be acceded to by few. I should think, who have studied the conduct of this queen.

“She guarded not herself with equal care, or equal success, from lesser infirmities; the rivalry of beauty, the desire of admiration, the jealousy of love, and the sallies of anger.”

I find nothing here also particularly reprehensible. *The desire of admiration* wants vigour, and *the sallies of anger* makes a most unmusical conclusion. A well-tuned ear will perceive the superiority of a different arrangement—“the sallies of anger, and the jealousy of love.”

But, Mr. Editor, I am afraid of wearying you and your readers, though I might have been more circumstantial in my exceptions, with an examination of what may appear to many, very slight and unimportant improprieties; and will, therefore, reserve the remainder of my examination for some future Number, if this disquisition fall in with the purpose of your Miscellany. And, in the mean time, if your readers, after seeing what Hume *is*, should be inclined to view what he *is not*, but *ought* to have been, to deserve the commendations which are lavished upon him; let them turn to Johnson's preface to his Shakspeare, or his Lives of the poets, and their conviction will be complete. They will pass from the contemplation of a puny bantling and his little structures in the dust, to the achievements of a giant of mighty bone and bold emprise, piling Ossa on Olympus, and Pelium on Ossa, till he scales the skies.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, April 30, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THOUGH your correspondent G. W. asserts, that my version of Hebrews xi. 3, "seems to be unreasonable, and is certainly unnecessary," yet he has not offered one argument to prove its unreasonableness; nor has he, by his paraphrase of the sense, shown it to be unreasonable, unless he can make it apparent, that τα βλεπομένα, or, things which are seen, means, according to his paraphrased version, "the present system of religious faith." But who, that has been in the habit of thinking, does not see, that this is impossible? I should conceive it must be obvious, almost to every one, that by "things which are seen," Paul meant the mundane phenomena: and if this be his meaning, my version of the passage must be unavoidably adopted.

After all, though it must be observed, that I only contend for the natural and unsophisticated meaning of the word βλεπομένα, G. W. is, doubtless, better acquainted with the scriptural sense of words than I pretend to be, or than I can be, consistently with those sentiments which I shall ever glory to avow, and labour to propagate. Your's, &c.

Manor Place, Walworth. T. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THIS is the fourth piece, in continuation, of the poetry of HYWEL, son of OWAIN GWYNEZ, which you have been pleased to insert; and, as there are but four more extant, and those short, I wish to give them all, to be preserved in your valuable Repository. Your's, &c.

MEIRION.

Hywel ab Owain a'i câr.

PAN vai lawen vrain; pan vryfai waed;

Pan wyar wariai;

Pan ryvel; pan ruzid ei thai

Pan RUZLAN, pan ruz-lys losgai;

Pan ruzam, rhuz-flam flemygai hyd nêv,

Ein azev ni nozai;

Hawz gweled goleu-losg arnai,

O gaer wen geir myml MENAI.—

Trengysant trydydyz o vai, triçan-llong

Yn llynges vordia:

A degant cyman a'u cilai

Cyvarv, heb un varv ar VENAI.

THE TRANSLATION.

Hywel, the son of Owain, composed it.

When the ravens rejoice; when blood is hastening; when the gore runs bubbling; when the war doth rage; when the houses redden in Ruzlan; when the red hall is burning; when we glow with wrath; the ruddy flame it blazes up to heaven; our abode affords no shelter; and plainly is the bright conflagration seen from the white walls upon the shore of Menai. —

They perished on the third day of May, three hundred ships of a fleet roving the ocean: and ten hundred times the number the opposing weapon would put to flight, leaving not a single beard on Menai.

* There is an error of the press in the first word of the original of the last piece: for *Afwisfi*, read *Afwesfi*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THOUGH not unacquainted with the toil and vexation attending rhyme-bunting, yet I own, I have acquired such a relish for the jingle, when happily executed, that I must request you to indulge me with the insertion of a few words in its favour, in reply to the unmerciful attack made upon it by your ingenious Enquirer.

And first, with respect to the source of the pleasure it affords, I do not see, after all he has said, that it can be placed on a different foundation from that afforded by versification; for where is the essential difference between being pleased with "the recurrence of similar sounds," and with the return of certain equal portions of syllables? It may be difficult, in either case, to analyse the pleasure, and refer it to some original principle in our constitution; but whether, in order to solve the point, we call in the love of variety, or of uniformity, or of novelty, it will, as I conceive, apply just as well in one case, as in the other. If the practice of rhyme originated in the dark ages, did not that of verse originate in periods equally dark? If the Greeks and Romans enjoyed their poetry, without rhyme, it is certain, that they recurred to modes of versification, and a style of recitation, extremely foreign from our ideas; and who shall say, which is most in the right? Rhyme is a jingle at the end of a line—measured feet are a false pace through the course of it—pentameter is a hitch in the middle. If one of these is ridiculous, abstractedly considered, so are the rest. If one is found, by experience, to be capable of pleasing the ear, the same experience may be pleaded in favour of another.

But rhyme is a shackle. Doubtless it is; and so is verse—so is harmonious prose—so is every thing which obliges the writer to exertions superior to those of common language. Rhyme is apt to occasion the use of improper and unnecessary words. True, but so does versification, if at all studied, or complex. An unprejudiced critic will find, even in the most celebrated of the ancient poets,

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distortions

distortions of the natural order of ideas, and substitutions of less proper terms for more proper, for the purpose of humouring the versification. It is an easy thing to show failures of every kind, in a bad or careless poet. Not only the mechanism of verse, but every figure which is intended to elevate poetry above prose, is only a source of the ludicrous, when absurdly executed. If a writer is not equal to the overcoming of difficulties, let him be contented with prose. I am sure, the Enquirer cannot wish to reduce poetry to the level of a Sternhold's powers, or even a Dryden's, if weakly and negligently exerted.— Though I do not quite agree with some French critics, in the opinion, that the chief pleasure of verse arises from its difficulty; yet I know of no exquisite production of art, which is of cheap and vulgar acquisition. It appears important, that poetry should possess something to distinguish it, in a clear and marked manner, from the language of common speech. The modes of versification practised in modern Europe, seem not to have done this sufficiently; and to this defect, the contrivance of rhyme may be attributed. With respect to English heroic blank-verse as it is now generally allowed, that the division of it into parcels of ten feet is addressed merely to the eye, and not to the ear; it has become scarcely possible to assign it *measure*, properly so called, or to discriminate it, with any precision, from melodious prose. I do not mean to assert, that it has not its peculiar beauties; and where the subject and diction are highly poetical, they may, perhaps, better accord with the freedom of blank verse, than with the restraint of rhyme—at least, unless the latter is managed with great care and skill. But if experience (the only guide in this matter) has shown us, that, in some instances, rhyme may be dispensed with, it has, I imagine, equally shown, that, in most others, it cannot. I do not think, with the Enquirer, that there has been any want of trials to get rid of the fetters of rhyme, and yet retain the beauties of verse. But the ear has at once revolted against them. A sense of deficiency has been perceived, which no effort on the part of the poet has been able to supply; nor do I except from this charge, the measure of Collins's Ode to Evening, notwithstanding all the charms of its imagery. As to the attempts for adopting the ancient lyric measures in English poetry, I look

upon them only as the playful exercises of scholars; and by no means as serious or probable efforts for the improvement of our verse. The shackle in them is evidently much greater than in our rhymed measures.

On the whole, I should hardly hesitate to lay it down as the *present* rule of taste on this subject, that the light, the elegant, the gay, the lively, the varied strains of English poetry, would lose almost all their grace and delicacy without the appendage of rhyme.

COSMO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to G. W. it may be observed, that the divine title *El*, and its derivatives *Eloh*, *Elohim*, *Eliah*, *Elioun*, *Helios*, *Eelus*, *Babel*, &c. &c. were used by the Chaldeans and Syrians, many ages before the Jewish sacred books had existence, and could not, therefore, be taken from thence. On the contrary, it would not be difficult to prove, that the Jewish writers applied to their divinity, the titles used by the surrounding nations. G. W. justly observes, the term *Elioun* is so applied in many passages of scripture; and he will surely allow, that *Melchizedek* was high-priest of *Elioun*, before he became acquainted with *Abraham*, whom he "blessed as the less."

The terms *Adon*, and *Adonai*, were likewise employed by the Syrians, in the most remote times, as titles of the Divinity, and adopted by the Jews, after their settlement in Canaan. In the same manner, the titles of "Lord of Heaven" (Beel-famin in *Sanchoniatho*) and "Ancient of Days," were originally used in Chaldaea †, and employed by the Jews, after their captivity in that country.

Even *Balaam*, who came from "Aram, out of the mountains of the east," is said to have been a *prophet of Jehuah*, as well as of *Elioun* ‡, when he was brought to curse the Israelites, an unknown people, from the borders of Egypt.

But the point in question only respects

* See Daniel's Prophecies.

† Hyde, de Religione Vet. Persar.

‡ "Balaam said, I cannot go beyond the word of Jehuah, my God." Numb. xxii. 18.

—"Balaam, the son of Beor, hath said, he who heard the words of El, and knew the knowledge of Elioun." Ibid. xlv. 16.

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the celebrated prince and high-priest of Salem. If he was not, as stated in my former letter, a priest of the Chaldean, or Syrian God, Elioun, whose pedigree is related by Sanchoniatho, according to the traditions of his countrymen; does G. W. then, allow, that he was priest of the God of the Jews, and, as such, deserving of the high character given to him by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews? This being taken for granted, a prevailing opinion would be wholly unfounded, that the Eastern world, before the call of Abraham, had universally fallen off from the true worship, into idolatry. If the God of Melchisedek was the same as the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, how is it probable, that he should not only forsake this eminent votary, and his successors, but doom them to total destruction, in favour of an avowedly inferior priesthood, and of a people who did not adhere to his ordinances, but, with obstinate disobedience constantly mixed his rites with sacrifices to Remphan, Ashtaroth, Rimmon, and all the Baalim? Is this proceeding warranted by the change of name announced, Exod. vi. 3, where it is said, "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of El Shaddai; but by my name *Jehubab*, was I not known to them." Notwithstanding this, the following words are referred to Abraham, by the author of Genesis, cap. xiv. 22: "I have lifted up my hands to *Jehubab El Elioun*, possessor of heaven and earth," &c. Now, if the El Elioun, and the El Shaddai, which nearly agree in respect to the signification of the terms, were, in fact, the same, as G. W. supposes, it follows, either that Abraham worshipped a suspicious Canaanitish divinity, or that Melchisedek, and his colleagues, officiated as priests of the God of the Hebrews, under a title used by their own countrymen; which seems contradictory to many parts of the New Testament, wherein a divine call or commission to Abraham is said to have been necessary, from the universal prevalence of idolatry.

If G. W. can solve this dilemma, and some other apparent inconsistencies, above stated, he will surely perform no unworthy task. He must, however, proceed by fair criticism, and on proper historical documents, if he would claim attention. His observations on Mr. Taylor's version, in your last Magazine, do not afford a very satisfactory specimen of his mode of reasoning; since, in place

of argument, and nice criticism, he has substituted what he wishes, or chooses, to understand respecting the passage in question. Unfortunately, his wishes do not coincide with the plain and obvious sense of the terms employed by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Cumden-Place, May 10, 1797. R. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Miscellany draws attention in the circles of Weimar. In WIELAND'S *Deutscher Merkur*, for October, 1796, twelve pages of commentary have been employed by some German literato in examining the nineteen lines inserted in your First Volume, p. 404, with the superscription, "English hexameter exemplified." He prefers these verses to the earlier attempts of the Germans at the like metres: he objects to the frequent recurrence of the genitive particles in such dactyls as *light of the, face of the*; to the harshness of some spondee, such as *blasts sweet, fleet-vest*; and to the incipient trochees, *pale that* and *although*; the latter of which ought rather to have been censured as an iambic foot. Lastly, he compares these with the twenty-four German hexameters by which Denis has rendered the same passage of Ossian, leaving the preference undecided; and concludes, by foretelling, that the English poets will soon be able to forge hexameters on the anvil of the Muses, with as much skill as Klopstock and Voss.

In the opinion of Diomedes, to which Sulzer subscribes, those hexameters are most euphonious whose feet are interwoven, and are not bounded by the beginnings and ends of words; like the Virgilian line,

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.

and those are least well-sounding, where every foot is a separate word; as is nearly the case in the Horatian line,

Præter cetera Romæ mene poemata censes Scribere?

neither are those hexameters praiseworthy, which split into two, like halves; where the second and third foot, as well as the fifth and sixth foot, are a dactyl and spondee, terminating a word.

Aulus Gellius (lib. xviii. c. 15) says, "M. Varro in libris disciplinarum scripsit observasse sese in versu hexametro quod omnino quintus semipes verbum finiret; & quod priores quinque semipedes æque magnam vim haberent in efficiendo versu atque alii posteriores septem." It is not probable that all the laws of melody, in-ferre

ferred from observation on Latin and Greek verses, should hold good in the English language; where the most solemn recitation in use (which the hexameter presupposes and requires) still falls far more short of long than the mode of declamation among the ancients. Yet the second observation of Varro is so just, that, in reading an English hexameter, the cæsura, or rest, as naturally falls at the fifth half-foot, as, in reading an English heroic, it does at the fourth syllable.

The foreign critic farther suspects, that the English dialect, on account of its extreme disconnection, will be found inferior to the German for the purposes of the hexametrist. He compares our language to a heap of odd and uncemented pebbles—to sand without lime. And, no doubt, the English much neglect the use of formative syllables, and prefer expressing the relation, connection, and dependence of words by auxiliary particles, to expressing them by inflections of the words themselves. Hence the superabundance, in our style, of mores and thans, and ofs and thes, and the facility of constructing those monosyllabic sentences,

Where ten low words oft creep in one dull line.
If, therefore, to hexametrize should become an amusement of our poets; if we are one day to possess an Iliad resembling the original, in matter and form; if our devotion is to be revived by a perusal of the Messiah in the *measures* of Klopstock; it may, perhaps, be found expedient to tolerate (1) the revival of the regular genitive in *is*—substituting the omitted vowel to the apostrophe, when we are obliged to pronounce it fully—as if Pope had written, “by young Telemachus *is* blooming years:” (2) the revival of polysyllabic comparatives—we now, indeed, say, “*lovelier, bappier, ampler, abler, discreeter, politer, shallower, profounder*; but we should startle at *biddener*, for more hidden; *beauteouser*, for more beauteous; *wrathfuller*, for more wrathful; *charminger*, for more charming; or, *bateder*, for more hated; and we should be convulsed with laughter, at the sight of a comparative à l’*Allemande*, which not uncommonly comprises a trachee and dactyl in a single word, such as *celebrateder*. These long-toed words, it must be owned, increase the facility of interweaving the feet of an hexameter most amazingly.

The first attempt at English hexameter appears to have been made by Sir Philip Sidney, who entertained the erroneous notion, that position, not emphasis, was, in our pronunciation, the cause of quantity. He has, therefore, but by accident, produced a metrical line. Upon his system, a new scheme of orthography might have spoiled all the poetry in the language. The following have been quoted, as the most agreeable of his verses to the ear:

Of Phæbus violence in shade of sweet
Cyparissus, &c.

O glittering miseries of man, if this be
the fortune, &c.

With mournful melodies, for enough our griefs
be revealed, &c.

Queen Elizabeth better perceived the spirit of our prosody, when she proposed, as part of a memoria technica, Persius, a crabb-staff; bawdy Martial; Ovid, a fine wag.

The anonymous author of *An Introduction of the Greek and Latin Measures into British Poetry*, printed in 1737, also founds on position his distinction between long and short syllables. He had surely not read the line of Pope,

Man never is but always to be blest,

or he must have perceived that on however insignificant a monosyllable the emphasis happens to fall, that syllable is, by the stress, rendered equivalent with a long syllable, and may correctly supply the place of one in an iambic foot. Our auxiliary particles and verbs, our adverbs, prepositions, and pronouns, are, then, although habitually short, capable, when the meaning requires them to be emphatic, of being employed as long syllables.

This writer has, according to a theory of his own, laid down four rules of quantity, and has reduced to practice his directions, in a translation of the first eclogue of Virgil, which thus begins:

You, Tityrus, canopy'd by a broad beech, softly
reclining,

Tun'd on a reed slender, meditate your harmony
sylvan.

Our country's borders, and pleasing fields we
relinquish:

We fly our country: you, Tityrus, easy in
umbrage,

Teach the groves echoing to resound divine
Amaryllis.

It is not, however, at a translation of Virgil, that one would advise any Tyro in scanning to wear his finger-ends.—The slovenly hexameters of Homer may more easily be rivalled: but the dexterities of the Virgilian style require a practised hand. In the original pastoral,

* It is an error of Lowth to censure *lesser* or *warfr*, which are etymologically correct.

contained in the same pamphlet, entitled, 'Jacob and Rachael,' but two of the lines can be acknowledged correct, on the principles of the German hexameter?

Line 46—Though by me more valued than all this world can afford me.

— 99—Nightingales warble through the lonely stillness of evening.

The classical Harris, in his *Philological Enquiries*, declares for the practicability of hexameter in the English tongue; and quotes, as an accidental example of a well-sounding line, this verse of a psalm:

Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?

Macpherson's *Iliad* abounds with fragments, which appear to have formed portions of regular hexameters. Was it by attempting to naturalize such metres, that he originally acquired the fine peculiarities of his style?

Claudio Tolomei endeavoured, about the year 1539, to introduce the ancient metres into the Italian language. The most fortunate attempt of his imitators is, perhaps, the following epigram of Fabbio Benvoglianti, in elegiac hexameter and pentameter:

Mentre da dolci favi fura del mel docil Cupido,
Volto al ladro un ape, punge la bella mano.

Subito percuote per acerbo dolore la terra,

E doglioso, ed acro, corre alla madre sua.

Mostrale piangendo, come crudelmente feriva

Quella ape, quanto empia, e picciola fiera
fia;

Venere dolce ride; dice Venere: Guardati,
Amore,

Picciola quanto sei, quanta ferita fai.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent J. W. in your Magazine for April, page 273, labours under a great mistake, when he asserts, that the Independent congregation at Braunton had been extinct for several years; I beg leave to inform you, it is one of the oldest congregations in the county of Devon, and it has always been, to the present day, constantly and regularly served. The Reverend John Short has preached there upwards of thirty years, and still continues so to do.

The independent congregation at Ilfracombe, is not as J. W. states, "gone much to decay;" on the contrary, the Dissenting interest is supported with spirit and generosity, under the Reverend Nicholas Shattock.

I am, your's,

Barnstable, May 17, 1797. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February, a query was proposed by INQUISITIVE, to the following purpose: "How far back can the practice of smoking and taking snuff, whether of tobacco or any other substance, be traced; and to what part of the world?" I have as yet seen no answer to this query, which I am surprised at, because we live in an age, the wisdom of which is very *questionable*, and we abound with antiquaries whose researches are generally directed to objects of far less importance.

I must confess, however, that the question alarmed me not a little. I confess, at the same time, that I am a snuff-taker, both upon principle and practice; and were I disposed to flatter my brown companion, I should say as much in its favour as ever Dr. Johnson said of his tea, or Dr. — can say of his pipe. I was, therefore, alarmed lest my favourite should sink under the weight of investigation invited by your correspondent, and I had prepared answers of all kinds to whatever objections might be brought forward. No person, however, has yet stepped forward to curb the luxurious cravings of a nose, and I am hopeful that the present alarm will end, as the subject of it frequently does, in smoke.

I have no doubt that a very good history might be made of snuff, and to a *history* I have no objection. We have very voluminous histories of things of far less consequence than snuff, which brings more than half a million of money to the Exchequer, and comforts the harmless propensities of many millions of good and wise men. I have often thought that a clever antiquary might make a couple of very handsome folios on this subject, written quite after the new manner; and having myself often meditated on it, especially when at a pinch, I beg leave to offer you the outlines of my plan.

I have said that this history might extend to two folios;—perhaps, if encouragement followed the undertaking, as no doubt it would, another folio might be added, by way of Appendix. The outline is as follows:

HISTORY OF SNUFF AND TOBACCO,
from the earliest period to the present day.

VOL. I. BOOK I. Preliminary observations. Description of the nose, with anatomical plates. Size of noses. Digression on Roman noses. *Query.* Whether long noses are symptomatic, or *per se*? Diseases of the nose. Origin of tobacco

bacco—plates of the plant—a map of Virginia, with a history of the island, from the first planting of puritans and tobacco there. Origin of the name, from Virgin, the epithet of queen Elizabeth.

BOOK 2. History of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Introduction of tobacco—manufactured first into snuff—view of a snuff-mill of the year 1560. Enquiry who took the first pinch? Essay on sneezing. Whether the ancients sneezed, and at what? A translation of Strada's book on sneezing, with a life of the author, in the manner of Mr. Boswell. Why pray to God to bless people who sneeze?

BOOK 3. Connection of sneezing with good manners—origin of handkerchiefs—full-width views of several handkerchiefs, proving that they were marked with the owners' names at full length, and that initials is a modern invention. Dissertation on sempstresses; high origin of men-milliners and men-mantua-makers—quotations from Shakspeare—derivation of the word snuff, and accurate discriminations between snuffing and taking snuff; the former applied only to candles.

BOOK 4. Whether it was usual to take snuff in parliament?—Debates on the queen's marriage with the duke D'Alençon—persecutions of the puritans—snuff-boxes made of wood—dendrological disquisitions on English trees—Sir Francis Drake's fleet, and proofs that the sailors' allowance of tobacco was not so great then as now—origin of navigation—first principles of naval architecture—Appendix, on the use of snuff in the pulpit.

VOL. II. BOOK 1. Accession of James II.—Particular account of all the branches of the Stuart family—troubles in the time of Charles I, as connected with smoking—portraits of several eminent snuff-takers in the parliament army—oval snuff-boxes first used by the round-heads—manufacture of tobacco-pipes—natural history of clays—with a digression on making of bricks—Roman bricks—account of the building of London Wall.

BOOK 2. State of snuff during the commonwealth—restoration of Charles II—historical proofs that the nation must have been at a pinch.

BOOK 3. Fire of London—quantity of snuff consumed—some calculation on the number of pipes broke, burnt, or otherwise damaged—an enquiry into the part the papists took in this calamity—origin of whiffs—the *whiffs* originally came from Wales—topographical description of Wales, with maps of the counties—Test and corporation acts passed—snuff taken upon that occasion.

BOOK 4. Continuation of the history of snuff to the Union—introduction of Scotch snuff—found to be very pungent and penetrating—got a footing in London, which it has kept ever since. Plate of the sign of the Highlander, from an original drawing in the year 1715.—Accession of George II.—Snuff-boxes made of gold and silver—account of the first snuff-box that was stolen—dissertation on the police—number of thieves in London—hints for new laws—dismissal of sir Robert Walpole, and the introduction of *Macaca*.

BOOK 5. The reign of George III.—Scotch snuff introduced at court—Strasbourg and other German snuffs in fashion—anecdotes of John Wilkes—biographical notices of Mr. Hardham—invention of *thirty-seven*—plan of the streets thirty yards round Hardham's shop—national reflections on Irish blackguard—successes of Wilkes—calculation of the consumption of tobacco during the American war—history of that war, from the origin—on female snuff-takers, with an appendix on clean tuckers—debates on the tobacco excise-bill—present state of snuff, and its influence on morals—introduction of French boxes—great tumults therefrom—conclusion—index—and list of subscribers.

The whole to be embellished with portraits of the most eminent snuff-takers, from the time of queen Elizabeth, with biographical notices—views of remarkable snuff-shops—ruins of famous tobacco-pipes, and other subjects, engraved by the most eminent artists.

Such, sir, is the outline of my scheme. You will perceive, that, in my arrangement, I exactly copy the custom of the most famous *voluminous* writers, and a work thus executed could not fail to have a rapid circulation, especially among the venders of the article which it commemorates.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

STERNUTATORIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS some of your readers may wish to have a more minute account of the instrument for inflating the lungs, mentioned in your Magazine for last month, p. 303, it might not be amiss to inform them, that a description and plate of it were inserted in *the Analytical Review*, vol. iv. p. 437, and thence copied into *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article LUNGS. The inventor was Dr. GORCY, and by him it was styled *the apudopnic bellows*.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
London, May 12, 1797. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late amazing advance of the poor-rates is a subject of very general complaint. The stagnation of trade and manufactures occasioned by this war must be one principal cause of this evil, in large trading places: but I am over-zealous of the poor of a parish, where there never has been any manufacture, properly so called; nor any trade, which can be very materially affected by peace or war. All the inhabitants are either farmers, labourers; menial servants; or such mechanics as always find employment in a country parish. We have no paupers reduced by losses in trade, none troublesome for want of work in their respective lines. There never has been a vestry dinner in the parish, nor has there been much money squandered in an improper way by the officers. The weekly allowance of our paupers is very little more than it was in the year 1770; yet the rates are double. It is true, that we have a few wives, with their children, whose husbands have been taken into the militia, or impressed for the navy. The late levy of soldiers and sailors has also greatly added to our burdens; but it is devoutly to be hoped, that there may be no occasion to repeat this expedient. There is, however, sir, one other cause of the increase of the poor-rates, which I wish any of your correspondents may have the wisdom and power to remove. It is the number of *illegitimate children* thrown on the parishes. This has been increasing during the last fifty years, and is now grown to a distressing height. My father often told me, with such a degree of pleasure as always brightened his countenance, that when he was first overseer of the poor, in 1738, there was not one bastard on the book. When a servant-girl had this misfortune, so great was her disgrace, that she could not show herself at church for twelve months after; nor could she get a place without the greatest difficulty. It was very seldom that a bride went pregnant to church. But, *tempora mutantur*! out of the fifteen last marriages, there were but two brides of unspotted characters; and we have seventeen bastards on the book, under three years of age! Some of these are the children of the principal men in the parish, thrown upon us by such dextrous jockeyship, as is often practised in this country, but the knowledge of which, I do not chuse to extend. The others belong to servant-boys,

who, as soon as they find themselves likely to be involved in this species of trouble, enter into the navy, where they find complete protection and impunity; so that the whole burden falls on the parish.

The general depravity of the age is, certainly, one cause of this evil. The contagion of vice is not now confined to the higher classes, nor to populous cities; its malignant influence has reached the most remote country parish. Modesty and chastity, which have long found an asylum here, have been, at last, obliged to emigrate, God knows whither.

The disgrace which was wont to accompany this misfortune, is now entirely removed. The girl finds it no permanent stain to her reputation; she is excluded from no society which admitted her before; nor does she find any additional difficulty in obtaining a place.—Girls of this description, are, indeed, eagerly sought for, under the appellation of *grass-nurses*, to supply the place of those unnatural mothers, who will not nurse their own children, because, forsooth, they can afford to pay another. This slip is, therefore, frequently, the very means of their advancement. From the cot, they are taken into the gentleman's house, where they flourish in finer clothes than they ever wore before. This circumstance makes them forget their crime, and renders their companions less tenacious of their virtue.

The *marriage laws* are chargeable with occasioning this evil. Were a boy and girl allowed to marry, without delay, whenever they pleased, on application to the parson of the parish, in the ardour of their affections, they would not fail to seek the church. But, as the laws now stand, they cannot be married without being publicly exposed from the pulpit, three successive Sundays, to all the boys and girls of two parishes. They must wait three weeks, must obtain a certificate of the banns, and be married in the middle of the day. What discouragements are here! What time for consideration! Their fears will be roused—their courage will fail—their ardour will cease, or produce an addition to the burdens of the parish. It will be alleged, that these laws prevent *rash marriages*. This may be very well for the rich; but, if they prevent all *rash marriages* among the poor, they will, it is to be feared, prevent *all marriages*. When the wages are so low, when every necessary is so dear, must not that labourer

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bourer

bourer be guilty of some *rafbnels*, who will bring on himself the care of a family? What possible inconvenience can there follow, from allowing two young peasants to marry, on an hour's notice, without the expence of a licence, which they cannot afford? They have no fortunes to lose, or to win. They have no risk to run, but the very same as they must run, if it were possible for them to take a century to deliberate; for their lot is, to eat their bread by the sweat of their brows. Perhaps, they have no parents to consult; but, if they have, their consent is soon obtained. Their parents, having nothing to give them, leave the matter, in general, to themselves, as they must fight their own way through the world. There is no family pride to be mortified, or pleased; the blood is in no danger of corruption from meaner connections; nor are the seeds of matrimonial unhappiness now sown, by a nice adjustment and settlement of the *separate* interests of those who are to become *one flesh*. On what possible pretence, therefore, are these laws to be extended to peasants?

It is whispered, indeed, that it is not the interest of government to check the increase of bastards; because they are ready and numerous reinforcements for armies and navies. But if any one of your readers, feeling more powerfully the interests of virtue, and of the human species, will engage to bring this subject before parliament, at the next general election, he may command the vote and interest of

A WELCH FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very learned and ingenious Gilbert Wakefield, in his life, quotes some verses, beginning,

I dreamt that bury'd in my native clay,
Close by my side a neighb'ring beggar lay;
&c.

He says, he knows not the author, and I believe there are very few who do, though the lines are very well known, and highly deserving of being still more so. By accident, I have discovered the writer, and believing some of your readers may be as desirous of seeing their origin as I myself have been, I have troubled you with this letter.

The name of the writer was PIERRE PATRICE, born so early as the year 1583, at Caen, and a follower of Gaston

d'Orleans. The following is the copy of the lines in the original:

Je songeois, cette nuit, que de mal consumé,
Côté à côté d'une pauvre on m'avoit inhumé;
Mais que n'en pouvant pas souffrir le voisinage,
En mort de qualité je lui tins ce langage:
Retire-toi, coquin! va pourrir loin d'ici,
Il ne t'appartient pas de m'approcher ainsi.
Coquin! ce me dit-il, d'une arrogance extrême,
Va chercher tes coquins ailleurs; coquin toi-même.

Ici sont tous égaux; je ne te dois plus rien;
Je suis sur mon fumier, comme toi sur le tien.

Every body knows the English poetical version; but for those who, not understanding French, wish to have the exact interpretation, I have subjoined a plain prose translation:

I dreamt, last night, that, being dead of illness, I was buried side-by-side with a beggar; but my pride not being able to endure such a neighbourhood, I thus addressed him, like a corpse of quality: Rascal, retire! and rot at a distance; thou hast no title thus to approach me. Rascal! returned he, with extreme arrogance, go seek thy rascals elsewhere; rascal thyself! Here all are equal; I owe thee nothing; I am upon my dunghill, as thou art upon thine.

J. R. JAHONEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following account of a singular phenomenon, which I received from Godalming, in Surrey, the 4th of April, 1794, merits a place in your useful Miscellany, it is much at your service.

"On Friday last (March 28) between eleven and twelve o'clock, there was a very uncommon noise in the air, which at first appeared like thunder, and was succeeded by three regular explosions, like soldiers exercising at a little distance: its motion was from NW. to SE. The wind shifted, about this time, above ninety degrees. The sun shone exceedingly bright, and not a cloud was to be seen; but there was something of a pale smoky appearance, which seemed to be attracted by the sun.

It was heard distinctly at Portsmouth-hill, Chichester, Midhurst, Haslemere, Chidingfold, Godalming, Guildford, and near *Dorking. At Chidingfold it appeared in the zenith."

* The lineal distance from Portsmouth-hill to Dorking, I find, by calculation, to be about 48 English miles.

A similar

A similar account, with some trifling variations, was inserted in one of the morning papers the same day on which I received the above, dated

"Petworth, Suffex, March 28, 1794.

"THE following extraordinary incident, if not caused by the blowing up of some powder-magazine, may excite the attention of those versed in natural philosophy :

"While the soldiers quartered at Petworth were this day at exercise, in Lord Egremont's park, a violent explosion was heard similar to the report of one of the largest pieces of ordnance. It came in a horizontal direction from the North; but, instead of ceasing instantly, it continued with a hollow vibrating sound, like thunder; and, in a progressive course, till it approached the zenith, rather inclined towards the ESE. Its continuation was, as nearly as could be supposed, one minute and a half, although many persons thought it longer.

This happened about 25 min. A.M. the atmosphere being serene and unclouded, and the sun uncommonly powerful for the time of year. Farenheit's thermometer, in the shade, stood at 58 degrees; and the wind, though almost calm, was NNE. with a point to the North.

Some people at work in a gentleman's garden, at † Pitt's-hill, said they saw a white smoky cloud move very swiftly, till it came almost over their heads, where it was stationary for a small space of time, and then suddenly disappeared. They described it as being about the size of a tea-table, and say, they are sure the thunder came from it."

Should any of your philosophical readers be induced to explain the cause of so extraordinary a phenomenon, through the channel of your Magazine, I doubt not but that it will afford pleasure to many, as well as to your's,

May, 1797.

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for October, p. 686, are some Chronological Remarks, which I had hoped and expected would have been remarked upon in the course of the month, and have been presented to the public in the following, by some person better qualified than myself to

undertake such a task; but, having been disappointed in that expectation, I have presumed to offer my remarks, in as much as a truth of a very momentous nature is involved, in which, not only mere chronology and history are concerned, but the eternal interests of religion. The author of those remarks asserts, "*it is apparent that the lives of the patriarchs are estimated by the more ancient years, the lunar years of the Egyptians; since, upon this supposition, their length of life agrees with the experience of ages, as to the usual and probable duration of human life, in the regions which they inhabited. But, in the account of the deluge, the year of twelve months, the more modern year, has been made use of for computation.*" The first remark I would make upon this theory, is, the vast difference it must make upon the general chronology of the world, as found in the margins of my bible, which is the only document of antiquity that I can refer to; and I have not heard of any other so ancient, or, perhaps, so authentic;—I say perhaps, because so many disputes have arisen, and especially of late, about its authenticity, that it becomes dangerous, or, at least, very presumptuous, to assert it positively, without incurring the imputations of ignorance or superstition. In that book, I find that the calculation in the margin makes the creation 1655 years before the flood; but, upon the lunar calculation, that number must be divided by 13, which will reduce it to 127 $\frac{1}{3}$, which can scarcely admit of the many generations recorded before that event; or, of the many inventions mentioned, by some of the later descendants of the first Man—such as the musical instruments, *banded*, we will suppose, skilfully, by a descendant of the seventh generation after Adam, as well as the skilful *artificers in brass and iron*. Much more might be said on this head, to show its improbability, if not its absurdity. The second argument is more forcible, if possible, to refute that theory, than the former. It is said, that Adam begat his third son, Seth, when he was 130 years old; which, calculating by that rule, was when he was ten years old, according to our mode of computing time; nay, it would appear, that several of the Antediluvian patriarchs begat sons earlier than that; for it is written, that Enos, the son of Seth, begat Cainan when he was 90, viz. before he was 7 years old; and he, Cainan, mature still earlier, begat his son Mahalaleel, when he was 70, i. e. before he was 5 years old. Mahalaleel, and his grand-

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son

† The seat of William Mitford, esq. near Petworth.

son Enoch, lived, it appears, only 65 years each, before they arrived at a state of puberty (viz.) exactly 5 years old. It may be answered, that in those early periods of time, all nature was more vigorous than in these degenerate times, and that those lusty boys might beget their own likenesses at ten, seven, or five years old: but what shall we answer to that which is written in the same book, Gen. vi. 3, where it is said, that the age of man should be limited to 120 years, that is, in pursuance of the same plan, a little more than nine years old—for this is before the flood. And we find that, after the flood, when it is admitted that the years were the same as our's, the ages of several famous patriarchs arrived at that period. Admitting that this was intended as a curse instead of a blessing—a shortening of man's life, and not lengthening of it—how shall we reconcile it with the age of the Antediluvians according to your correspondent's hypothesis? For the extreme age of Methuselah, reckoned by his scale, amounts only to 74 years and 7. I shall make no farther observations upon the subject, but leave the consideration of it to your numerous and respectable readers and contributors.

J. WOODHOUSE.

Brook-street, Dec. 15, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to make a few observations in reply to your correspondent of last month, on the subject of hero-worship. I before objected, that the passages he had adduced did not apply: I think so still—and the decision of that part of the subject must be left to the judgment of your readers.

But whether your correspondent be supported, or not, by the authority of those high names which he has cited, is now irrelevant to the subject. The question rests upon the propriety, or advantage, of the introduction of hero-worship; and, in order to obviate our objections on this head, he contends, that it is compatible with the worship of the Supreme Being.

There will be no less diversity of opinion on this part of the subject, than on the other; if we admit the propriety of hero-worship; but I am inclined to think, that the writer intended to convey a more vague and indefinite meaning than I have been accustomed to consider the term (worship) to imply. If he

merely meant to convey an idea of that rational veneration which we feel ourselves inclined to pay to transcendent merit and distinguished utility, and which are properly adduced as the patterns of emulation; with such a principle I have "no war to wage." It is the principle of my heart, and can never be overturned, as it is supported by merit on one hand, and by gratitude on the other.

Without violence, this sentiment cannot be tortured to partake of those higher sensations which reverent worship naturally inspires. Your correspondent has used the same term to express the reverence due to the Supreme Being, and the respect attached to the contemplation of celebrated characters. If I were to pay the same homage to the latter, as reason and nature alike assure me I ought to the former, I should degrade the dignity of my nature, and contract the range of my conception. The respect due to the most exalted model of human excellence, ought not, in my opinion, to be termed worship. I am not inclined to dispute the propriety of "posthumous veneration;" and had not the writer appeared, in the first paper, to have meant something beyond this, I should not have troubled you with my remarks.

Your correspondent acknowledges, that "rites, no doubt, CAN BE IMAGINED, which would be servile and adulatory;" but does he not foresee, that without such rites hero-worship could not exist? What worship ever existed without adulation; and what is adulation when offered to a man? Worship (for I wish to keep him to the term he has himself chosen) must be composed of love and reverence; reverence is combined with awe, and awe presupposes fear. The mind which could entertain such sentiments for any thing human, may be pronounced to be degraded and servile, either ignorant of its powers, or careless of their exertion.

Is such a principle consistent with the adoration of the Supreme Being? Can he be said to be worshipped at all, whilst he is only worshipped by halves, whilst those who deservedly partake of our esteem are placed on a level with him who occupies space with his presence, and creation with his power? The contemplation of his attributes tends to exalt and purify the mind, and disposes it to view rather with pity than with veneration, the confined attainments of presumptuous humanity. Such meditations

are worthy the most exalted intellects, and may be said to constitute a great part of their happiness. Every circumstance which the passing uncertainty of the world presents, impresses them with the awful, but consolatory admonition, "*Innocui vivite, numen adest.*" Will your correspondent contend, that minds like these would be improved by the practice of hero-worship?

I am surprised that he did not adduce in favour of his opinions, the sentiments of a writer so popular as Rousseau. As a proof of my candour, I shall present him with a quotation, which I doubt not he will approve:—

"Il est certain qu'il faut se fatiguer
" l'âme pour l'élever aux sublimes idées
" de la Divinité; un culte plus sensible
" repose l'esprit du peuple. Il aime
" qu'on lui offre des objets de piété qui
" le dispensent de penser à Dieu. Sur
" ces maximes, les Catholiques ont-ils
" mal fait de remplir leurs légendes,
" leurs calendriers, leurs églises, de pe-
" tits anges, de beaux garçons & de jolies
" saintes? L'enfant Jésus, entre les
" bras d'une mère charmante & modeste,
" est en même-tems un des plus touchans
" & des plus agréables spectacles que
" la dévotion Chrétienne puisse offrir
" aux yeux des fidèles."

Julie, Tome iv.—Note, page 10.

To the above I reply—

That, although the sublimity of our ideas may fatigue the mind, to reject or disregard them on that account, is the act only of insensibility or laziness.

That a worship which appeals forcibly to the sense of the people, may have some claim to preference as a popular religion, but will not obtain the entire suffrages of enlightened minds, who consider such aids as only calculated for the pupillage of intellect.

That the introduction of more ceremonies than are necessary, is injurious to the cause which it is intended to promote; and, if it relieves the mind, it is only because it allures it from its proper object.

The infant Jesus, in the arms of a modest and beautiful mother, although an object at once interesting and agreeable, would appear more in its place in the resorts of pleasure, than in the temple of devotion, and is better calculated for the summer-house than the altar.

If devotion be reserved for the only object to whom it is due, it is the more likely to be fervent and sincere. If it be suffered to diverge, it will become faint and nugatory.

Hero-worship, as far as it has fallen under my observation, has never had any tendency of that sublime nature which Mr. Hume asserts it is calculated to promote. It may, perhaps, be venial in the church of Rome, where it is obscured by greater, or, at least, by more dangerous absurdities; but the writer must excuse me, when I acknowledge, that although the motive may originally be noble, it often leads to the most pitiful methods of perpetuating respect. I hope I may be allowed to smile when a fanatic presents me with a silver lock of the celebrated Jacob Behmen; or a methodist with the buckles of John Wesley; and I have reason to believe, that the combers' procession, in honor of Bishop Blaze, is only valued by the devotees for the opportunity it affords of a pious revel. Your's, &c.

March 14, 1797.

R. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES OF OBSERVATIONS MADE IN A JOURNEY THROUGH ITALY, IN 1790.

*On the Manuscripts and other Antiquities
preserved in the Museum at Portici.*

[Continued from our last.]

HAD the degree of heat been there, as at Herculaneum, only sufficient to parch, without destroying, the papyrus, what ancient work of genius might we not have hoped to discover, in a town near a mile and a half in circuit, involved in such sudden ruin, that many of the inhabitants, far from attending to the removal of their books, either wanted time or prudence to secure their persons!—The skeletons of some are found in the cellars, a hopeless refuge, since they were sure of a speedy suffocation; others are discovered on their thresholds, where, no doubt, they stood, with the forlorn hope of seeing a timely end put to the dreadful dis temper of the atmosphere; and some are detected in the innermost recesses of their dwellings, locked in each other's arms, in all the affectionate agony of despair. These sad relics excite no concern in the breasts of the human brutes employed to disencumber the buildings. They spoke of the affecting situations of the dead, with the most beastly unconcern; and were much diverted at my pocketing two or three *vertebræ* of an unfortunate cook, who perished in the midst of her kitchen utensils. One of them took occasion to say, that "I was come a great way to fetch a sorry commodity!"—(*per cercar roba cattiva*). No idea, however, seems more

more capable of making the current of the blood run back, and carry with it a painful sensation to the heart, than those suggested by the fate of the wretched citizens of Pompeia. To see death and a grave consolidated into one 'dreadful shape; to endure the tedious torture of struggling to prolong life, without the hope of preserving it; and to witness the social despair, and certain destruction of every dear relative, must surely make up the gross amount of the keenest sufferings that flesh is heir to.

In a house branded by the most obscene and expressive designation of a brothel, almost all the skeletons were female, as might naturally be concluded.—The day of such an awful visitation was not a time for liberties to haunt the stews. These miserable women were found all crowded together in one apartment, so sweet to human nature is society, even in death. At a country-house, a little remote from the town, the inhabitants, thirty-seven in number, were huddled together, in a corner of the cellar, except one female skeleton, and that of a child, encircled in her arms, which lay distinct from the rest. From some golden ornaments about the person of the former, she is supposed to be the mistress of the villa. The earth beneath her, which had received and retained the impression of part of her body, was removed in a mass to the Museum at Portici, where it still exhibits the delicate texture of the linen that covered one of her breasts, and the form of a bosom, that the chisel of Praxiteles, or the pencil of Apelles, might have gloried to imitate. The number of skeletons discovered, is, however, far unequal to the probable population of the place. The timid, the prudent, the robust, and those who had a home elsewhere, doubtless, emigrated while they could. The fool-hardy, and the infirm, remained with those who, distracted between a love of life and the care of their property, deferred their flight, until it was too late. Happy for them had it been, if their minds had pre-conceived the salutary and energetic counsel contained in an inscription, set up about a hundred and fifty years ago, in a village three miles distant from the volcano: *Emigrandum licet. Jam jam enititur, erumpit, mixtum igne lacum amorit, precipiti ruit ille lapidis, frangue fugam, praevertit. Si corripit, altum est, peristi.—Tu, si supis, caudi circumstantem lapidem.—Sperne larem; sperne januam; mors nulla; fuga!*

A cause more cogent than those assigned above, detained the garrison.—Withheld by the rigid discipline that made Rome triumphant over the world, it appears, that every man of them perished at his post, although the situation of the barracks afforded the readiest means of escape*. In each of the lower apartments, supposed to have been the habitations of the private soldiers, two helmets were regularly found, and almost invariably the same number of skeletons. Four were discovered in the prison, or black-hole, with their legs in irons†, and seventeen in a room, that probably served as the tavern, or cantine.

Full forty years are now elapsed since the existence of Pompeia has been known; and yet, such is the neglect and indolence, or, to characterise it better, by their own expressive word, the *poltroneria* of the Neapolitans, that, besides the barracks, only two small streets, and a few detached buildings, have been exposed to view. The streets are uncommonly narrow: the horse-way four scanty paces, the foot-pavement only three feet wide. From the deep impressions of the wheels, it appears, that their carriages were of proportionate dimensions, and could freely pass each other, without infringing upon the petty space allotted to the foot-passenger.

The rooms of the ancients, though of regular and commodious form, and elegantly arched over head, are generally small, and admit the light of day only through the door. This defect is, however, compensated in the superior kind

* The barracks are a little without the town, and on the first part of the ancient buildings, to which strangers are admitted. They compose a quadrangle, of which only the opposite sides are equal; the number of Doric columns, which formerly supported the portico, on the longer sides, being twenty-two, and on the shorter, only seventeen. The rooms are generally about eleven feet square; and as none of them seem to have been inhabited by more than two soldiers, it appears, that the defenders of the state were better treated than at present, when four or five are frequently crowded into a single bed. Very near the barracks, is a small theatre, still in great part covered with earth. The following inscription is, however, visible:

“ C. Quinctius, C. F. Valo—M. Portius M. F. Duo Vir dec—decr. Theatrum tectum Fac. Locar. eidumque prob.

† These irons have a great resemblance to those on board our ships of war.

of

of houses, by a court in the middle of the building, which the Romans kept open to the light and air in fine weather, and protected by an awning from the fall of rain. At the entrance of one of the dwellings, I was much pleased with the fancy of incrusting the kind word *salve* in the Mosaic pavement under foot.—That elaborate and costly sort of work composes the floor of every apartment; and, added to the beautiful *frescoes* that decorate the walls, gives a high idea of Roman refinement—a refinement very inconsistent with the public exposure of the obscene object I have already alluded to, which stands carved in stone over the door of a brothel, staring the blushing virgin in the face, and giving shameful note of the infamous commerce carried on within.

If the slow progress of the Neapolitans at Pompeia, defrauding the present age of many interesting discoveries, be blameable, the total stop put to all farther excavation at Herculaneum is still more to be deplored. The magnitude of the town, the corresponding importance of its antiquities, and the state in which the manuscripts at the Museum were produced, render the farther prosecution of the work highly desirable.—The reasons assigned for desisting, are, the hardness of the volcanic matter, and the danger of disturbing the foundations of the town and palace of Portici. It may, however, be reasonably doubted, whether what is below, be not more valuable than what is above the surface; or, at any rate, whether the safety of the superstructure might not be reconciled with the interest of science, by proceeding with proper caution, and by giving a sufficient support to the parts undermined, as is done in the quarries that extend from the suburbs to the centre of Paris? Very soon, all opportunity may be lost of making the earth surrender the riches it contains.—A torrent of liquid lava may come—pouring down from Vesuvius—and obliterate the site of the ancient city, or, at least, render all farther excavation a matter of real impracticability. Nor would this be the only misfortune, since the curious improvidence of the Neapolitan government has placed all their collection of antiquities on this precarious spot, to be again overwhelmed, in case of the probable event I am supposing. Then, with the manuscripts, would be devoted to destruction all those ancient models, which, within these few years, have pro-

bably done more to improve the public taste, and that of our manufactures, than the cultivation of the arts had effected in two or three centuries before. It is truly wonderful to see, how far the Romans, instructed by the Greeks, carried their elegance; and to what humble objects it extended. The meanest kitchen utensil is constantly wrought after some beautiful design; their common steel-yards generally terminate in the head of a snake, a ram, or a man, exquisitely fashioned; and even their weights are adorned with equal art.

Besides the improvement of our taste, I am strongly inclined to believe, that we owe to the ancients a very convenient utensil, which is generally supposed to be of modern invention. Among the vessels of bronze, that were many years ago dug out of Herculaneum, is one, exactly resembling our tea-urns—I mean those of the shortest and most elegant form.—Like them, it has a place in the middle to receive the heated mass of metal, that serves to keep the water in ebullition. This exact similitude, joined to the time of its discovery, which appears to have been a few years earlier than the use of the tea-urn in England, makes it highly probable, that the *si-distant* inventor of the latter, went to Portici for the idea, or received it from that place. I was less surprised at the exact resemblance of several of their instruments of husbandry to our's. It is natural, that things of the first necessity should be handed down, unchanged, from generation to generation, when once the most advantageous form has been found out. But it does not seem equally natural, that their surgical instruments should be so very similar to our's; for though the art of surgery can never be out of fashion, yet the mode of its practice varies every day. Notwithstanding this, the ancient catheter, trochar, speculum, probes, and steam, preserved at Portici, hardly differ in any respect from those employed at present by the members of the healing art. It is much to be regretted, that the dark ages have not been equally faithful in transmitting to us all the arts of which the ancients were in possession. The numerous indications in Greek and Roman writers, of their having a method of giving to bronze the temper of steel, are justified by several sacrificial knives of the former metal, that still exist in the Museum; and from some considerable masses of beautiful blue and yellow glass, which are said to be as hard as the topaz,

topaz, and to cut ordinary glass like a diamond, we are warranted to conclude, that though they did not derive all the advantages that we do from that elegant substance, they contrived, nevertheless, to give it a degree of perfection, which we are utterly unable to attain.

Among the many instruments used by the ancients, and contained in this curious cabinet, are waxen tablets, with styles to write upon them, and a very small ivory implement, much resembling a saw, for the purpose of erasing characters, and preparing the wax to receive new impressions. But among them all, there is perhaps nothing more worthy of notice, than several signatures of Romans, cut at full length, upon bronze, to enable them to sign their names with greater expedition. How astonishing, that they should thus have held the art of printing in their hands, without applying it to more important purposes!

Upon the whole, the antiquities of which I have been speaking, appear to me so highly interesting, that, when joined to the curious objects of natural history that exist in the vicinity of Naples, I think them a sufficient reward for the fatigue and expence of a journey to Italy, provided the traveller have a taste for the remains of old times, for grand natural objects, and for the elegant arts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following extract from a letter of HUMBOLDT, a celebrated German chemist, which appeared lately in the *Physical Journal*, published by GREN, contains some new experiments relative to the *different impressions excited by the irritation of metals on the organs of animals*. This curious subject, which, as an art, has, with foreign chemists, assumed the name of Galvanism, from GALVANI, a learned Italian, the first who undertook experiments of this nature, will not, I presume, prove unacceptable to the English public, through the medium of your respectable Miscellany. It may be necessary to premise, that the experiments described in this letter are introduced somewhat abruptly, being the sequel to some preceding ones, made by Humboldt, and which he proposes to collect and publish, in a larger work on the subject.

Discouring one day with a friend on the effects produced by Galvanism on himself—Nothing, he says, astonished him more, than to observe on his back,

the appearance of a serous and lymphatic humour. Of what nature, then, he exclaims, is the stimulant which has thus, in a few seconds, altered the nature of the vessels, made them concur to excite humours, which, as soon as they touch the epidermis, produce a sudden inflammation; and mark their passage by a redness which lasts for hours together?

The relation of this same experiment is one of the most interesting articles in the letter.

He goes on to inform us, that he had laid a couple of vesicatory plasters on the deltoid muscle of each shoulder. The blister of the left having been opened, there issued out of it a liquor, which left nothing but a shining matter on the skin, and which was instantly rubbed off by washing. The wound of this was afterwards dried up, by way of precaution, lest the acrid humour which the Galvanic irritation would produce, should be mistaken for the effect produced by an idiosyncrasis of the vessels. The Galvanic operation was then performed on the wound, by means of zinc and silver; from which, as soon as done, the serous humour issued out in abundance; in a few seconds, the colour of this humour became visibly darkish, and left, on the parts of the skin which it passed over, traces of a brownish-red inflammatory matter. The humour having descended towards the pit of the stomach, and collected itself there, produced a redness on that part, more than an inch in surface; and, being afterwards laid upon the epidermis, it there also left spots, which, after having been washed, appeared to be of a bluish-red. The parts inflamed having been inadvertently washed with cold water, swelled up so much in magnitude and colour, that M. Humboldt, as well as his physician, Dr. Schallerer, who was an assistant to him in these experiments, conceived, at first, much inquietude from the circumstance.

M. Humboldt does not take upon him to determine the nature of the fluid which produced such astonishing effects; but rather makes it his business to circumscribe the phenomena which occurred within the real circumstances which occasioned them; he sagaciously varies the preparations; notes attentively all the results; and, being assured that the cause of Galvanism can only be successfully ascertained by observing the proportionate degrees in which the chain of metals irritates, or otherwise, he is enabled to extend his field of observation,

by

by raising or depressing the irritable capacity of the animal organs, in a variety of ways.

What is the sensation which is produced by Galvanic irritation? is a question, the solution of which M. Humboldt proposes to undertake. No one, he observes, can speak to this point with more precision than himself; having made a number of different experiments on his person, some of which related to the socket of a tooth which he had extracted; some to the wounds which he had caused to be made in his hand, &c.; and some to the effects produced by the four vesicatory plasters.

The following are his own observations on the subject:

The Galvanic irritation is always attended with pain, and the more so, as the part irritated is the more hurt, and as the irritation lasts a longer space of time. The first impressions are perceived but slightly; afterwards follow five or six much more acute; and which, at length, become scarcely supportable, till the whole irritated nerve is rendered torpid with incessant irritation. The sensation excited, bears no resemblance to that which is generated by shocks, or the electric bath; it is a pain of its own kind, neither pungent, nor pinching, nor penetrating, nor yet ceasing, after the manner of that which is excited by the electric fluid. A violent stroke or pang may be distinguished; also a regular pressure, accompanied by an ardent heat; and that heat incomparably more fierce when the wound is covered with a plate of silver, and irritated by a stick of zinc, than when the zinc plate is laid on the wound, and the silver tweezers are made use of, in order to establish the communication.

This communication, when placed in contact with the epidermis, produces no result whatever; it appears, that the fleshy skin insulates like the glass which may be laid between the wound and the metal; but, if the skin be laid naked by two wounds at eight inches distance, and if on one wound a plate of zinc be applied, and on the other a prepared frog's leg, this last will begin to contract as soon as it communicates with the zinc by the silver wire; an evident indication that the Galvanic fluid is then passing under the epidermis.

This fluid produces, in some instances, a very perceptible acid savour or taste; the two wounds of M. Humboldt having been covered, the one with silver,

and the other with zinc, an iron wire, many feet in length, attached to the zinc, was applied between his upper lip and the spongy substance of his teeth, and from thence upon the tongue of another person; when the iron wire was made to come nigh the silver, there was a strong contraction of the scapular muscle; and, at the same instant, the person whose tongue was in the chain, perceived a sensation of acidity. There are even cases in which the fluid acts on the organs of taste, without producing any sensible effect on the organs of motion; an instance of this occurs, when the epidermis serves as a conductor of the zinc to the frog; there is then no contraction observed, but an acid savour remains upon the tongue.

Having learned from M. VOLTA, that pearl-ashes liquified (*oleum tartari per deliquium*) might be used to augment the power of the conductor, M. HUMBOLDT availed himself successfully of this process to extend the capacity of the animal organs. Having moistened one of his wounds with the said liquor, he did not feel any great pain from it, although the Galvanic irritation was more violent, and attended with more heat; sparks, however, appeared and vanished before his eyes; his tongue, moistened with the liquor, distinctly perceived the acid sensation, although the chain was only established between the zinc and the zinc; while the frog's leg, moistened with the alkaline dissolution, and laid on a plate of glass, without touching either metal or carbonic matter, fell of itself into violent convulsions, the twin muscles and the legs quivering incessantly; by this means, irritability was re-established in the animal parts, where it had been extinguished by hot solutions of oxide of arsenic; and, finally, the irritation (which only takes place, for the most part, when the nerve and the muscle are armed with the same metal, the different metals being between the two) becomes evident after this preparation—a circumstance which seems to indicate, that the alkali not only irritates the nerve, but that it adds to its irritability.

The author afterwards applied this process to a number of amphibious animals, which he thereby drew out of their winter's sleep, and in all of which he distinguished peculiar symptoms of irritability.

These observations led him to distinguish a two-fold state of the animal

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organ:

organ: the first, of irritability augmented, naturally or artificially; and the second, of diminished irritability. These two states, which he terms *positive* and *negative*, are nevertheless, as he remarks, only different degrees of irritability, and not phenomena essentially distinct from each other.

In individual beings, sensible by nature, the effects produced by alkaline solutions, by the muriatic oxygenate acid, by the solution of oxide of arsenic, are very seldom found to be of the same intensity.

In the case of irritability augmented, muscular motions take place without the application of metal or carbonic matter. The same motions may be obtained with metals, although no communication should subsist between the nerve and the muscle, that is to say, there be no chain. They may be also obtained by constituting the chain of similar metals. Let the crural nerve of an animal, by nature vivacious, be placed upon glass; let a small piece of fresh muscular flesh be fixed on a stick of sealing-wax, and put into contact with the crural muscle; the result of this will be a violent convulsion of the muscle, at the instant when the chain shall be fastened. A similar result is observed, if, in lieu of the little piece of muscular flesh, a piece detached from the crural nerve be fixed on the stick of sealing-wax. The chain then only consists of two things: the nerve and the muscular fibre. How then, enquires M. HUMBOLDT, in this simple process, are we to account for the action of the fluid which passes from the nerve into the muscle? He is of opinion, that the fluid only becomes stimulant, because it returns from the nerve into the nerve, through the medium of a foreign animal matter, that is to say, matter not organically connected with the nerve.

The disparity of the metals which constitute the chain, has been hitherto considered as a part of the process essentially necessary to produce Galvanic irritation: this hypothesis, however, is overturned by the experiments of M. Humboldt. If it be true, that in the state of lessened irritability, contraction very seldom occurs when similar metals are made use of (as VOLTA maintains, in opposition to ALDINI) this circumstance becomes a matter of no importance, in the case of irritability augmented. M. HUMBOLDT put some mercury, accurately

purified, into a China cup; this he applied close to a hot frying-pan, in order that its whole mass might assume an equal temperature; the surface of it was also clear, without the slightest appearance of oxidation, humidity, or dust; a frog's leg was prepared in such a manner that the crural nerve, and a bundle of muscular fibres, of the same length, were suspended separately, by means of two silk threads above the mercury; the result of this was, that when the nerve alone came into contact with the surface of the metal, no irritation appeared to follow; but as soon as the muscular fibres and the nerve touched the mercury together, they fell into such strong convulsions, that the skin became stretched as violently as in the attack of a tetanus.

We ought not to be surprised here, at the precaution used by M. HUMBOLDT in heating the mercury; this is a consequence resulting from his opinion, that the purity of metals does not depend on the homogeneity * of their chemical constituent parts, but on their heat, polish, firmness, and form.

Gold, placed between two armatures of zinc, produces irritation only when the former is moistened by any volatile fluid, or by mere respiration.

M. Humboldt has attempted to include all the possible cases of experiments in the following formulæ:

1. In the state of irritability augmented:

Positive cases.	{	Frog—muscular flesh.
		do. —zinc—zinc.
		do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver.
		do. —zinc—silver—zinc.
		do. —muscular flesh—silver—zinc.
		do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver.
		—muscular flesh—zinc.

2. In the state of diminished irritability.

Positive cases.	{	Frog—zinc—silver.
		do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver—zinc.
		do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver.
		—muscular flesh—silver—zinc.
Negative cases.	{	Frog—zinc—zinc.
		do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver.
		do. —zinc—muscular flesh—silver—zinc.

M. HUMBOLDT concludes his letter with some observations on the *fibenic* or

* The word in the original is *homogénéité*; but, as this term means *exclusively* the identity of the constituent parts, it cannot be considered as proper here, where the question relates merely to the identity of the kind of metal.

asthenic virtue of chemical agents, that is to say, their ability or impotence to produce irritation. Alkalies appear to be to nerves, what acids are to muscular assemblages. The muriatic acid augments the irritability of the muscle, while it extinguishes that of the nerves, which is not observed again, even after the acid has been saturated with alkali.

By repeatedly infusing the nerve with alkaline solution, an entire atony will be, at length, produced, through excess of irritation; if, however, a few drops of muriatic acid be let fall on the part, the irritability will be restored.

A frog's leg, irritated even to a degree of entire relaxation, by a hot solution of oxide of arsenic, has been observed to show fresh convulsions, after having been steeped for about two minutes in a solution of pearl-ashes.

The *sthenic* virtue of the muriatic oxigenate acid is no less remarkable. Frogs' legs, which are naturally flabby, when farther relaxed by a Galvanism of seven hours' continuance, so as to exhibit no sign of motion, when silver was the conductor between the zinc and the nerve, have experienced again violent contractions, after the nerve has been moistened with muriatic oxigenate acid. The author, in illustration of this point, quotes an experiment published by himself, in the year 1793, in his *Flora Friburgensis*, the purport of which is, that ordinary muriatic acid retards the germination of plants, while muriatic oxigenate acid made a plant germinate in seven hours' time, to a degree which would have required its standing thirty-eight hours in water, to raise it to the same height of vegetation; this circumstance, according to M. Humboldt, denotes a certain connection to subsist between vegetable and animal organization.

From the foregoing specimen of facts and observations, relative to this important art, the public will, no doubt, expect impatiently the larger work in which the experiments of M. Humboldt will be collected, arranged, and developed with greater accuracy and copiousness.

London, May 2, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR intelligent correspondent CAVIS, has afforded me much amusement, by his ingenious speculations on private copper coinage: but as many of your readers probably reside in parts of

the country where this kind of money has not come into circulation, the following letter to a friend, written on the date it bears, may possibly be acceptable, as it may contribute to render your readers in general better acquainted with the origin and nature of this species of currency; and thus prepare them for entering more fully into your correspondent's remarks.

I am, sir, his and your obedient servant,
V. F.

To S. T. P.

Newcastle, Aug. 12, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

THE pretty piece of mint-work you showed me at our last meeting, representing the inclined plane, and the iron bridge over the Severn, by the Colebrook Dale Company (at whose works this coin passes current for a halfpenny) put me upon examining, as soon as I returned home, whether, in the course of a late journey into Lancashire, I had not received in change a number of these metallic promissory notes; of which, the Anglesea Copper Company set the first example, and which have since been introduced into so many of our principal manufacturing districts, as a substitute for that wretched mimicry of the legal current coin, which had, of late years, overspread the country, till it was become an intolerable nuisance to the fair trader of every description. As I find that I have picked up in this way a considerable variety of them, which curiosity has led me to preserve, I conceived that the inspection of them might afford a few minutes' entertainment to those of your friends, into whose way such things may not have happened to fall: since the inhabitants of this part of the country were, I believe, quite singular, in relieving themselves from the necessity of employing any such expedients; by having the spirit to unite, with one consent, to the total extirpation of the adulterated copper money; and in the reduction of that species of currency within its legal and proper bounds, of serving only as *change* for the lowest denomination of the current silver coin.—They are, however, in other respects, by no means unworthy the notice of the curious; as they must be allowed to be very neat specimens of mint-work; and as they furnish a curious instance, how far government are disposed to connive at violations of law, when they save them the trouble of remedying an inconvenience.

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ence. But whether they will not, in the end, increase the trouble, may well admit of a doubt.

The use of the more precious and durable metals, as the general medium of exchange, has almost universally taken place in the world; and indeed their introduction has been among the first advances of most nations to a state of civilization. At first, it is probable, that they were used in the form of bars or plates, according as every man could provide himself with them; but as it would soon be found, that they were particularly liable to adulteration, both as to purity and weight, it seems to have been a very natural and necessary step, to give that which was intended to be the medium of public confidence, the sanction of the public authority; and, by the establishment of *mints*, to ascertain, as far as it was possible, the quantity and fineness of each piece of metal in circulation, by the nature of the marks with which it was impressed.

In most of the modern nations, there were, originally, a great number of these authorised mints. The author of the History of Newcastle has given us a large account of the coins which were struck in this town in particular (see vol. II. p. 385): and this system, I believe, still continues upon the continent; and is one great cause of the perplexities in exchange. In England, however, for a considerable period, there has, with great propriety, been only one public authorised mint, under the immediate inspection of the executive power; which, while it gives the best security for the absolute uniformity of the medium of exchange, provides, by the liberality of its establishment, against any objection that could be formed to the exclusiveness of its privileges: delivering out, without deduction for seignorage, duty, workmanship, or even waste, the full value of all bullion brought in to be coined.

It may well excite surprise, under such circumstances, that there should ever have been the least temptation to *private* coinage in England. And yet we find, that there have not been less than three different sorts of this unauthorised money; for each of which, it will not, perhaps, be difficult to account:—the *tradesmen's tokens*, of the last century; the *seignee-pieces*, and other *pledges for money*, issued during the civil wars; and the *copper promissory notes for halfpence*, at pre-

sent current in our large manufactories.

Perhaps it may not be generally known, that gold and silver money was, for many centuries, the only current coin of this kingdom; and that copper was not issued by public authority, till some time after the restoration. In consequence of the general extension of trade, and especially of the retail trade, as the bulk of the people increased in wealth and consequence, much inconvenience was found to arise from the want of some pieces of smaller value, to serve as *change* for the silver money. For though silver pence, and even halfpence, were then coined, yet since, as Pinkerton observes, a man might have a dozen or two of them in his purse, and scarcely be able to discover them with a microscope, it was not to be expected, that they should ever come into extensive circulation. In this dilemma, the device of *tokens* was hit upon, and eagerly adopted, till every petty tradesman had his pledges for a halfpenny, *payable, in silver, to bearer, upon demand*, at his shop; upon the credit of which it therefore depended, whether they should circulate through one or two streets, a whole town, or to some small distance in the country round.

The various inconveniences arising from these tokens, particularly the obvious want of security to the acceptor, from the frequent insufficiency of the issuer, might easily have been obviated by a copper coinage, under the authority of government; but to this, Elizabeth could never be persuaded; for no better reason, as it is alleged, than that copper had been employed in the adulteration of the silver currency. Her successors, James and Charles, issued their respective *farthing tokens*; which, though not declared, by proclamation, an authoritative tender in payment; yet, from the superiority of the security, in great measure, superseded the *private* tokens, till the unhappy end of the latter monarch destroyed the credit of his coins: after which, during the commonwealth, and under Cromwell's usurpation, private mints were again set to work, with greater activity than ever; and continued to supply an abundance of halfpence for circulation, till the year 1672, when they were suppressed by proclamation, and a regular coinage of halfpence and farthings, such as we have at present, was issued, under the authority of government.

Engravings

Engravings of these tradesmen's tokens have been published in great numbers, by Thoresby, in the *Ducatus Leodiensis*; by Drake, in his *History of York*; by Mr. Brand; and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Several persons have been curious to preserve them in their collections of old coins; for which they are exposed to the severe ridicule of Mr. Pinkerton, in his valuable essay on medals; with what justice, I do not entirely see; unless the value of old coins were estimated by their workmanship, which I conceive to be by no means the case; but rather by their use in illustrating points of history, and conveying some idea of the manners and customs of the times when they were struck. In this respect, though the workmanship is wretched, and the materials most commonly pewter, or bad copper, they have a value, though, it may be, only a trifling one.

The second class of private coins, those struck in the civil wars, were the offspring of necessity, rather than convenience. In these unhappy times, which no friend to humanity can rejoice to see revived in any country, it became necessary for commanders, when closely besieged, or otherwise deprived of the means of obtaining regular supplies of money, to devise some method of paying their troops, and of purchasing necessities, with something that might serve as a security, the best they could give, for payment in actual money when affairs should take a more favourable turn. My late excellent friend, Mr. Landell, had a pewter coin of this kind, struck by Charles I, at Newark: it is of a diamond form, and, by its inscription, seems intended to have been a pledge for a shilling. My father has a piece of lead or pewter, with a small square bar of copper struck through it, which he supposes to have been struck by James II, for the payment of his army in Ireland. Various coins of this kind may be seen in Rapin's *History of England*.

The last class of private coins is that, of which the inclosed specimens, with your permission, solicit the attention of the society; and which has suggested the idea of this perhaps tedious disquisition. These coins have been occasioned by a great mistake in the regulations which at present govern the preparation of the authorised copper coinage of this kingdom. There seems to be no rule more indispensable, in fixing the proportion of a coin, than this—that it should contain

the full value, or, at least, very nearly so, of the metal of which it is composed, according to the present market-price of that metal: for, otherwise, you hold out an almost irresistible temptation to counterfeit. Whether this rule was observed at the time of the first copper coinage, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the fluctuations in the price of copper to judge; but, from analogy, I should think it probable that it was; and that the officers of the mint have since been more attentive to keep the halfpenny to its customary size, than to proportion it to the depreciation in the value of the metal. However this be, it is certain, that the pound of copper, which is worth no more than ten-pence, is now coined into no less than six and forty halfpence: so that a Birmingham manufacturer can get more than cent. per cent. by making even good halfpence; and was enabled to afford such money as he found would sell, five years ago, at the rate of 33l. per cent. This operating as a strong temptation to too many masters to pay their workmen in copper, and that of the worst kind, its accumulation in the shops of the retail dealers became an object of very serious alarm; and obliged them, at length, in many places, though to their great immediate loss, to determine upon its entire refusal. The workmen in the copper-mines, too, who knew its real price, were unwilling to receive in payment one-third of the value of their wages.—In this dilemma, the directors of the mines, unable to procure silver, which was, and continues to be, not only much adulterated, but greatly diminished in quantity, had no other resource than to strike off tokens at the full value of the copper, which, being readily accepted by the workmen, have been imitated by the proprietors of other extensive works, and their circulation is daily increasing. Indeed, I can see no possible way of putting a stop to them, unless government should follow, by at least doubling the size of the current halfpenny; and at the same time accepting the offers of Mr. Bolton, to apply the vast power of his new-invented steam-engine to impress a device, which, for beauty and relief, should not be imitable without the same extensive and unconcealable apparatus. This, together with a new silver coinage, and an enforcement of the law against the payment of copper, except as change, would speedily occasion the recal of this private money, which would then no longer

longer make its appearance, but in the cabinets of the curious. I am, &c.

V. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to my promise, I now send you the Hebrew Adages, collected by DRUSIUS.

Two dry sticks will burn one green one.

A small piece of money will clatter in a bottle.

Interpreted—"The fool makes a great noise with the little he knows."

An elephant can pass easier through the eye of a needle.

Does not this proverb determine the meaning of *καταλας*, Matth. xix. 24?

The workman sits upon the stake which he himself has sharpened.

Applied to such as make their own misfortunes.

Aben Zoma is still at the door.

Applied to theologians who study philosophy—and, indeed, to all who follow pursuits different from the one they profess.

As the canker-worm to the wheat, is the prostitute to the house.

He who denies a crime, doubles it.

Woe to the wicked! and woe to his neighbour!

He who dwells with the wicked, suffers with the wicked.

The fool perceives not misfortune.

In his purse, in his drink, in his anger, shall a man be known.

The stick that is thrown into the air, will fall upon its root.

Pull out the beam from thine own eye.

The mustard will bite a man, though he eats it from a spoon of his own making.

They have dived into the depths of the sea, and they have brought up—a shell.

A proverb, applied by the Hebrews to the Gentile philosophers.

The stalk is bruised, on account of the leaf. Alluding to the sufferings of those who dwell with the wicked.

Dangerous is the knife in the hand of the fool.

The son's sons are as the sons.

Or, The grand-children are even as the children.

The wine goes in, and the secret goes out.

Take away the salt, and throw the rest to the dogs.

Salt is the symbol of wisdom, and that which is without it is thus said to be valueless.

The eye and the heart are the brokers of sin.

Like dwells with like.

Sheep follows sheep.

Applied to him who servilely imitates another.

There is no profit in the bramble, until it be hewn down.

Fair words without the fence, reasonable ones within.

The interpretation says, "The lame shepherd drives his flock to the fold, with gentle words; and when he has folded them, beats them for straying:—Thus princes treat their subjects, when they, with fair promises, have recalled them to submission."

Heaven assists him who is willing to amend.

The way is open to him who will go to wickedness.

He who will not work, should not eat.

The full stomach produces all evils.

The journey is long, the provision for it little.

Applied to those who labour in youth with the evils of poverty.

Affliction follows the afflicted.

At the tavern door, all are brothers and friends.

A grain of pepper is stronger than a basketful of gourds.

Precept is the reward of precept.

Go to the fat, and thou shalt grow fat.

He has penetrated into the thickest part of the beam.

A stranger at home, the master of the house abroad.

Applied to him who is liberal at all houses but his own.

Write it upon the horn of the goat.

Applied to that which is totally lost.

He carries straw to Ephraim.

As we say—"to carry coals to Newcastle."

Carry oil to a city of Olives.

A pack for the camel.

Tobias sins, Zigod suffers.

Zigod had accused Tobias of some crime, and was condemned to receive stripes himself, because he was the only witness.

He seeks what he has not lost.

In that which he labours, shall every one reap the harvest.

Better is a friend in the street, than gold in the house.

They who use two measures shall perish.

A candle in the noon day!

Sufficient for the servant to be as his lord.

The stamp (or die) of the wife!

Used to express approbation.

Or society or death.

Not as your mother says, but as the stranger says.

Bad is the reward of the false witness.

Adora

Adorn thyself first, then ornament others.

Measure for measure.

Follow thou the mighty, and men shall respect thee.

He who builds much becomes poor.

Rica, or Reça, or Raca.

A proverbial term of reproach, according to Caninius, used rather playfully, than in wrath.

S. R.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DOUBT not but many of your readers will join with me in thanking your correspondent V. F. (p. 887) for communicating to you the very curious letter of the late Archdeacon Blackburne. Any farther anecdotes of this "venerable champion of liberty" cannot fail of being acceptable; and if V. F. or any other of your correspondents have it in their power to furnish you therewith, I trust you will most readily insert them.

It is much to be lamented, that none of the friends of this truly great man should have collected the memoirs of his life and public labours. Certainly, a LINDSEY, or a DISNEY, is most amply qualified, in every respect, for this undertaking, and cannot want materials. The public have almost a right to expect this very valuable present from the friend of Blackburne, and the biographer of *Jobu Jebb*; for, at present, the life of this last-named worthy man (to use the painter's phrase) wants a companion. A very respectable character of the archdeacon appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. LII, p. 743, and in the same miscellany, Vol. LIX, p. 128, a short query is put, "whether a few biographical anecdotes of the late rev. Dr. B. (as he is called by mistake) would not be an acceptable article?"—chiefly, as appears by what follows, because the querist thought, "the consistency and impartiality of the good Dr. Johnson was pressed particularly hard upon," by the author of the *Remarks on Johnson's Life of Milton*, whom the said querist believed to be the archdeacon. But no farther notice was taken of this matter; and a liberal, candid, and impartial history of the life of this "venerable champion of liberty," yet remains among the desiderata of biography.

It would be highly gratifying, if a catalogue of "the old books," which the archdeacon found "among the lumber, in his great grandfather's house," could now be made out. I dare say, *Calamy's*

Defence of moderate Nonconformity, would be found among them, as it was a very popular book among the old puritans; and, if so, besides the general excellence of that work, the admirable introduction to the second volume could not fail of making a very strong and lasting impression upon a mind so open to conviction, as that of Blackburne appears to have been. Nor was he singular in this respect; for it had previously convinced the celebrated Bishop Hoadly, and the great Locke had told the author, that while the dissenters adhered to those principles, they could not be confuted.

I cannot, however, agree with V. F. in thinking, that the style, and "freedom of expression, for which the archdeacon's writings are so remarkable," can be traced to this "origin." The writers among the old puritans, like all or most of the writers of that period, were by no means celebrated for the correctness of their style; nor do I think V. F. will be able to produce any one among them, whose style Blackburne appears to have chosen for a model. Perhaps it would be nearest the mark, if we were to say of his style, what he says of *Algernon Sydney's* Christianity,—it "was after a form of his own." Vid. *Preface to Four Charges, &c. &c.* p. 39.

The worthy archdeacon appears to have entertained no hopes of seeing any thing brought about in his day, "which deserved the name of Reformation." What would he have thought, had he lived to see the present times—to see his former coadjutors and compatriots in the cause of ecclesiastical and civil reformation, almost all turn apostates, and not only so, but, in many instances, persecutors of their once associates and friends!! He knew mankind well, and must have had some peculiar reasons for indulging such a gloomy prediction. Happy for him, however, his work was finished before this general defection and apostacy which we now behold, took place. He has escaped the mortification of seeing his once fellow-labourers in the cause of reformation "acting the part of a true proselyte, that is to say, reforming backwards, with a violence and precipitation proportioned to the suspicions their new allies might entertain of their hankering after their old deviations, should they not give the most spirited proofs of their effectual conversion, by appearing the most forward to expose, reprobate, and, to the utmost of their good-will—PERSE-

"CUTE

“CUTE those few who yet persist.”—But, to use his own elegant words, respecting the amiable *Fortin*—“he rests from his labours, and heareth not the voice of the oppressor, nor of the peevish scornful. His works will sufficiently speak for him, while there are any remnants of piety, learning, and good sense, among the sons of Britain; and will follow him to those mansions, where neither envy, malevolence, nor dogmatical arrogance of ignorant supercilious criticism, will deprive him of his reward.”

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piis amabit,

Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadæ,

Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

Your's,

Nottingham, Feb. 12, 1797. CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR recommendation of an Essay on the Profodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, induced me to purchase it, and read it with great attention. It is a work which evidently discovers first-rate abilities and literature; and I suppose, the public does not err in ascribing it to the pen of a Right Rev. Prelate, who formerly *offered*, and has now *proved*, himself to be *at home in Greek*.

The primary objects which the author seems to have in view, are, to ascertain the antiquity and use of the Greek accents. And I think he has decidedly proved, that the marks of the accents were introduced in the writing of the Greek language, some time before the commencement of the Christian æra; and “exhibit the true speaking tones of the language, such as were used by the Greeks themselves, when it was a living language, and spoken in its purity.” *Sed nihil est ab omni parte beatum.* Though I admire the work in general, I am, upon mature deliberation, forced to be dissentient, in two points: *First*, he maintains, that accent does not in the least increase the quantity of the syllable on which it falls.—And, *secondly*, that the English manner of reading Latin verse totally destroys the rhythm, and melody of it. Page 9, he says, “the natural tendency of the acute accent, contrary to the prejudice of the English ear, is to shorten the syllable on which it falls.” And, p. 18. “Neither the Greeks, or (nor) the Latins, entertained

the notion which prevails among us, that the acute accent necessarily lengthened the sound of the syllable upon which it was thrown.” This point appears to me to be utterly indefensible. I cannot pronounce such words as *Oceanus*, *cruciant*, *faciant*, &c. without lengthening the vowel sound of the antepenult. Nor such words as *animus*, *dominus*, &c. without lengthening the first syllable, almost as much as if they were written with a double consonant, *annimus*, *domminus*, &c. P. 152, our author mentions the words *πρωτοτοκος*, a first-born, and *πρωτοτοκος*, a woman delivered of her first child; and censures Mr. Primatt, for saying, “he defies any body to vary the accent in these two words, without affecting the quantity at the same time.” And, in answer to Mr. Primatt, our author says, “we defy any one to affect the quantity at all, by a variation in the accent, so long as he preserves the true quantity of the *omicron* in both syllables,” and does not pronounce them *πρωτοτοκος*, *πρωτοτοκος*, which, he says, “is the general way of speaking, among those who pretend to pronounce by accent.” I have never heard them pronounced by any scholar in this way (*i. e.*) with the long power of the *omega*. My ears have always been accustomed to the sound of *πρωτοτοκος*, and *πρωτοτοκος*, or, at least, to a sound almost as long as the doubling of these consonants occasions. Here, I think, I discover the source of the learned author's mistake. He supposes, that no syllable can become long without lengthening the power of its vowel; forgetting, that a syllable may be long by position, though the sound of its vowel be short. P. 4, he says, in the words honey, money, cleverly, luckily, we give the acute accent, without lengthening the syllable on which it falls. It is true, we do not give a long sound to the vowels, by pronouncing them hooney, mooney, cleeverly, lewkily; but we, in effect, double the consonants, and pronounce the words as if they were written hunny, munny, cleeverly, lukily.

The other point in which I dissent from the learned author, is, in his extreme censure of the English mode of pronouncing Latin. I allow, there are a many imperfections in our mode of reading Latin; especially in the sounds which we give to the vowels; and think it probable, that the sounds given to them by the literati, on the continent, may more nearly resemble the ancient pronunciation.

nunciation. There seems to be something in nature, which decides in their favour. For, in pronouncing the vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, they begin with a very wide opening of the mouth, and gradually close it, as they proceed to the other letters, till they utter *u* with the smallest possible opening. But though there may be imperfections in our mode of pronouncing Latin, yet I am shocked at our author's extreme censure.

P. 75, he says, "the accents, as we give them, both in the Greek and Latin language, generally mar, and sometimes utterly destroy, the melody of verse, and the rhythm of prose." And, p. 23, "in our way of speaking, all the quantity of metre, and all the rhythm of prose, is most completely destroyed. Long is made short, and short is made long; dactyls and anapæsts are confounded; and the former, in heroic verse, often turned into amphibrachs, cretics, bacchii, and antibacchii. Thus, in '*Arma virumque cano*,' as we speak it, the dactyl, '*rūmq̄e cā-*,' is turned into a cretic, '*rūmq̄e cā-*.' Again, in '*Rupe sub ærīā*—the dactyl '*æri-*,' becomes, in our recitation, an amphibrach '*æri-*."

In scanning, syllables are only divided into long and short; but in pronouncing by accent—a thing, in which all the literati, not only in England, but in all countries, and in all ages, at least since the days of Priscian (Mekerkus, Is. Vossius, and a few others, excepted) have, with very general consent, agreed—in pronouncing, I say, by accent, a good ear will distinguish six or seven different lengths of syllables. For, as Quintilian observes, *Et longis longiores, & brevibus sunt breviores syllabæ.* Quantity and accent mutually depend upon, and affect each other. No laws of language are more simple, or more invariable, than those by which the seat of the Latin accent is determined; and in polysyllables, it is always regulated by quantity. And, by the sharp stroke of the voice upon the syllable on which it falls, the length of that syllable is necessarily increased. But, whatever addition is made to the accented syllable, it is taken away from some other syllable of the same foot, or, at least, of the same word, generally, and that of the word, always, remains the same. Consequently, neither the rhythm of prose, nor the melody of verse, can be greatly injured by the English pronunciation. The

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principal thing in which we differ from foreigners, is, in the sound of the vowels. In other respects, our reading and their's nearly coincide. For my ears have been as much offended with the unpleasant sound of false quantity in the Netherlands, Germany, France, &c. as ever they have been in England.

If we suppose the general time of a dactyl or spondee to be 16, we may, I think, pretty nearly express our common mode of reading, by marking the particular time of each syllable as follows:

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas,
Contingente omnes, intentique ora tenebant.

These words were marked hastily; nor do I suppose the plan to be perfectly accurate. I suggest it as a hint, which I think capable of improvement, in hopes of receiving information on the subject from you, or some of your learned correspondents.

Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following curious fact, which happened under my own inspection, worthy of insertion in your Miscellany, it is much at your service:

Some little time ago, in the opening of an oyster, I was much surprised at observing a very bright flame about the centre, which, when examined a little closer, I found to proceed actually from a small quantity of real *phosphorus*; the quantity I could not ascertain, but there might be half a grain. I took it from off the oyster, and immersed it in water, till I had an opportunity of observing it more minutely; which, when I did, I found it to be in every respect the same as the phosphorus obtained from bones, urine, &c. and which is known by the name of *Kunkel's Phosphorus*. The oyster itself was perfectly alive and fresh, so that it could not happen from any decomposition of the constituent parts of the shell, by the aid of putrefaction; it must have proceeded from some other source. As I never read of this substance being furnished perfectly ready formed, in nature, any elucidation of the subject, from some of your numerous correspondents, will be very acceptable to, sir, your very obedient servant,

Leish, May 11, 1797.

B. S.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHETHER talents, or superior powers and cultivation of mind, have a tendency to produce the happiness of the individual, appears to be questionable, and affords an enquiry both curious and important. I do not feel in myself a capacity for the proper investigation of this subject; but you will perhaps, sir, allow me, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, to offer a few observations which have occurred to me respecting it; and to invite, from a correspondent more able and ingenious, a farther examination of this interesting question.

A variety of arguments, on the first view, forcibly strike the mind in support of the affirmative of the position, that talents, or intellectual endowments, have a direct tendency towards increasing the sum of human (or rather of individual) happiness. Virtue, it has been affirmed, is but a calculation of consequences, or a choice of the best means to attain a certain end, the ultimate benefit, or greater sum of enjoyment, suited to the perceptions and faculties of a rational and sensitive being. Virtue, therefore, is said, by moralists, to be our true interest: and, from this proposition, it seems to follow, as a corollary, that knowledge, or enlargement of mind, has an uniform and necessary connection with virtue, and if with virtue, with happiness; or, that the most wise, the most virtuous, the most happy, would be almost synonymous terms. We know nothing of causes, but from their effects; is, therefore, this conclusion warranted by fact and experience? Strong mental powers appear to be connected with acute and lively sensation, or the capacity of receiving forcible impressions. (I will not, at present, enquire whether exquisite organs are the cause, or the result of moral susceptibility.) Hence it is to be suspected, that strong minds are frequently enslaved by their passions, the distinction between sense and reason is perhaps merely verbal, every thing seems to resolve itself into the former. Why is adversity thought to be the school of improvement? Why is it said, "Enquire after the sufferings of great men, and you will know why they are great?" "The rock must be convulsed ere it will produce the diamond;" because talents are invariably

called forth equal to the spur of the occasion. Misfortune and difficulty put the mind upon collecting its powers; the disappointment or the calamity which does not overwhelm and stupify, stimulates, awakens the stronger passions, sets the mind in motion, rouses those energies which, in the lap of indolence, had never existed. Happiness, which implies a certain degree of tranquillity, and talents, upon this hypothesis, appear to be wholly incompatible; yet, admitting this statement, the truly great mind, it may be alleged, is that which, through the struggle of the passions, has, at length, acquired stable principles, and like the traveller, on the summit of the highest Andes, views, under a serene sky, the clouds of storms, from which he has escaped, break harmlessly beneath his feet. Supposing that habits of iniquitude and effervescence may be wholly and effectually subdued; and that the necessity for watchfulness, which implies arduous conflict, inconsistent with tranquil enjoyment, is superceded; that the mind, accustomed to vivid emotion, is neither exhausted by this stimulus, nor incapacitated from returning to a peaceful and temperate state—at what period of life is this desirable situation likely to be acquired? May not the victory cost us too dear? May not our race be nearly finished, ere it be achieved? Is a wise and tranquil old age worth the purchase of a youth of suffering, and a manhood of warfare? If this be the only method of generating talents, who would wish to purchase them, at a rate so expensive? But may not the mind be roused by means less violent and obnoxious? May not curiosity be awakened, emulation produced, the love of distinction fostered, by gentler methods? If talents are called forth equal to the spur of the occasion (and this appears to be an incontrovertible truth, founded upon the history and experience of all nations and ages) I own, I can conceive of none equally efficacious. In proportion to the force of the impression (which neither overwhelms nor stupifies) will be the vigour of the motive and the consequent exertion; an exact mechanical ratio must be preserved between them. Our attention is never so effectually secured as by a lively interest, and that interest will be the most lively, will suggest expedients the most acute and various, that concerns and touches us most nearly. Upon this view, we may say of the man of talents,

* Lavater's Aphorisms.

"Heav'n

"Heav'n does with him as we with torches do,
"Not light them for themselves, but others:"

SHAKESPEARE.

The page of history, the eloquent complaints of sages, philosophers, and poets, seem to confirm this notion. "The innate melancholy of genius," is almost proverbial.

Yet plausible as this reasoning may appear, it is still inconclusive. The pleasures of intellect, which constitute a vast sum, should be balanced against its pains. Cultivation of mind tends to give dignity and independence of character. Talents are connected with *power*, which all human beings pant after; they flatter the noblest ambition, and govern the world with uncontrollable sway. The mere pleasures of *sense* (to use the term in an appropriate signification) are necessarily transient, and liable to degenerate into satiety and disgust; unless taken moderately, and at distant intervals, they quickly exhaust by their intensity, and pall by their repetition. Their intemperate indulgence has a tendency to cloud the faculties, to blunt the sensibility, and to brutalize the being. The enjoyments of intellect are incalculably more varied, more constant, more in the power of the individual, and less dependent upon local circumstances and external events. How short is the existence of the man of sense, if measured by consciousness, compared with that of the intellectual man! The former stupidly dozes between, or languidly endures, the interval of his gratifications; he either dissipates himself with an absent and vacant mind, or drudges through the day, in a dull mechanical round of spiritless occupation. The latter finds materials for reflection and comparison in every object, in every incident; nothing, to him, is barren of improvement or entertainment, nothing absolutely indifferent. If he mixes in society, he perceives in every character, he draws from every conversation, subjects for future meditation: in solitude, he converses, in his library, with the heroes, the legislators, the wits, and the sages, of all countries, and of all periods: he expatiates in a boundless field of knowledge, or he resigns himself to the grand and enchanting reveries of the imagination. His life is protracted by a consciousness to every moment, he lives in a thousand ideal scenes and transactions, he conjures up by his fancy, or with his pen, as by the power of magic, new worlds, new beings, new combinations, as it were a new creation, which, a mo-

ment before, seemed to have no existence. Even his sorrows and disappointments have in them I know not what of dignity and amelioration; he is conscious of his own powers, he feels his own worth, and he contemns the injustice of mankind; he becomes stubborn under oppression, he grows haughty in distress, he wraps himself in the mantle of integrity, or consoles himself with the consciousness of merit. If his heart is pierced with anguish for friends estranged, or affections unrequited, a mournful magic mixes with his grief, he values himself on his capacity for emotions, which, while they rend, soften and humanize his spirit. Even the conviction of error, while it humbles, exalts him; he chooses to be wise by his own experience, he feels that his reason is unfolded by the struggle of his passions, and he is satisfied to taste the fruit of knowledge, though by overleaping the boundaries of content.

But should the preceding picture, imperfectly sketched, be acknowledged ideal; should it be granted, that the pains of intellect have hitherto, in many, or in most, instances, overbalanced the pleasures; may not this have arisen from the peculiar and disordered states of society, rather than from the natural tendency of cultivation and refinement? A commercial country, the sole moving spring of which is pecuniary interest, must necessarily be unfavourable to those who, intent on mental improvement, require for their pursuit abstraction and leisure, by involving them in external difficulties. Honour, fame, and the pleasure which is found in the pursuit, rather than pecuniary gain, are supposed to constitute the recompence of literary eminence. Aristocratical and feudal institutions, also, by factitious privileges and artificial distinctions, deprive merit of its encouragement, and talents of their just and natural reward. Talents, therefore, to adopt the commercial style, are not free to find their level. Monarchical and despotic governments, by their splendour, their allurements, and their terrors, have a tendency to debauch the taste, corrupt the heart, and fetter the mind, and afford a temptation to the prostitution of talents. These appear to be among the difficulties, the nature of which is to suppress, pervert, or impede, rather than to awaken and stimulate, the intellectual powers. Whether republics may be less inimical to the production, the encouragement, and the reward of mental excellence, has not

yet, perhaps, been sufficiently ascertained by experiment.

To conclude, talents, however generated, appear to be simply *the power*, which proves beneficial or mischievous, as it is applied or directed. Like other strong powers of nature, external constraint seems to have upon them the most dangerous and fatal operation; when pent up and oppressed, the whirlwind and the torrent are not more wild and destructive; they struggle to burst their bounds, and

"Sweep all before them, with impetuous
way."

The preceding desultory remarks are merely intended as an invitation to the ingenious and the candid to consider the subject more accurately; every attempt, however impotent, to investigate or elucidate the nature and history of mind, is laudable, and has a claim to indulgence; the desire of simplifying its operations, tracing their principles, and reducing them to general laws, it has been justly observed by an eloquent philosophic writer, in the preface to a late publication*, is one of the grandest efforts of human reason.

April 29, 1797.

M. H.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, R. H. C. has, unintentionally, without doubt, drawn a very bad picture of the present state of the university. From his intercourse with *reading* and *non-reading* men, he concludes, that the non-readers never pretend an attachment to the classics, to screen their want of attention to the mathematics. It may be so now; but in my time my non-reading acquaintance did it frequently. He asserts it also as a notorious fact, "that in most colleges, the classical and moral lectures are hurried over in a very slovenly manner." I am sorry for it: it was not so in my time; or, perhaps, I may not have paid sufficient attention to what was doing in other colleges. In the college at which I was educated, we had lectures two evenings in the week in the Greek testament, and once in a Greek or Latin author; and in the mornings, our lectures were alternately in the classics, and Locke on moral philosophy. These lectures were so far from being hurried over in a slovenly manner, that he must have

been a very stupid fellow indeed, who would absent himself from the latter, given by one of the first characters in the university, now a dignitary of the church. Many of his principles in morality I held in the greatest detestation, though I was formerly much pleased with his liberality and his familiar mode of instruction. As I may think too favourably of the whole university, from the excellence of a particular college, your correspondent may, perhaps, from some accidental defect in a particular college, be too general in his censures. Indeed, I have heard of a college, where the classical tutor was a very fine, and a very silent gentleman; he was above his office, and preferred the gaieties of town to the dulness of tutorial life. A few pages of a Latin classic would serve him for years; but such conduct, I understood, was generally censured by his brethren, of other colleges.

But, without entering into a comparison on the past and present merits of the university, I with your correspondent to give himself the trouble of taking the subject in another point of view. I have clearly proved, that the number of medalists, in a considerable period, to be found among the wranglers, is far greater than that among the senior-optimis; the proportion in favour of the former being nearly two to one. Now, if the *non-reading* men are possessed of either the application or talents which your correspondent attributes to them, we may expect to find a considerable number of them gaining the medals given annually to under-graduates. This question I have not examined; but I will venture to predict, that, setting aside the king's men, who are not candidates for honours, and, consequently, cannot be taken into the present question, of the men who gain these medals, the greater number will be found afterwards, in the triposes of their respective years.

Again, there is another way of trying the question, which is by the figure the young men make in future life. I do not mean by the stalls, mitres, or such trash, which either class may indifferently possess; but the different gradations of distinction, arising from talents in a profession, or literary or scientific merit; let the men, then, in the first tripos of each year, be compared with the other men of that year; let your correspondent select, according to any standard he pleases, the men of merit in each class. I think I

can

* Godwin's Enquirer.

can venture to predict, that the result will be favourable to my opinion; that, though the number of names on the first tripos is not a third of those on the books for the year, yet this small number will afford, at least, a treble proportion of distinguishable characters. As your correspondent is probably on the spot, and can refer to the proctor's books on this occasion, his determination will, I am sure, be gratifying to many of your readers: and, on a few facts like these, some very important conclusions may be drawn, of great use to those who may be called hereafter to undertake the Augean labour of cleansing our universities.

Your's, A. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine;

SIR,

AS those of your readers who are neither *Alarmists* nor *Life-and-fortune-men* may, probably, be desirous of bearing as few of the additional burthens of the state as they can, without materially infringing their comforts, I shall beg leave, by your means, to suggest a substitute for the usual glass after meals, which is now become too expensive an object for thoughtless indulgence. Wine, we are told, was formerly an article only to be had from the apothecaries' shops: if this should be the case again, I believe health and morals would be material gainers; and our unparalleled minister might, eventually, be the author of more good to the nation, than his warmest admirers now probably expect from him. But what I have to say does not concern the Bacchanalian toppers, who drink to drown care or reason; it is the true dietetic use of wine that I mean to consider, as become habitual, and perhaps necessary, to sober people. The real advantage arising from strong liquors, I take to proceed from two properties only: that of checking too great a fermentation in food, and that of stimulating the stomach to due action in the digestive process. As to the first, I believe a proper choice and mixture of animal and vegetable aliment would sufficiently obviate the danger of excess in fermentation, were water the only drink. Malt-liquor rather promotes it; but the most hurtful practice in this respect, is the devouring of crude fruit after a hearty meal, by way of desert. This it is which usually causes a craving for wine, glass after glass, to quiet the conflicting elements of the food, and rouse the stomach to act upon

its contents. But in this view, no part of the wine is useful but its *spirit*; all the acidity and harshness that it may possess only aggravates the evil; and of all kinds, I believe the heterogeneous mixture, usually sold under the name of *red port*, is the very worst to wash down food with, *claret*, perhaps, excepted. My succedaneum, therefore, both for health and cheapness, has been *brandy*, which I use in the following manner: After dinner, I pour *one table spoonful* of brandy into a wine-glass, and then fill it up with *cold water*. This I drink, merely by way of a stomachic, and I find it answer perfectly. Others, accustomed to drink more wine than I have done, and who, perhaps, still eat a little fruit after dinner (which I do not) might require two such glasses; nor could they, at first, well dispense with a repetition at night. By taking brandy this way, no danger is incurred of getting a soaking tipping habit, which is the great evil of drinking spirits and water. In my mode, it is a medicine, not an indulgence; and I strictly guard against any increase of quantity. Thus, sir, I own I am become a worse customer to Mr. Pitt than formerly; but, feeling no great compunction of mind on that account, and much benefit to my health and pocket, I cannot but recommend the method to others, who think as I do.

Your constant reader,

May 10.

N. N.

N.B. Rum, or best British spirits, I suppose, would do just as well as brandy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the following remarks, I confine myself to two of the common objections to large farms, and rather furnish hints which may promote investigation, than discuss the subject:

Objection 1st. "Large farmers can, and do, withhold corn; and thus enhance the price."

When a farmer reserves his grain, if the speculation answers to him, it also serves the public: if the market at which he produces it, be dearer *with* the assistance of his reserve, would it not have been still dearer without it? If it does not answer to the farmer, still it may be advantageous to the public; for he is, in this case, a store-keeper *without a salary*.

There is provision for twelve months: you wish, of course, the supply to keep place with the expenditure; or would you have the whole at market in nine months,

months, and depend on millers and merchants for the remaining three? Had you rather see the last three months' supply in the stack-yards of farmers, in every part of the kingdom; or guess at its existence, locked up in granaries, nobody knows where, but a few wealthy individuals, having every means of exciting apprehensions of scarcity, and of profiting by them? Farmers cannot combine to enhance prices; and their usual mode of preserving it, in stacks, is ill adapted to concealing it.

Objection 2d. "One family only is supported, where two or more families might be supported."

Why is this love of mediocrity confined to this subject? Is not a large manufactory, a large shop, great practice in physic, in the law; in short, is not every thing great, liable to the same objection? Follow the principle as far as it will lead you, and I will accompany you, with all my heart: convinced, that there would be enough for all to do, and for all to enjoy; and that, if the overgrown, of every description, were reduced to their just dimensions, the small would not be stinted as they are. The *maximum* must not be confined to farming, because the notions of villenage are out of fashion; and the cultivator of the earth presumes himself entitled to a common share of the comforts of the society he feeds and clothes. We are not, at this day, attached to the soil, and transferable like cattle. We are at liberty to choose our occupation. If you wish, now, to keep the farmers in ignorance, render, by partial restraints, the calling unacceptable to the well-informed, and such as *can* take up another. Thus you may have ignorant, indigent, and slavish farmers. But will it be seemly, think you, that the foundation of the social fabric should be so constructed? If, however, it be desirable to retain, in this department, men of talents, of education, of property, allow them the opportunity of employing their capitals, and their abilities, in farms of sizes proportioned to them.

N. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BEING a constant reader of your entertaining and instructive Miscellany, I should be greatly obliged to some of your learned and ingenious correspondents, for an answer to the following ques-

tion, provided it be consistent with your plan of general information:

Whether or not it be contrary to Scripture, to marry a Wife's Sister; and, if it be unlawful, to state the strongest reasons that can be deduced from scriptural authority against it?

The foregoing question arises from a point of conscience. Previous to the commencement of the present *just and necessary* war, I had the misfortune to lose an excellent wife, and ever since that melancholy event, have (through various concurring circumstances) resided in the same house with her sister. A mutual esteem, the consequence of our long acquaintance, and thorough knowledge of each other's disposition, has ripened into a sincere and lasting friendship; which, to render still more binding, has determined us to enter into the indissoluble bonds of matrimony. Upon settling the preliminaries, the objection was started, of our being too nearly allied by consanguinity. This being the case, and having no *very violent* inclination to subject ourselves to the *friendly* interposition of the Ecclesiastical court, which would probably be the result of our union, through the good offices of some of our own relations, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with this subject, hoping it will gain admission in your Magazine, in preference to any of your contemporaries.

AMICUS.

N.B. I have carefully examined both the Old and New Testaments, but can find no *very strong* reasons to oppose our intended union, excepting John's reproving Herod, Matth. xiv. 3, and following verses—Mark, vi. 17, and following verses.

Inner Temple, March 21, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING been long an enthusiastic admirer of the poems ascribed to the Scottish bard OSSIAN, and as there has been such a diversity of opinions respecting their originality, I cannot help feeling interested in the ascertainment of the truth; and shall feel myself much indebted to any of your numerous and ingenious correspondents (who are able to bring forward satisfactory intelligence upon the subject) if they will, through the medium of your Monthly Magazine, give such information, as may tend to elucidate the doubts which I, and

and many others, entertain, respecting the true author of the poems in question.

One of the principal facts to be investigated is, whether the compositions, said to be handed down traditionally, from a remote period, and still preserved among the Highlanders, in the Erse tongue, bear sufficient resemblance to the translations of Mr. MACPHERSON, to justify the belief in the authenticity of the latter? The ingenious and interesting remarks of your correspondent MEIRION, on the Welch language, have naturally suggested a hope, that some equally intelligent scholar in the sister tongue of the Highlands, may have the inclination, as well as the ability, to gratify your readers with remarks on the subject of OSSIAN's poems. Your's,

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE not the least interest in the question between certain physicians and the College, but it gives me, as it must every lover of truth, concern, to find, that an argument may be maintained, in a court of law, upon a ground, which every man in court knows to be un-tenable. I was forcibly struck with this circumstance a few days ago, when accident carried me into the Court of King's Bench, at a time that a learned counsel was discussing the question in favour of the two universities. He is a member of one, and must be well acquainted with the nature of the study of physic in those two learned seminaries of education. His argument was, that the college should be distinguished by the characters admitted into it; and that they should give proof of their abilities and talents, by the progress made in their medical studies at one of the universities, where medicine was a branch of academical education. Now this learned counsel knows, as well as myself, that, whatever the statutes may say on the subject, the study of medicine is totally neglected in the university of Cambridge, of which he is a member; that there are no lectures whatever given there on the theory or practice of physic, or any subject appropriate to a physician; and that the little knowledge to be derived from the course of anatomical lectures there, is more for the sake of the general scholar, than a practitioner in the art. As I said before, I am no

ways interested in the decision of the question, but I think it of great importance to mankind, that the moral character of the barrister should be involved in every assertion which he makes in a court of law, of the truth or falsehood of which he is a competent judge, from his own experience, and that some mark of censure should follow from the court, when it sees a barrister trifling with them. I propose, that the barrister should be called upon to answer this question: "Why do you mean to impose upon us, by such a representation of the state of medicine, in the two universities?" A swindler in law, or a swindler in trade, or a swindler in any other concern, are equally respectable characters. Your's,

PHILAETHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine (No. IV) for May, 1796, p. 280, your correspondent HORTULANUS, has given us an interesting account of Mr. SIMPSON's method of raising peaches.—I hope he will be so good, in a future Number, as to tell us—

Whether any hot-bed, either of dung or tan, had been tried by that gentleman, under his glasses?

Whether each of the trees were in separate houses, or all in one house?—which, by the measure he gives for each tree, must be about 60 feet long, for seven trees.

Whether it is necessary to plant the trees within the frames; or whether they might not be trained in from the outside, as in some hot-houses?

How long the trees were planted before they began to bear?

Whether any use was made of the earth under the trees, for any other crop?

At what age the trees were moved into the hot-beds, and at what time of the year?

His answering these questions, will, I hope, oblige other readers of your useful Miscellany, as well as your correspondent, R. L. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately received, from a very respectable correspondent, at Philadelphia, some particular information respecting a negro man of Virginia, who, in

in 1792, at about the age of 38 years, began to change from a black to white complexion. I think the facts are so extraordinary, as to merit preservation; and that this purpose will be no where better answered, than by giving an abridged state of them a place in your useful Repository. They are as follow:

In July, 1796, HENRY MOSS came to Philadelphia, and returned to Virginia in November following. He produced a certificate, of which the following is a copy:

"I do hereby certify, that I have been well acquainted with HENRY MOSS, who is the bearer hereof, upwards of thirty years; the whole of which time, he has supported an honest character. In the late war, he enlisted with me in the continental army, as a soldier, and behaved himself very well as such. From the first of my acquaintance with him, till within two or three years past, he was of as dark a complexion as any African; and, without any known cause, it has changed to what it is at present. He was free-born, and served his time with major John Brint, late of Charlotte county. Given under my hand, the 2d of September, 1794.

"JOSEPH HOLT, Bedford county."

He was also personally known to several of the other officers of the regiment in which he served, who asserted, that he was then black, and that there was no reason to question his veracity. When at Philadelphia, the president (Washington) saw him, as well as many others, whose notice of him was attracted by the singularity of the case. He appeared to be a modest, well-behaved man, and the clear pertinent manner in which he answered their various questions, left them in no doubt of the truth of such parts of his story as rested on his own credit. Being asked a great many, tending to discover whether the change had been effected by any alteration in his mode of life or diet, of his health, of cutaneous disorders; or remedies used for their removal, or any other physical cause? nothing appeared to account for it.

He has all the features common to the African, though not so strongly marked. His stature is about five feet six inches; his age 42 years. On his face, from the roots of his hair, on the sinciput, about one inch in breadth, extending by his right ear, with increase of breadth under his chin, and upwards, to within two

inches of the left ear, is perfectly fair as any European. From the eye-lids, above both eyes, the African complexion has entirely disappeared. For nearly one inch in latitude, under the right eye, there is a small white streak; and under the left eye, a broader one. Around his mouth, is a streak of white, shaded by another remaining streak of black, reaching nearly to the chin, under which, all round his neck, he has a very fair European complexion. The lines dividing the black from the white, are not regularly defined, but indented and insulated, the borders appearing as islands and peninsulas, as are represented on the chart of a sea coast. The whole of his breast, arms, and legs, so far as it was decent to expose them to a mixed company, were of a clear European complexion, interspersed with small specks of his original colour, as freckles on the skin of a fair woman appear in summer. The backs and palms of his hands are also perfectly fair; but on their sides, from the wrists to the ends of his thumbs and fingers, there are stripes of black; and on the outsidings of his thumbs and fingers, there are spots of it. But, generally, between the limbs, and wherever skin meets skin, and is covered by clothing, the change is perfect from the colour of an African, to that of a fair European; and it was believed, that the whole of the former, then remaining, if accurately measured, would not amount to *one square foot*. His hair is undergoing a similar change, from the black crispy wool of the African, to the soft curly hair of an European, wherever the colour of the skin is altered; and in the white parts, it is become soft and long, instead of harsh and short.—Upon pressing his skin with a finger, the part pressed appeared white; and on removal of the pressure, the displaced blood rushed back, suffusing the part with red, exactly as in the case of an European, in like circumstances; and his veins, and their ramifications, had the same appearance. In the borders of the two colours, there appeared no *discontinuity*, or fissure, in the external surface of the skin; and it seemed evident, that the change was not occasioned by the casting off the *epidermis*, but by the dissolution of the *rete mucosum*, between the *dermis* and *epidermis*: so that he was not sensible of the least obstruction, on the passage of a razor from the black to the white, or from the white to the black parts of his face.

He

He said, that his paternal grandfather was born in Africa, and his grandmother an Indian native of America; that his father (the issue of their marriage) married a mulatto woman, born of an African father, and an Irish mother; and that his maternal grandfather was a native of Africa.—That about February, 1792, he first perceived a change in his skin, about the roots of his finger-nails, which extended to the length of the first joints; that about two months afterwards, the back of his neck began to change, gradually extending downward, and round his body, to most parts covered by his clothes; that the alteration was greater in the second, than the first year; and that he has not perceived much, if any, progress in the winter, or cold weather. In the latter part of the summer of 1796, it was so rapid on his face and hands, that several who revisited him, after an absence of 12 or 14 days, discovered a very obvious alteration; and they had no doubt, that if he should live over another summer or two, the change would be completed throughout. He remarked, that since it began, he has been much more sensible of the heat of the sun on his shoulders, than formerly; and that blisters and freckles have been raised on every part which holes in his clothes had exposed to its action; and also, that he has felt the cold much more sensibly than before.

Such is the history, so far as it goes, of the change of a negro to a white man—a change, which, had Henry Moss happened to have been a slave, would have furnished an irrefragable argument for annihilating his owner's claim. Now as, on the present prevailing system of morality, a black colour so clearly authorises the extreme degradation of a considerable portion of the human race; and as the change from *white* to *black* must be admitted as equally possible with the reverse above stated, it may be well for the white slave dealers, and their fair abettors, whether legislators or others, to consider how far they may be personally interested in perpetuating such a criterion: as by it, they may ultimately be doomed to the wretchedness, to which they are now devoting millions, unimpeached of any crime more atrocious than that of differing from themselves in complexion.

D. W.

London, April 17, 1797.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XVII.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

NO phrase is more frequent in the mouths, as well as in the writings, of politicians, than the following:

"Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat;" yet I could never find out with whom it originated, notwithstanding I have taken some pains to make the discovery. It has a very classical sound, yet the accurate Ainsworth does not allow the word *demento* to be pure Latin, but degrades it *inter ea quæ sunt carbone digna*, and quotes Apuleius, as using it. Apuleius lived, I believe, in the third century, and wrote very elegant language for his time. Perhaps, indeed, he may have used the phrase in question, but I have not his works at hand to refer to. If you favour this with a corner in your next Monthly Magazine, I have no doubt but that some of your learned correspondents will take the trouble to satisfy my curiosity.

B.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

By Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN.

(CONTINUED).

MAY 16, proceeded from DERBY to NOTTINGHAM, 16 miles.—The pleasantest country I have hitherto seen; surface level; soil, for about six miles, a loamy clay; sand is afterwards the prevailing ingredient; both, however, are very fertile, the former in wheat, beans, grasses, &c. and the latter in turnips, barley, &c. Farms seem rather extensive than otherwise; buildings good, made of brick and tile; beautiful straight hedge-rows of thorn, most of which have a modern appearance; trees of various descriptions embellish the landscape in every point of view; the roads are made with small gravel, and some wholly of sand; the parishes seem of no great extent; churches, ornamented with spires, are seen at a considerable distance, when an opening, or a gentle eminence, affords the traveller an opportunity of widening his prospect.

Although the numberless rills observable in some of the northern counties, are not perceived here, yet the country is pretty well watered with several minor streams which fall into the Trent: that noble river directs its course to its confluence with the Ouse, at no great distance from the road on the south.—On the left hand side, near the road, I passed the seat of that gallant naval commander, Sir John Warren; the mansion, though

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small,

small, adds to the beauty of a delightful vale.

That truly elegant structure, Woollerton-hall, the seat of Lord Middleton, rivets the attention of every stranger, approaching within three miles of Nottingham. The house, which is exceedingly magnificent, is erected on the north side of the road, on a rising ground, in the midst of an extensive park, well stocked with deer, hares, and domestic animals, spacious sheets of water at a due distance from the house, containing fish of various sorts, support a number of swans, and other aquatic fowls, foreign and English; trees, chiefly oak and elm, are plentifully scattered in the park, and sometimes collected in clumps. An avenue, about half a mile in length, opens from the Nottingham road, and goes in a direct line to the house; a row of trees on each side mix their branches at the top, and form a regular continued canopy.—A new canal crosses the road about one mile and a half from Nottingham, which, however, is not yet finished.

The town of Nottingham stands rather in a vale, being skirted on three sides with rising grounds, upon which fourteen or fifteen wind-mills are erected. It is built with brick, and covered with flat tiles; the market-place is a remarkably extensive square, surrounded with good buildings, and well furnished shops; I, however, observed a number of very narrow dirty streets at some ends of the town; yet, on the whole, Nottingham may be said to contain many opulent and spirited inhabitants;—here is a large infirmary, conducted on a liberal plan, and erected in a fine situation.

A splendid *chateau*, the property of the Duke of Newcastle, stands on a prominent rock on the south side of the town, which it overlooks, commanding also an extensive view over the adjacent country, and particularly the beautiful vale through which the Trent passes, at no considerable distance. On this palace, or castle, as it is called, is placed an equestrian statue of one of the dukes of Newcastle. The building contains a number of elegant apartments, which are now occupied by an old maiden lady. Neither trees nor pleasure-ground are near it; a terrace, however, goes round the house. The site of this edifice is well calculated for a place of defence, to which purpose nature has peculiarly adapted it, being surrounded on three sides by a rocky precipice, of great height; the assaults

of an enemy might be easily repelled on that side, while a strong wall and gate, the remains of the old original castle, have been erected on the other.

Some of the lower parts of the town are subject to the inundations of the Trent, which sometimes enters the cellars and ground floors, and occasions great damage. A very soft whitish freestone rock extends under the whole town; and, on its south-side, is visible above the surface, forming, for a considerable length, a range of precipices, which are ascended and descended by stairs cut out of the same. This part of the town has a grotesque appearance from the south; houses raised on the summit of the rock seem to stand almost on the chimneys of others built about the middle thereof, while they again appear to trample on the buildings, seen at the bottom; this rock is so easily excavated, that a great number of dwelling houses, cellars, &c. are hewn therein; these subterraneous apartments are, however, for the most part, liable to dampness. I also observed a row of cottages cut out of the rock by the side of a hollow road, a little way out of the town on the other side; a small garden is seen before each door, poled in, and neatly cultivated; the roofs of these cottages are pretty level, covered with herbage, and cattle appear feeding on them. A circumstance which, by the bye, reminded one of the old fairy tales.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST, once a very extensive district, at present reaches very near the town on the north side: it is now, however, almost wholly cultivated. In this forest, the celebrated archer, ROBIN HOOD, is reported, from tradition, to have performed his achievements: a spring in it, called Robin Hood's well, is now shown to travellers, as a curiosity, although nothing remarkable is to be seen about it. Nottingham is computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is weaving silk-stockings; there are also three silk, and several cotton mills, for spinning, &c. these articles.

May 23, I left NOTTINGHAM, and went to HOVERINGHAM-FERRY, in Nottinghamshire, 12 miles: a bye-road down the side of the Trent. Soil generally a strong clay, extremely fertile, and much in grass. Near the river, on each side, the land is perfectly level; the fields are generally large, square, and divided by beautiful thorn hedges; on the left, it afterwards rises in different degrees

degrees of elevation; and on the opposite side, it also rises, but the ascent is more rapid, and much clothed with wood. I observed, in this day's journey, several clay huts, similar to those found on the borders of Scotland.

HOVERINGHAM is a small country parish, in a pleasant, fertile district; farms rather small than otherwise, and buildings mostly of the inferior sort; the ground, however, is pretty well cultivated, and produces luxuriant crops.— Implements of husbandry are heavy, and rather uncouth; carts continue to be drawn by two or more horses, and ploughs by three or four. The Trent is navigable here, and for several miles above; pretty large vessels, with sails, and drawn by two, three, and four horses, are seen navigating to and from Hull, &c. with various loading.

May 25, went from HOVERINGHAM to NEWARK, in Nottinghamshire, eight miles. Continue the bye-road, down the Trent side: the vale here is nearly two miles broad, level, fertile, and, on the whole, the most beautiful district I have seen. The banks on the south side are covered with thick woods, which approach near the river; the fields on the north side are delightful to the eye; their beauty is heightened by the regular neat thorn hedges, which divide them. Soil various, but chiefly a lightish loamy clay; much grass land; the large Lincolnshire breed of sheep prevails here. Excellent husbandry in this district, particularly near Newark. I passed through the small town of STOKE, the buildings of which are almost universally thatched with straw; several are built with clay. Sir GEORGE SMITH has a small seat here.

NEWARK stands on a level plain, is a neat, well-built, clean, and healthy town; the great north road from London passes through it. The country, on every side, has a lively, cheerful aspect: the Trent runs close by the town, and employs a great number of hands in loading, unloading, and navigating vessels. Coal forms one of the principal branches of trade; it is brought from WOOLERTON, and the neighbourhood. Lime is dug here, which is in high repute for making fine plaster. No manufacture of consequence is carried on at Newark. The population about 7000 souls. The church and town-hall are fine structures; the former has a remarkably high spire.

In general, Nottinghamshire is a fer-

tile, well-cultivated country; the soil pretty deep, its quality and surface more regular than in those counties I have yet passed through. Sheep large, cattle long horned; a good proportion of corn and grass land; and I observed few commons, or common fields: a great proportion of the inclosures, however, have a modern appearance. It is, for the most part, a farming county; although the manufacture of silk stockings has long been established in Nottingham, and some other towns; and, latterly, the spinning of cotton by machinery. No peculiar traits are observable in the manners of the inhabitants. [To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of this, and I believe the public also, would be much obliged to any person who would, through the channel of your Monthly Magazine, give an accurate account of the principal foreign literary journals, their origin, and respective merits, and how they are at present to be procured; together with such other particulars of their price, manner of publication, &c. as he should think fit to communicate.

Feb. 10, 1797.

A.

ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE favourable reception which you have given to my essay, for the direction of the student in his choice of elementary books, in natural philosophy, has encouraged me to lay before you a few thoughts to the same effect, as relating to the STUDY OF HISTORY; a science of no mean importance, if we admit the expression of a great moral poet in its full extent:

“The proper study of mankind is men.”

Subordinate to this great end, the study of history presents to us two immediate objects; the first, an acquaintance with the manners and character of nations; the second, a knowledge of the social interests of mankind, of the nature, effects, and utility of political forms and public institutions, and of those which are best adapted to the nature of man, and most conducive to his happiness. Without a fund of this necessary elementary knowledge, the political speculator will be quite as absurd as the man who should undertake to reform the whole system of the Newtonian philosophy, without ever

3 B 2

having

having seen an experiment performed; and his attempt will be even more pernicious than that of the projector who should engage in the most difficult processes of chemistry, without being aware of the formidable effects which may be produced on natural bodies by heat and mixture.

My opinion will probably strike you, sir, as somewhat singular; but, as it is the result of reading and experience, I cannot relinquish it in compliment to the prejudices of the world. I am convinced that these objects are not to be achieved by confining ourselves to the study and perusal of compilations, however elegant or elaborate they may be. We must, in some instances, have recourse to compilations, but we should, as much as possible, extend our attention to original historians. The manners of nations can only be learned from works composed upon the spot, and of a date nearly coeval with the times which they describe. It has been the art of mercenary compilers, such as Hume, to represent contemporary historians, as necessarily unacquainted with the secret motives of political transactions, and to accuse them of partiality; but I confess, sir, I have never been able to derive much instruction from *secret* history, nor is Hume himself, in my opinion, one title more impartial than Lord Clarendon, in describing the dynasty of the Stuarts.

In studying history, it is certainly of great advantage to follow the course of events in the chronological order—you have then the gradual progress of man from barbarism to refinement; from refinement to corruption, venality, and slavery; from slavery back again to darkness and ignorance; and from this state, by a second revolution, more wonderful than the former, again to knowledge, civilization, and liberty.

The most ancient history extant, except the Bible, is that of HERODOTUS; and no history was ever more delightful for its simplicity, its perspicuity, the interesting, yet unaffected style of the narrative, and the easy and harmonious flow of the language. It is to be lamented, that we have no translation which conveys an adequate idea of the beauties of the original, which are thus admirably depicted by a poet of our own times:

“The Dome expands—behold th’ historic fire!
Ionic roses mark his soft attire;
Bold in his air, but graceful in his mien,
As the fair figure of his favour’d queen,

When her proud galley sham’d the Persian van,
And grateful Xerxes own’d her more than man.
Soft as the stream whose dimpling waters play,
And wind in lucid lapie their pleasing way,
His rich Homeric elocution flows,
For all the Muses modulate his prose;
Though blind credulity his step misleads,
Thro’ the dark mist of her Egyptian meads;
Yet, when return’d to patriot passions warm,
He paints the progress of the Persian storm;
In Truth’s illumin’d field his labours rear
A trophy worthy of the Spartan spear.”

HAYLEY.

Mr. Beloe’s translation, however, though not elegant, partakes, in some measure, of the simplicity of the original. It may be read with advantage by the more English reader; but every man with a tolerable knowledge of Greek, should drink at the fountain-head. The history of THUCYDIDES takes not so wide a scope as that of Herodotus, but the period which he describes is interesting, and his manner is incomparable. Smith’s translation is tolerably good, and even that of Hobbes may be read without disgust. If the reader is desirous of a more connected view of ancient history, I do not know that any better writer on the subject has yet appeared, than ROLLIN. Our ANCIENT UNIVERSAL HISTORY is, on the whole, an excellent and elaborate compilation, but it is tedious, and the style is dry and inharmonious; it is, therefore, a book rather for reference, than for study.

Of the Roman historians there is a deplorable dearth of good translations. I have seen one of LIVY, “faithfully done into English,” and printed in the last century*; the style is villainous, and gives a most unfavourable idea of the Roman eloquence. Whether the terse and sententious SALLUST has a proper representative in our language, or not, I cannot tell; nor do I know whether justice has been rendered to the simple, yet eloquent, narrative of CÆSAR, by any British writer. If there be any good translations of these authors, this is the order in which they are to be read—Livy, Sallust, Cæsar. The EPISTLES of CICERO are chiefly historical, and these are admirably translated by Mr. Melmoth. PLUTARCH’S LIVES should be read immediately after the Greek and Latin historians, or rather in conjunction with them; and we are not in want of a good translation of them, as DR. LANGHORNE’S is every thing that a man, not unreasonably fastidious, can

* Since this was written, a new translation has been advertised.

with. Of modern works, I know of none that I can recommend to be read with the ancient historians, except VERTOT's *Roman Revolutions*—MONTESQUIEU's *Greatness and Decline of the Romans*—and Dr. MIDDLETON's incomparable *Life of Cicero*, which is a production of original genius, and yet comprises all that is most excellent in the writings of the great man whose life it narrates. It is, indeed, a model of English style; it is correct, without languor; interesting, yet elaborate; and, if any proof was to be adduced of the decline of true taste in the present age, the most forcible would be, the neglect into which this admirable work has fallen.

I have not noticed the abridgements of JUSTIN, FLORUS, and VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, as they are mere compilations, and very indifferent and unsatisfactory. Two works of great merit I have not mentioned, because the one relates to an event of not much importance with respect to general history, "*maiestatem superabat opus*," and the substance of the other is contained in those which I had before recommended. I speak of the *ANABASIS* of XENOPHON, one of the most interesting and engaging books that ever was produced, and the history of POLYBIUS. Of the latter, there is a translation by Hampton, but I cannot speak of its merits, having never read it. Of the English compilations which contain the history of the Roman commonwealth, I prefer Ferguson's to Hook's.

In speaking of the history of the Roman emperors, the reader is prepared to anticipate my recommendation of SÜETONIUS and TACITUS. The *History of the Twelve Cæsars*, by the former, is an ill-written book, yet it must be read, as we have the facts in no other original author;—but Tacitus is a treasure which the man of genius will prize, not merely for the historical matter which it contains, but for the mass of moral instruction, and the great knowledge of human nature, which it conveys to the attentive mind. He must be a dull man, who contents himself with reading Tacitus once; he that has taste and leisure will almost wish to commit his annals and his history to memory. Of Tacitus we have two translations; Mr. Murphy's contains the sentiments, though it gives the English reader but an indifferent idea of the style of his author. It is, however, written in what may be termed a good English style, and he who

reads for historical information only, may read it with pleasure. Gordon's translation is insufferably pedantic and affected, yet it has some strength, and occasionally affords a tolerable specimen of that condensation of language which is the characteristic of Tacitus. Mr. Murphy's, however, is preferable for the student in history, because it is the most intelligible. After finishing Tacitus, we must, of necessity, have recourse to compilation, unless we would undertake a drudgery to which few men of taste will submit, except for the attainment of some great object. Mr. GIBBON takes up the subject where Tacitus has left it, and certainly a nobler monument of genius was never erected, than the "*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*." Though in one sense it may be termed a compilation, yet, as a composition, it is truly original. The sentiments are certainly those of our times; but all the riches of a great mind are poured out to the reader, and much of the scenery, and much of the delineation of manners which the original writers contain, are still preserved. The two chapters which have excited most attention, the 15th and 16th, are the least valuable; they are heavy and speculative, and may be omitted in the perusal of the history, without breaking the connection. The narrative of Gibbon extends to what may be accounted a modern period, and a few books will serve to unite the chain of history with that of our own country.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S *CHARLES V* is, perhaps, the most perfect historical composition in the English language; and Dr. WATSON'S *HISTORY* is well connected with it; and both relate to some of the most important events recorded in history—the reformation of religion, and the establishment of the Batavian republic. Mr. WRAXALL has lately filled up a chasm on the historical shelf, by his agreeable history of FRANCE; yet, I would not wish the student to satisfy himself with that author's account of the age of Henry the Great, but would advise him to inspect for himself the interesting and unblemished pages of SULLY; and there are few scholars who will not find exquisite pleasure in the General History of the correct DE THOU. VERTOT'S *REVOLUTIONS* of SWEDEN and of PORTUGAL, are both of them animated narratives of important events. Voltaire's *Age of Louis XIV* and *XV*, may be classed among original histories, though not of the first rank; his *Charles XII* is, I fear, little better than a romance

romance. Dr. Robertson's history of America is an excellent, though not faultless, piece of composition; yet, after the publication of Menuz's *HISTORY OF THE NEW WORLD*, which, I understand, is now in the press, it will probably be read more for the style, than for the matter.

After this course of reading, the student will not be ill prepared for the history of his own country, which is, indeed, of more importance to an Englishman, than the history of any, or of every, other nation; I am, however, so unfashionable, as not to join in the applauses which have been unmeritedly lavished on Mr. HUME's *HISTORY*, not merely because it is a compilation, but because it is a bad compilation. Hume is the avowed enemy of the two principles which conduce most to the happiness of mankind—religion, and liberty; and he who makes him the standard of his historical faith, will embrace innumerable errors, arising, not merely from design, but from negligence*. As a general history, RAPIN's † is greatly preferable. The size

of Rapin's history generally acts in terrorem to the superficial reader, and yet, if he passes over the state papers which are (injudiciously I think) inserted in the narrative, he will not find the task more laborious than the perusal of Hume. Perhaps a still better course of English history would be, to take Dr. HENRY's *HISTORY* for the early periods ‡; from the conclusion of which, he may proceed with Rapin to the date of CLARENDON's *HISTORY*; and, for the affairs of Scotland, having recourse to the classical narrative of GEORGE BUCHANAN, and the elegant history of QUEEN MARY, by the accomplished ROBERTSON. CLARENDON's *HISTORY*, with his *Life*, are invaluable records; but his statements will, in some instances, be corrected by WHITLOCK's *MEMORIALS*, which every student of history ought to read, and by the plain and manly, but interesting, *MEMOIRS* of the ill-treated LUTLOW.

“From these the world will judge of men and books,”

“Not from your Burnets, Oldmixtons, and Cook,”

* Hume is well characterised by A. R. Hayley:

“Emerging from the Sophist's school,
With spirit eager, yet with judgment cool,
With subtle skill to steal upon applause,
And give false vigour to the weaker cause;
To paint a specious scene with nicest art,
Retouch the whole, and varnish every part—
High on the pinnacle of fashion placed,
Hume shone the idol of historic taste;
Already pierced by Freedom's searching rays,
The *Waxen* fabric of his fame decays—
When his false tongue, averse to Freedom's cause,

Profanes the spirit of her ancient laws.
As Asia's soothing opiate drugs, by stealth
Shake every slacken'd nerve, and sap the health;
Thy writings thus, with noxious charms resign'd,
Seeming, to soothe its ills, unnerve the mind;
While the keen cunning of thy hand pretends
To strike alone at Party's abject ends.
Wild as thy feeble metaphysic page,
Thy history rambles into leoptric rage;
Whose giddy and fantastic dreams abuse
A Hampden's virtue and a Shakspeare's muse.”

Dr. Furneaux, who was one of the best historical critics of this age, took the pains of going through the whole of Hume's references, and affirmed, that on every great and bearing point, he had uniformly nullified the evidence; of this a most striking proof may be found in the character of Milton, where Whitlocke is made to speak a language diametrically opposite to his own.

† “Nor shalt thou want, Rapin, thy well-earn'd name,
The sage Polybius thou of modern days!”

is the illiberal expression of Pope, who also, it is well known, joined with Arbuthnot and Swift, in ridiculing the egotism of Bishop BURNET's *HISTORY*, in that well-known *jeu-d'esprit*, “*Memoirs of P. P. Clerk of this Parish*,” yet Burnet will continue to be read by every man who wishes to inform himself correctly of the manners and circumstances of the times in which that excellent prelate, and really candid writer, lived;—in some few passages his credulity appears to have been abused, but he does not in any instance, in my opinion, wilfully misrepresent a fact. DALRYMPLE's *MEMOIRS*, and MACPHERSON's *HISTORY*, are of so suspicious a character, that a fair enquirer into truth will pay little regard to them; they are drawn from polluted sources,

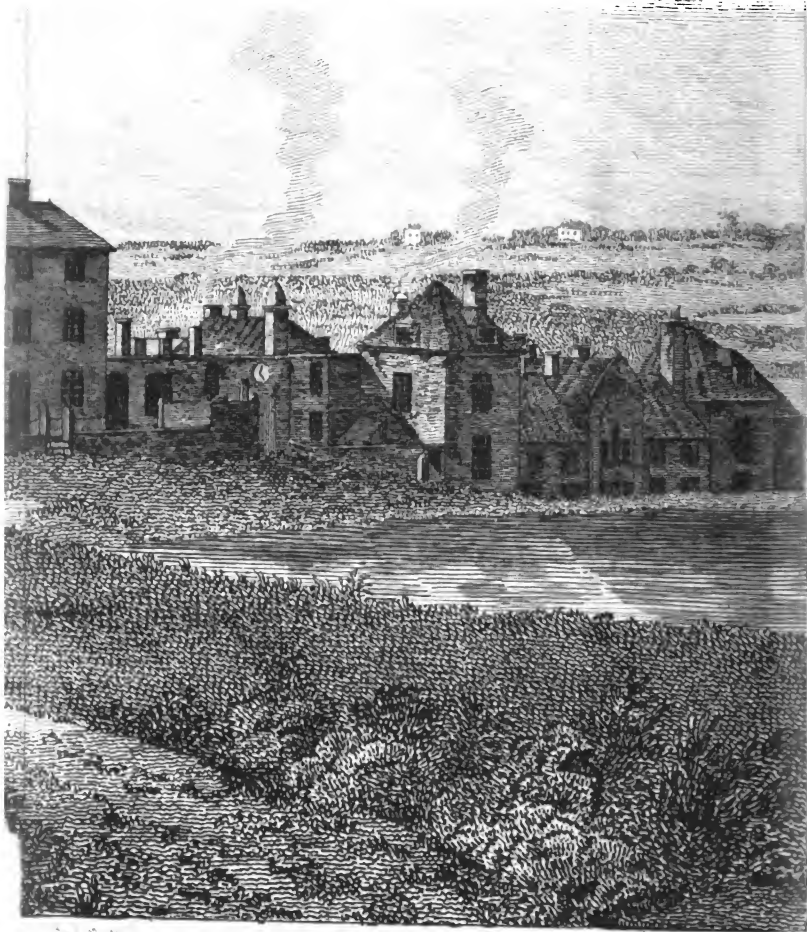
“Thy sword, thy pen, have both thy name
endear'd,”

That join'd our aims, and this our story clear'd;
Thy foreign hand discharg'd th' historian's trust,
Unway'd by party, and to Freedom just,”

HAYLEY.

‡ I have omitted to recommend the old historians, Froissart, Hollinghead, Baker, Speed, Stow, and even Lord Verulam, because they are books which are not likely to fall in the way of general readers, and because the periods of history which their works embrace, are really of less importance than those which approach nearer to our own times,

and



BIRMINGHAM,

Watt.

and seem chiefly intended to excite a momentary curiosity for the sake of emolument to the authors. They are historical legends, and the moral miracles they relate, appear not much more deserving of credit, than those contained in Geoffrey of Monmouth, or the Lives of the Saints. As I have taken but slight notice of compiled histories for the latter periods of our annals, I have not mentioned Mrs. MACAULAY's; yet, I confess, I have twice perused it with unabated pleasure—her principles are certainly republican, but her narrative is pure, and she is scrupulously exact in producing evidence and authority for all her facts. SWIFT's History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne, is worth consulting; but I know of no genuine history, or even compilation, that I can recommend for the succeeding period. The reader who wishes a general view of political affairs from that time, will find it in Mr. BELSHAM's Memoirs of the House of Brunswick, and in his or Mr. FARLAN's History of the Present Reign. The three first volumes of this latter work are well written; of the fourth I cannot say so much, as it appears rather a hasty composition, and the style affected.

The student of history should always read with a map of the country before him; this is, indeed, the best mode of studying geography, and serves most effectually to rivet the facts in the reader's remembrance. A good Biographical Dictionary is also an useful companion in the study of history. The History of England, in particular, should always be read with the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA at our elbow. The late, indeed, of its late excellent Editor, every friend to literature and truth will long have cause to lament. No man who has not had occasion to consult these volumes, can be a judge of the labour and research which he bestowed upon them. There are many facts in the Biographia which are not elsewhere to be found, and the fair and liberal manner in which the publication was conducted, will remain a lasting monument of the integrity and candour of Dr. Kippis.

Various plans have been recommended for connecting history with chronology in the mind; the best mode that I have found is, to endeavour to fix in the memory the dates of some of the most remarkable events, such, for instance, as the battle of Marathon, the accession of Alexander to the throne of Macedon, the

foundation of Rome, the expulsion of the Tarquins, the two Punic wars, the contest between Marius and Sylla, the destruction of the commonwealth by Cæsar, the reign of Trajan, the reign of Constantine, the division of the empire, the flight of the impostor Mahomet from Mecca, Charlemagne, the first crusade, the Norman conquest of England, Magna Charta, the usurpation of Henry IV, the accession of Henry VII, the reformation, the death of Charles I, the revolution, &c.; the intermediate transactions will generally be found to have some link of association with the great events, and it will not be difficult to decide nearly on the date of any of them. There is, however, no better aid to the memory than Dr. PRIESTLEY's HISTORICAL CHART; it is, indeed, a most ingenious invention, and connects the great outline of history, at once, with the general principles of geography and chronology.

I have written you, sir, a long letter, and yet much might still be added on this copious and important subject—perhaps, at some distant period, I may be disposed to resume it; but my next letter will relate to a different department of science. In the mean time, I beg leave to subscribe myself, sir,

Your obliged servant,

March 20. NEPIODIDASCALOS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF SOHO, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

[With an engraved View, from a Drawing taken for the purpose, on the spot.]

THIS celebrated seat of manufactory, situated on the border of Staffordshire, about two miles from Birmingham, contained, about thirty-five years ago, only a small mill, with a few mean dwelling-houses. Mr. BOULTON, in conjunction with his then partner, Mr. FOTHERGILL, purchased the spot, and erected on it, at a large expence, a handsome and extensive edifice for manufacturing buttons, buckles, toys, and the usual articles of the Birmingham trade. To these were soon added the plated wares commonly made at Sheffield, consisting of a variety of useful and ornamental articles. By means of connections established through all the northern parts of Europe, a very extensive sale was obtained for these goods; and the partnership exporting on their own account, added the advantage of the merchant to that of the manufacturer. In proportion

tion to the success of the undertaking, Mr. BOULTON's laudable ambition to excel and improve extended itself. He resolved to render his works a seminary of taste, and spared no expence to procure the most able and ingenious artists in every branch. He imitated the French *or mouls* in a great variety of elegant ornaments, and fabricated services of plate, and other pieces of silver, both light and massive.

By his connection with that celebrated and ingenious mechanist, Mr. WATT, he added a very capital and useful manufactory to the works of Soho—that of steam-engines on an improved plan, now adopted in numerous concerns throughout the kingdom, to the great mutual benefit of the makers and employers. A most ingenious and capital apparatus for coining or stamping has also been erected by these gentlemen, which, after several ineffectual offers, has at length, it is said, been really set to work on a new copper coinage for the public, to be executed in a very superior manner. By successive additions, the buildings of Soho now cover several acres of ground, and have spread plenty and population over a large tract of barren heath. The number of persons employed in them must, of course, greatly vary with the state of the general trade. It has been carried to upwards of six hundred.

At no considerable distance from the Soho manufactory is a neat white edifice, the residence of the ingenious Mr. EGINTON, where the art of staining or painting on glass, with vitrified colours, is brought to a degree of perfection, far superior to any of the ancient productions now remaining.

The conversion of St. Paul, &c. in St. Paul's chapel, Birmingham, the large window in the banquetting-room at Arundel castle, the resurrection of our Lord in Salisbury cathedral, the same subject in Lichfield cathedral, the east window in St. Alkmund's church, Shrewsbury, the monumental and historical windows in the parish churches of Hatton and Aston, in Warwickshire, and a great number of other considerable performances, have already come from the hands of this excellent artist, and procured him a very great share of public approbation.

An historical and minute account of the above manufactories, and their parish of Handsworth, will soon appear, with large engravings, in the first volume of Mr. STEBBING SHAW's *History of Staffordshire*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for March 1796, one of your correspondents proposed an improvement in the construction of the prime conductors of electrical machines, by substituting three boards covered with tin foil, instead of a cylinder, which is generally made use of; being desirous of making trial of this kind of conductor, I procured three iron plates, which were about half an inch thick, fifteen inches long, and twelve wide; these were placed at about five inches distance from each other, in the manner recommended by A. D. in the letter referred to above, except that the upper plate was supported on glass props, instead of being suspended from the ceiling, but had a metallic communication with the ground. But, to my great disappointment, the middle plate did not give a spark more than half an inch in length, although my glass exciter is more than nine inches in diameter, and, with the old conductor, will yield a pretty long spark. As I conceive the failure of this experiment must have been owing to something wrong in the manner of conducting it, I should be greatly obliged to A. B. or any of your correspondents, who should give a more complete description of the length and the width of the boards, and the distance they should be placed from each other.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

May 17. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a part of your useful Magazine is occasionally taken up in noticing existing abuses, I beg leave, through its medium, to call the immediate attention of our magistrates (especially those residing in the country) to a nuisance of a very serious nature—and one which has much too long been a disgrace to our police. I allude, sir, to the shameful encouragement given to a notorious description of swindlers, who swarm about the country at this season of the year, with *EO. Rouge & Noir*, and other gaming-tables, at every fair or race in the kingdom, of the least celebrity.—These black legs attend in considerable numbers, and it is astonishing what sums of money are drawn from the pockets of our simple rustics, by their scandalous manoeuvres.—And it is a fact, sir, that will not, I am certain, be controverted, by those who

who have paid the least attention to the subject, that there are now more than 250 of these characters, who clear from 400l. to 1000l. annually, by following this iniquitous profession. I shall not make a single remark on the necessity of putting a stop to such injurious practices ;

but leave the matter to the consideration of those it more immediately concerns.

I remain, sir, your's,

Covent-Garden.

D. Q.

P.S. At the last races on Ascot-heath, no fewer than fifty-two of these tables were at work at one time.

The MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT is omitted in the present Month, partly from the pressure of other Matter, and partly from the circumstance of two or three of the former Questions remaining unanswered.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS

EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

THE GENERALS OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF ITALY.

NAPOLEONE BUONAPARTE.

IT requires but a very superficial examination into the history of mankind to discover, that great events are productive of great characters. They excite the passions; invigorate individual talents; rescue merit from undeserved obscurity; and, setting aside the fictitious distinctions founded on the follies, rather than the conventions of society, give full play to exertion, and ample scope to genius. But this fact is never more satisfactorily illustrated, than in the contests connected with, and founded on, the love of freedom, a principle intimately blended with our existence and our happiness, and which, being founded in nature, is latent in the basest and most selfish hearts.

The hemisphere of Greece exhibited a galaxy of heroes, during her struggle for liberty, against the domestic tyrants who oppressed, and the foreign kings who endeavoured to enslave her. The names and actions of Pelopidas and Epaminondas; of Leonidas and Agis; of Harmodius and Aristogiton; are familiar to every classical scholar, and have been long dear to mankind. In Rome, we behold one Brutus arise to expel Tarquin, and another to punish Cæsar. The burning haud of Scævola appalled the heart of the king of Etruria; and a single citizen, in the person of Horatius Coeles, defending a bridge against a little army, struck an astonished enemy with terror and dismay.

To recur to modern times, a few obscure peasants, such as Tell, Erni, Stauffacher, rescued Switzerland from the oppression of the haughty House of

Austria, and established a federal commonwealth, that has lasted longer *unaltered*, than any monarchy in Europe. In our own days, we have beheld a few American citizens ennobling, by their struggles, a memorable revolution, achieved by a printer†, a schoolmaster*, a farmer‡; we have often heard one of its authors reproached with being a stay-maker**; and the St. James's Gazette actually ridiculed a man as a *horse-dealer*§, whose promotion to the rank of major-general in the British service, it was afterwards forced to record.

Similar causes in France have produced nearly similar effects, and the triumphs of the monarchy have been obliterated by the glories of the republic. Disorganized, undisciplined, dissatisfied, her armies, at the beginning of the contest, exhibited numbers without valour, and enterprize without success. It can have been no common principle, then, that has forced the veteran troops of Europe to *turn pale* before her fresh levies, and the BRUNSWICKS, the CLERFAYES, the WURMSERS, to bend their silver locks to men, new to the science of war, and unknown to history. At one time we have seen DUMOURIER feebly opposing the allies, and actually deprecating their efforts; at another time, invading their possessions, and, soon after, flying to them for succour and protection. JOURDAN, by the exertion of soldierly bravery alone, taught the enemy to respect his countrymen; PICHEGRU displayed all

† Franklin. * Adams, the present President. ‡ Washington.

** Paine. § "One Arnold."

the resources of a great tactician, and directed every movement by the rules of art. MOREAU, in imitation of Xenophon, acquired more glory by retreat, than others have achieved by victory; and BUONAPARTE, by uniting the warrior and the statesman in his own person, has consummated the glory of his adopted country.

This extraordinary man, born in the town of Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1767, is the son of Charles Buonaparte, and Lætitia Raniolini. His father, who was also a native of Ajaccio, was bred to the civil law, at Rome, and took part with the celebrated PAOLI, in the ever-memorable struggle made by a handful of brave islanders, against the tyrannical efforts of Louis XV, and the Machiavelian schemes of his minister, CHOISEUL.

I am assured, by a near relation of the family, that he not only laid aside the gown upon this occasion, but actually carried a musket as a private centinel!

On the conquest of the island, he wished to retire, with the gallant chieftain who had so nobly struggled for its independence; but he was prevented by his uncle, a canon, who exercised a parental authority over him.

In 1773, a deputation from the three estates was sent to wait on the king of France; and, on this occasion, Charles Buonaparte was selected to represent the * Nobles. He was soon after promoted to the office of *procureur reale* of Ajaccio, where his ancestors, supposed to have been originally from Tuscany, had been settled nearly two hundred years.

The family of the elder Buonaparte was numerous, for he had seven children: four sons, and three daughters. It was his good fortune, however, to be cherished by the French; and both he and his family lived in the greatest intimacy with M. de Marbœuf, the Governor, who

received a revenue of 60,000 livres a year, on condition of doing nothing†! An *intendant* was paid nearly as much, and a swarm of hungry leeches, engendered in the corruption of the court of Versailles, at one and the same time sucked the blood of the Corsicans, and drained the treasure of the mother country; in short, like the conquests of more recent times, the subjugation of that island seems to have been achieved for no other purpose, than to gratify avarice, and satiate rapacity.

On the death of his friend, Charles Buonaparte, M. de Marbœuf continued to patronize his family, and placed his second son, ‡ Napoleone, the subject of these memoirs, at the *Ecole Militaire*, or Military Academy. The advantages resulting from this seminary, which has produced more great men than any other in Europe, were not lost on young Buonaparte; he there applied himself with equal assiduity and address, to mathematics, and studied the art of war as a regular science. Born in the midst of a republican struggle, in his native land, it was his good fortune to burst into manhood, at the moment when the country of his choice shook off the chains with which she had been manacled for centuries. There was also something in his manners and habits that announced him equal to the situation for which he seems to have been destined; instead of imitating the frivolity of the age, his mind was continually occupied by useful studies; and from the Lives of Plutarch, a volume of which he always carried in his pocket, he learned, at an early age, to copy the manners, and emulate the actions, of antiquity.

With this disposition, it is but little wonder that he should have dedicated his life to the profession of arms. We

† See Life of General Dumourier, vol. i. p. 181.

‡ A French periodical writer has been pleased to assert, that General Paoli was his godfather (*son parrain fut le fameux Paoli*) but on making the proper enquiries, I find that this circumstance is doubtful. General Paoli recolects that he stood godfather to a son of Charles Buonaparte, but he is not sure whether it was to Napoleone, or one of his brothers. So much was Charles Buonaparte attached to General Paoli, that, on learning from M. de Marbœuf, that some Frenchmen intended to assassinate him, he fled from Ajaccio to Leghorn, whence he repaired to Florence, in order to communicate the particulars of the plot to the English minister.

* Sir JOHN SINCLAIR is incorrect in the following statement: "His father was one of the three Nobles who represented the states of Corsica, anno 1770, when deputies were first sent to wait on the king of France, after the conquest of that island, on which occasion he acquitted himself with great ability," &c. The deputation was intended to be representative of the three distinct branches of the Corsican parliament, and consisted—

1st, Of the clergy, in the person of a bishop;
2d, Of the Nobles, in whose name Charles Buonaparte acted; and
3d, Of the *tiers état*, or third order, for whom a simple citizen was substituted.

accordingly

accordingly find him, while yet a boy, presenting himself as a candidate for a commission in the artillery; and his success equalled the expectations of his friends, for he was the twelfth on the list, out of the thirty-six, who proved victorious in the contest. In consequence of this event, he became a lieutenant in the French army, and served as such during two or three years, in the regiment of *La Fère*.

In 1790, General PAOLI repaired to France, where he was honoured with a civic crown, and there embraced the son of his old friend, who had served under him at St. Fiorenzo, in 1768. They met again, soon after, in Corsica, where BUONAPARTE, now a captain, was elected lieutenant-colonel of a *corps* of Corsican national guards in *activity*.

On the second expedition fitted out against Sardinia, he embarked with his countrymen, and landed in the little island of *Maddalena*, which he took possession of, in the name of the French republic; but finding the troops that had been got together for this expedition, neither possessed organization, nor discipline, he returned to the port of Ajaccio, whence he had set out.

In the mean time, a scheme was forming for the annexation of Corsica to the crown of England; and the cabinet, in an *evil hour*, acceded to a proposition which, while it diminished the wealth, has contributed but little either to the honour or advantage, of this * country.

BUONAPARTE had a difficult part to act on this occasion; he was personally attached to Pasquale Paoli; he resented the treatment he experienced during the reign of the *Terrorists*, and had actually drawn up, with his own hand, the remonstrance transmitted by the Municipality of Ajaccio against the decree declaring the general an enemy to the commonwealth. Indeed, he was supposed to be so intimately connected with him, that a warrant was actually issued by Lacombe de St. Michel, and the two other commissioners of the convention, to arrest young BUONAPARTE!

Notwithstanding this, he was determined to remain faithful to his engagements, and learning that the English fleet, in the Mediterranean, had sailed for the purpose of seizing his native island, he embarked, along with his family, for the continent, and settled within eighteen leagues of Toulon.

That town, the second sea-port in France, was at this moment in the possession of the English, having been just seized upon by Admiral LORD HOOD, who had substituted the British cross in the place of the three-coloured flag. The military talents of the young Corsican were well known to SALICETTI, who introduced him to BARRAS, now one of the Directory, to whom he afforded indubitable proof of the sincerity of his professions, at a period when suspicion was justified by the most serious and frequent defections. He was accordingly advanced from the rank of *chef de brigade*, to that of General of Artillery, and directed, under General DUGOMMIER, the attacks of the various redoubts that surrounded and strengthened this important port, in which COLLOT D'HERBOIS soon after declared, "that he had found the galley-slaves alone, faithful to the republic!" It is almost needless to add, that the energy of the French troops, added to the scientific arrangements of the engineers, overcame the zeal and resistance of the motly garrison, and restored the key of the Mediterranean to France.

It may be necessary, however, to remark, that BUONAPARTE, in 1793, took an active part against General PAOLI and the English; for, in the course of that year, he appeared with a small armament before Ajaccio, the town and citadel of which he summoned, in the name of the Republic; but he met with a formidable enemy in his own cousin, the brave Captain MASSERIA, who commanded a *corps* of Corsicans, during the siege of Gibraltar, and had learned the manage-

* The voluntary exile of the inhabitants prevented Collot d'Herbois from passing a sentence on Toulon, similar to that inflicted on Lyons:

"*Que cette ville soit détruite; que le sang de ses habitants grossisse les eaux du Rhône.*"

"Let this cit. be destroyed, and the blood of its inhabitants increase the waters of the Rhone." Neither the advocates of aristocracy, or democracy, seem to be sufficiently aware how much they hurt the cause of either, by cruelty.

* "M. de Lomellini observed one day, to Dumourier, during his residence in Genoa, that it would be a very happy thing were it possible to bore a large hole in the centre of Corsica, in order to bury it under the ocean. He meant to express by this figure, that it would always occasion great trouble to whoever might be in possession of it, and become the cause of frequent wars."—Life of Gen. Dumourier, vol. i. p. 182.

ment of red-hot shot, under Lord Heathfield.

The conquest of Toulon contributed not a little to raise the credit of BUONAPARTE; and it proved equally advantageous to his friend BARRAS. That deputy had been also bred a military man, and was employed by his colleagues on all great emergencies. One of these soon occurred; this was the commotion among the sections of Paris, known by the name of the *Insurrection of Vendemiaire*. On this occasion, he took care to be surrounded by able men, among whom was General BUONAPARTE, whom he had invested with the command of the artillery, at the siege of Toulon. It was to another Corsican, however, that he confided the superintendence of the army: this was GENTILI, who had just acquired a great reputation, by his gallant defence of Bastia. On trial, however, it was immediately discovered, that the *deafness* of GENTILI was an invincible obstacle to success, as he could neither hear nor attend to the multiplied and complicated reports of the *aides du camp*, who were continually bringing him messages, or addressing him relative to the situation of the enemy. Luckily for the Convention, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE was, at this critical and decisive moment, appointed his successor, and it is to the masterly dispositions made by him, that the triumph of the representative body is to be principally ascribed. It is but justice to add, that the moderation displayed on this occasion is perhaps unequalled in the history of the civil wars of modern times!

A nobler field now opened for the exertions of BUONAPARTE, for he was soon after invested with the chief command of the French army in Italy, which, under his direction, prepared to open the campaign of 1796. In the spring of that year, we find the Austro-Sardinian army defeated within forty miles of Turin; 14,000 were either killed or taken prisoners on this occasion, and the cannon and camp equipage seized on by the victors. The army of Lombardy was also doomed to experience a most humiliating defeat, although led on by a cautious veteran, BEAULIEU, in person; this was attributed solely to the skilful manœuvres of the commander in chief, seconded by the active exertions of generals LAHARPE, MASSENA, and SERVONA. The Austrian general PROVERA was taken prisoner in a third engagement; in consequence of

which, forty field-pieces, with the horses, mules, and artillery-waggons, &c. were captured by the French; 2,500 of the allies killed, and 8,000 made prisoners. In short, the battles of Millefino, Dego, Mondovi, Monte Lerino, and Montenotte, were decisive of the fate of Sardinia; for the aged and superstitious monarch then seated on the throne, found himself reduced to the humiliating situation of relinquishing Savoy and Nice, and subscribing to such terms as were granted by a generous conqueror, who could have driven him from his throne, and obliged him to spend the short remainder of a wretched life in exile, and perhaps in poverty!

The battle of Lodi, fought on the 21st Floreal (May 10th) nearly completed the overthrow of the Austrian power in Italy, and added greatly to the reputation of the French arms. On this occasion, a battalion of grenadiers bore down all before them, and reached the bridge of Lodi, shouting, "Long live the republic!" but the dreadful fire kept up by the enemy having stopped their progress, generals BERTHIER, MASSENA, CERVONI, &c. rushed forward; even their presence would have proved ineffectual, had it not been for the intrepidity of BUONAPARTE, who, snatching a standard from the hand of a subaltern, like Cæsar, on a similar occasion, placed himself in front, and animating his soldiers by his actions and gesticulations (for his voice was drowned in the noise of the cannon and musketry) victory once more arranged herself under the Gallic banners.

In consequence of this signal defeat, or rather series of victories, BEAULIEU was obliged to yield the palm to a younger rival, for he felt himself reduced to the necessity of retreating among the mountains of Tyrol, on which the French took possession of the greater part of Lombardy, and acquired astonishing resources, and immense magazines.

After crossing the Mincio, in the face of the Austrians, the republican army entered Verona, which so lately had afforded an asylum to one of the titular kings of France, and seized on Pavia. Here a new and a more dreadful enemy attempted to stop the progress of the conquerors. It was superstition, clothed in cowls and surplices, brandishing a poniard in one hand, and a crucifix in the other; but the speedy punishment of the priests and their adherents put an end to the insurrection, and thus saved BUONAPARTE

PARTE and his army from a more imminent danger than they had as yet experienced, and from which no French army that has hitherto crossed the Alps, has been exempt.

At length, Mantua alone remained in possession of the Austrians, and this also was soon invested by the victors, who, at the same time, made inroads into the Tyrol, and, by the battle of Roveredo, and the possession of Trent, became masters of the passes that led to Vienna.

In the mean time, the gallant WU-M-SER determined to shut himself up, with the remainder of his dispirited troops, in Mantua; and the Austrians made one more grand effort, by means of general ALVINZY, to rescue his beleaguered army, and regain their ancient preponderance in Italy. But the battle of Arcola completely disappointed their expectations, and the capture of Mantua at one and the same time concluded the campaign, and their humiliation.

In the winter of 1796, General BUONAPARTE was united to Madame BEAUHARNOIS, a beautiful Frenchwoman, who had experienced a variety of persecutions during the time of Robespierre. Her former husband had attained the rank of general in the service of the republic, and had always conducted himself as a friend of liberty. On that memorable day, when Louis XVI, and his family, repaired to Paris, M. DE BEAUHARNOIS sat as president of the National Assembly, and exhibited great dignity of demeanour; notwithstanding this, he fell a victim to the terrorists, who, joining the narrow ideas of sectarists to the ferocious character peculiar to themselves, persecuted all whose opinions were not exactly conformable to their own standard. M. BARRAS, at length, luckily for her, extended his protection to the widow, who is now the wife of his friend.

The campaign of 1797 opened under the most auspicious circumstances for France, as well as Spain, who was now in alliance with her; Sardinia acted a subordinate part under her control; Tuscany obeyed her requisitions; Naples had concluded a separate peace, and Rome was at her mercy. In this situation, the eyes of the Court of Vienna, and indeed of all Europe, were turned to the Archduke CHARLES, who was said to inherit the military talents of the House of Lorraine. It was accordingly determined, that this young prince should be appointed commander in chief, and that the hero of Kehl should oppose the hero of Italy. The contest, however, was not long be-

tween birth and genius; between a young man of illustrious extraction, surrounded by flatterers, and educated in the corrupting circle of a court, and a hardy Corsican, brought up amidst perils, breathing the spirit of the ancient republics; acquainted with all the machinery of modern warfare, directing every thing under his own eye—whose mistress was the commonwealth, and whose companion was Plutarch!

The war on the continent may at length be said to be at an end. An emperor and a pope humbled; the imperial crown reduced to nearly an empty name, and the pontifical one held at the will of the conqueror;—two kings subjected—one to humiliation, and the other to unconditional submission;—Corsica restored to France without an effort—and a new and formidable republic erected in that country, which has beheld the overthrow of five armies appertaining to its ancient master; such is the summary of the political efforts and martial achievements of a general, who has as yet scarcely attained the 30th year of his age.

As to his person, BUONAPARTE is of small stature, but admirably proportioned. He is of a spare habit of body, yet robust, and calculated to undergo the greatest fatigues. His complexion, like that of all the males of southern climates, is olive; his eyes blue, his chin prominent, the lower part of his face thin, and his forehead square and projecting. The large whole length Italian print, published in London by *Sestolini*, exhibits a good likeness; but the best portrait ever taken of him was at Verona, in consequence of the solicitations of an English artist, who applied to him for this purpose, by means of a letter from a relation, now in London.

In respect to his mind, he possesses uncommon attainments. He converses freely, and without pedantry, on all subjects, and writes and speaks with fluency and eloquence. Above all things, he has attempted, and in a great measure obtained, he mastery over his passions. He is abstemious at his meals, and was never seen, in the slightest degree, intoxicated; he possesses many friends, but has no minions; and preserves an inviolable secrecy, by means of a rigorous silence, far better than other men do, by a loquacious hypocrisy.

His mother, the beautiful LÆTITIA BUONAPARTE, is still alive, as are also his two sisters. They were lately taken prisoners by an English armed vessel, during

during their passage from France to Corsica, but by this time they are undoubtedly restored to their country and their friends.

ANGEREAU.

It was once said of a man, as it is still of a horse, that, in order to be good for any thing, he must be of some particular strain, or breed. What the Arabian cross or mixture is to the one, nobility was considered to the other, and heroes were supposed to be derived exclusively from that class ! What contributed not a little to support this chimera, was the circumstance of most of the armies of Europe being officered by the nobles only.

This, however, is one of the many ridiculous and degrading illusions dispelled by the French revolution. JOURDAN and HOCHÉ are roturiers, or descendants of the mobility ; and DUMOURIER and BUONAPARTE would scarcely have been considered as gentlemen under the old government.

ANGEREAU, siding with the people, to whom he appertains by birth, for he is the son of a petty Parisian tradesman, suddenly rose to the rank of a general. He has often distinguished himself in the republican ranks, and of late acquired great celebrity in Italy, where he commands one of the wings of BUONAPARTE's army—of that army that has annihilated no less than five Austrian ones !

"He is a low fellow ! I actually knew him a fencing-master * !" exclaimed an Italian *Signora*, on hearing of the battle of Lodi—"This very same ANGEREAU taught my son !"

"I hope your son will follow the example of so great a master," replies a Frenchman ; "he will then have something of the *ancient Roman* in him !"

"He was nothing more than a drummer at Naples," cried a pert Sicilian. "Ah ! this man," rejoins the lively Parisian, "seems to have been destined to

* ANGEREAU served in a subordinate situation in a Neapolitan regiment of Epirots, until 1787, when he actually settled as a fencing-master in the capital of the Two Sicilies. In 1792, he was banished, along with the rest of his countrymen. On this, he repaired to the Army of Italy, and became a volunteer. Passing through all the subordinate steps, he has at length risen to the rank of general of division. He is not a mere soldier ; for, after acting as a political missionary in Italy, he concerted, with the friends of liberty in that country, on the best means of facilitating the entrance and progress of the French army. He is about forty-five or forty-six years of age.

make a noise, I perceive, from his very infancy !!"

No sooner had the glad tidings of the capture of Mantua reached the capital, than the elder ANGEREAU, who is an honest grocer, was complimented on the valour and talents of his son. A fraternal banquet was prepared, to celebrate the great event. At the age of seventy-five, the father of the victorious general was placed in the seat of honour at a table covered with an elegant repast, and a wreath of laurel, adorned with a three-coloured ribband, was presented to him, in the name of an applauding country.

Thus, to honour an aged parent, was the most delicate compliment that could be paid to an affectionate son !

"Les hommes sont égaux ; ce n'est point la naissance, versu

"C'est la seule vertu qui fait leur différence."

VOLTAIRE.

RUSCA,

Who was bred a physician, could not withstand that revolutionary ardour which has lately been inspired into so many youthful bosoms.

He was born at *Dolce Aqua*, a village on the *Riviera*, or coast of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. Having expressed himself in such a manner as to give umbrage to a suspicious court, he was exiled by the Piedmontese government, at the beginning of the revolution.

On this he joined the French army ; in consequence of which, his small patrimony was confiscated, and his assassination encouraged, by the offer of a sum of money for his head.

Proscribed in one country, and adopted by another, RUSCA, from that moment, considered himself as a Frenchman. He accordingly served with such extraordinary bravery and fidelity in the army of Italy, that the popular society of Nice presented him with a sword, and petitioned the representatives of the people, that he might be appointed a general of brigade, and employed with the army of the Pyrennees.

On the conclusion of the peace with Spain, he returned to Italy, and was appointed commandant of Leghorn, which he lately occupied with a body of French troops.

MASSENA.

No nation in Europe has experienced a greater degree of degeneracy than the inhabitants of modern Italy. Does this proceed from superstition that degrades ; tyranny that humbles and debases ; or an unmanly refinement, that burds into ecstasies

stacies at the warblings of a CASTRATO, unmans the sex, in order to charm the ear, and cuts off the source of population, to gratify the momentary longings of a debauched appetite?

It has been asserted by a respectable traveller, that the descendants of a nation which once enriched the world with science and the arts, and afforded the noblest monuments of human virtue and human skill, notwithstanding the cruel yoke of the Mussulmans, still call to mind the greatness of their ancestors. We are assured, they not unfrequently hint that they are sprung from those Greeks who were no less memorable in arts than arms, and not only recapitulate the feats of their progenitors, but actually point out the scenes of their glory.

Notwithstanding appearances, this is precisely the case, and perhaps, in a still greater degree with the descendants of the ancient Romans. Among them, too, first arose the free and independent little commonwealths of Europe, and the seeds of early liberty have not yet been entirely choked by the triple servitude of civil, religious, and foreign domination. In addition to this, the foundations of a new republic have lately been laid in a classic soil, and the names of BUONAPARTE, MASSENA, CERVONI, &c. may serve to remind them, in some degree, of the Brutuses, the Catos, and the Scipios of antiquity.

MASSENA is now about thirty-six years of age. He was born in Nice, at a period when it appertained to the House of Savoy, into whose service he entered at an early period of life. The reproach is not peculiar to the court of Turin, that, without *protection*, merit cannot make any progress. How many officers of talents in our own country have beheld the bastard or legitimate son of a lord taking rank and precedence of them, in consequence of superior interest? It was well observed by an English subaltern, "that, in order to attain a rapid promotion, he would rather be backed by a rotten borough, than possess the military talents of Turenne!"

MASSENA became an ensign in the Sardinian army, and an ensign he might have remained to this moment, had he chosen to continue in that service. But a better destiny awaited him, and in pursuit of that, he threw up his commission, and entering into a French legion, soon distinguished himself.

It was at the capture of Sospello, that he first developed his military talents, and it was entirely owing to him, that

Saorgio, in the campaign of 1794, yielded to the republican arms. For this service, he was rewarded with the rank of general of division.

No sooner was BUONAPARTE appointed to the command of the army of Italy, than the local knowledge, intrepidity, and experience of MASSENA, pointed him out as an able officer, capable of seconding his views, and advancing his progress. We accordingly find him, in the spring of 1796, acting a brilliant part, under the arms of that celebrated commander, at the battles of Montenotte and Monte Lezino, against the Sardinian army, in which he had formerly served as an obscure individual.

He was also present at the successive actions of Millesimo, Dego, Mondovi, and Cossaria, in all which he distinguished himself by the impetuous valour with which he attacked the armies under PROVEYRA and BEAULIEU. He was no less successful against WURMSER, and contributed not a little to the capture of Manrua.

After being the companion of the glory, he has lately acted as the proxy, of his general, in whose name he has repaired to Paris, in order to concert with the Directory relative to the preliminaries of peace, and the removal of the victorious armies of the republic from such of the conquered provinces as are to be restored to Austria.

In consequence of the new and interesting incidents that have lately happened in Italy, MASSENA will probably return to Lombardy.

Venice, with her ancient greatness, seems also to have forgotten her ancient policy. But this is not all: the cruelty displayed by her nobles, can be only equalled by their improvidence.

It is completely in the power of France to enfranchise their discontented subjects, on the *Terra Firma*, from a government they detest; to leave the capital in possession of only its fens and its marshes; to dissolve the Council of Ten, which is dreaded by all except those who exercise its odious prerogatives; and so to humble the state in the person of its Doge, that he shall no longer be allowed even the mockery of "wedding the Adriatic!"

[These anecdotes will be REGULARLY CONTINUED, and the Conductors request the assistance of all persons who, by a recent residence in France, are qualified to communicate original and interesting facts.]

ORIGINAL,

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM TASSO'S AMINTA.

ACT I.—CHORUS OF SHEPHERDS.

I.

HAPPY, happy age of gold !

—Not because in copious stream,

Rich the milky rivers roll'd ;

—Not because with luscious gleam,

Honey from the woods distill'd ;

While along the unfurrow'd plain,

Spontaneous wav'd the golden grain ;

And no black venom'd snake,

Hissing from the tangl'd brake,

The reaper's heart with horror thrill'd ;

—Not because no dark'ning cloud

Sail'd along the blue serene,

But smiling Spring on earth bestow'd

A vesture of eternal green ;

—Nor yet because no vent'rous bark convey'd

The fierce assault of war, or trickful arts of

trade :

II.

But because that empty name—

Error's idol—gaudy cheat—

Rais'd by the vulgar breath to Fame—

The gilded goddess of Deceit ;

HONOUR, the tyrant of our joys,

O Pleasure ! in thy mantling bowl,

Whose taste exhilarates the soul,

Infus'd no bitter dregs of pain ;

But, free from care, the amorous train,

Enraptur'd, clasp'd the beauteous prize.

Then, from rigorous trammels free,

From bliss to bliss the shepherds rov'd,

And sung the sweets of Liberty—

Loving still—and still belov'd—

No cold restraint congeal'd the soul with awe,

Instinct their only guide, and will their only

law.

III.

Then, tripping o'er the fragrant flow'rs,

By the murmuring rivulet's side,

While frolic wing'd the passing hours,

And through the mazy dance they hied,

The lovelings bore no fatal bow—

No blazing torch they wav'd around—

But seated on th' enamell'd ground,

Nymphs and swains in pairs array'd,

Gently breath'd the ardent vow ;

—Murmurs bland, caresses kind,

Melting looks provoke the bliss,

While lips of coral, thrice refin'd,

Imbibe the soft tenacious kiss :

No envious stole the virgin's beauties shade,

—One glassy fountain laves the youth and

sportive maid.

IV.

But never, never to return !

Too soon is fled this blissful age !

—With amorous thirst when lovers burn,

And fancy kindles into rage,

Seal'd is the fountain of delight.

—Aw'd by HONOUR's stern controul,

The lips no longer breathe the soul ;

No longer from the eye of fire

Beams the glance of fond desire,

Blazing with resistless light.

The locks that floated on the breeze,

No longer wanton unconfin'd ;

Restrain'd. the nameless winning ways,

The index of the melting mind ;

Relentless HONOUR ! by thy stern command,

Furtive and scant the joys once dealt with

lib'ral hand.

V.

Author of our bitterest pains—

Tyrant of Nature—bane of Love—

Wherefore, 'mid the rural plains,

Thy sway should simple shepherds prove ?

Haste ! away ! with turbid dream

Distract the slumbers of the great,

And pall the joys of kingly state :

—But let Nature's darling child,

The tenant of the Sylvan wild,

Sail smoothly down Time's rapid stream :

Our moments speed their hasty flight,

And brief is life's uncertain day ;

Then let us snatch the dear delight,

And taste Love's raptures while we may.

The setting sun remounts the Eastern wave—

But, ah ! no sun illumines the darkness of the

grave.

Gaiacac.

W. SHEPHERD.

L I N E S,

BY CHARLES LLOYD,

Written on the 12th of February, 1799,

THE AUTHOR'S BIRTH-DAY.

THIS is my NATAL DAY ! To me, the

thought

Awakens serious musings, and the sigh

Of soften'd recollection. Heretofore,

This day has ne'er return'd, since manhood

shap'd

My wayward heart, not finding me the dupe

Of feverish day-dreams, and the very slave

Of Hope's delicious phantasies. This day

Has ne'er return'd, not finding me posses'd

Of HER, whose parent-claims to love were lost

In Friendship's mightier attributes ! O God !

And am I doom'd this very day to know

Those dreams, Hope's phantasies, and my first

friend,

For ever gone !

—It boots not to complain ;

Therefore will I, with meek and bowed

thoughts,

Muse calmly on life's desolated path !

As the way-wanderer, who the onward track

Gazes unanxious, tho' the bleak day fade—

Tho' the wet winds sweep chillily ; and the bark

Of

Of shepherd's watch-dog, from the far-off hill,
Die on the gusty blast, if he reflect
That still in scenes remote, a goodly home
Awaits his wearied feet. Yes, so can I
Look on life's wattle with the composed smile
Of resignation (tho' amid that waste,
For me no flow'ret blossom) hoping yet
To enter the abode where tears are wiped
From every eye, where the dear buried friend
Shall recognize her long-bewilder'd child!

Yet let me, as I travel on, if chance
A pilgrim, like myself, cross the drear scene
I needs must tread, mingle with his my tears
For this bad world—beguile the little hour
With what my spirit from its scanty store
May spare, in kindest sort, to entertain
One haply not unsuffering;—then pursue
My simple path, nor let the woes or joys
Of weak, self-satisfied Humanity,
Break the long sabbath of my centred soul.
Enough, if I the vacant moment soothe
With social intercourse! 'Tis not in man
To fill the aching breast! My God, thou
know'st
How the heart pines, that rests on human love.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF A STRAY
TERRIER COMING TO A HOUSE IN A
COUNTRY VILLAGE.

FOX, to whose lot has fall'n a favourite
name—

A name, to social worth and freedom dear;
Shall not this day's return some memory claim,
Which thee, with all thy woes and cares,
left here?

Much hadst thou suffer'd in thy youthful prime,
And man had been thy foe, worse than to others,
time.

Thy cares, thy fears, are gone:—and never
more

May they return upon thy gentle head!
Nor food nor shelter, thy faint eye implore,
Doubtful, nor chill thy trembling limbs
bespread

In agony and dread, from hopeless flight,
As when thy quivering life here caught the
pitying sight

Of her, who yet protects thee!—Taxes come,
Unkind to thee, and thy deserving race!

Of dogs or men PITT little heeds the doom.
But thee, nor tax, nor aught more dire
displace.

E'en should invasion come, safe be thou still!
And none do ill to thee, who doest to nothing ill!

March 10, 1797.

PHILOCYON.

TRANSLATION OF VERSES AT THE END OF
DR. DARWIN'S ZOONOMIA.
THE TRIUMPHAL CAR OF MEDICINE.

HE comes!—his brandish'd arms I see from far,
And hear the thunder of Hygeia's car:
Phæbus with laurel binds his brow—and Fame
Sounds from her silver trumpet his deathless
name!

Hurrying behind, rides Age, with feeble cry,
Eager to tell the fable, that *he must die!*

R. L. E.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XVII.

TO DEATH.

IMITATED FROM VERSES OF THE DUC
DE NIVERNOS.

* DEATH! I do not fear thee—
Death! I dare come near thee—
The present good I always seize;
The present ill I bear with ease.
I ne'er look back on passing sorrow—
I never tremble for to-morrow.
I ne'er from harmless pleasure fly,
Nor fill the cup of joy too high.
What Nature gives, I ne'er abuse—
What Nature wants, I ne'er refuse.
Thus I secure my tranquil state,
"Shun the extremes, and leave the rest to
fate."

R. L. E.

ON PRAYER.

IMITATION FROM THE FRENCH OF MANCINI
NIVERNOS.

THROUGH driving fleet, and drifted snow,
A pious fire resolv'd to go
To pay his vows to Jove;
And well I ween much cause he had
Of hope and fear, of good and bad,
From the decrees above.

His sons were prest, and sent to fight;
A damn'd attorney, wrong or right,
Had hamper'd him in law;
By eager hope of gain allur'd,
His ships at sea were not insur'd;
His wife was in the straw.

His weary steps the summit gain,
Where high in air up rose the fane,
Rock'd by the wintry blast;
Just as he reach'd the portals wide,
A quondam friend his entrance spy'd,
And ask'd him, why to fast?

What! says the philosophic sage,
Does folly always grow with age?
What brings you here such weather?
The youngest blood this breeze would chill;
You cough, and look exceeding ill—
Your lungs are not of leather!

Think'st thou the gods have pow'r to grant
What foolish mortals wish and want,
In every selfish vow?

As well to Jove a worm might cry,
Whilst the swift share is passing by,
And bid him stop the plough!

The future, present, and the past,
Were form'd at one Almighty cast,
On one unchanging plan:
Will rapid orbs, that whirling pass—
Will the momentum of the mass—
Stop for the insect man?

Think'st thou?—Indeed, my friend, not I—
I know that mighty Jove on high,
Superior and alone,
Exempt from human hope and fear,
Sees spaceless Time's eternal year
Revolve around his throne.

But

But man, in every clime and age,
 "The faint th' savage, and the sage,"
 When urg'd by joy or care—
 Helpless, and to the future blind—
 Looks up to the Omniscent mind,
 And tooth his soul with prayer.

R. L. E.

In the eighteenth century, the author of the following parody (not a Christ-Church man) being at Oxford, saw, at a distance, twelve persons running at full speed down to Christ-Church cloisters, which they entered: curiosity led him to follow them; when, looking through an opening in the door of a certain commoner, he saw twelve pale figures, resembling men; they were all employed about a youth; and as they worked, they sung the following song; when they had finished, they put up their implements, and each taking his own, they scoured away, six to P clwaer, and six to the gea quadrangle.

THE RHEDECYNIAN BARBERS,

AN ODE.

NOW the sky begins to clear,
 Haste! the powder-bag prepare;
 Shew's of sweets, and perfumes dear,
 Hustle in the thicken'd air.
 Blacken'd ivory is the comb,
 With which thy dusky locks we strain;
 Working many a louse's doom,
 KREEPER's woe, and KRAWLER's bane.

See the frosted texture grow—
 'Tis of Mar'challe powder made;
 And the tail that plays below,
 Hangs from **** *'s head.

White stitch'd shoes, ne'er dipt in dirt,
 Scud the quadrangle along;
 String in bow-knot neatly girt
 Keep the quarters close and strong.

Harris Tom*, with unkempt head,
 Charles* the scout, in hurry-see,
 Join the brauteous work to aid—
 'Tis the work of frippery!

* Two persons well known at Christ-Church.

Now the ruddy sun is set,
 Chairs must shiver—students sing;
 Cap with clattering cap shall meet—
 Bottles crash—and glasses ring!

Gently spread the perfum'd fat!
 Let us go, and let us fly,
 Where the youths expectant wait,
 Us to powder, us to tie.

As the gravelld path we tread,
 Wadng thr. ough the empuddl'd square,
 Parapluie of oil-silk spread
 O'er the youthful beau's drest hair.

Swift Italia's perfumes throw!
 Our's to plaster—our's to plat;
 Spite of weather, he shall go—
 Gently spread the perfum'd fat.

Hairs, that once like bristles grim,
 Greatly grew into his neck,
 Soon shall stretch in order trim,
 O'er the dark brown of his cheek.

Low the obdurate curl is laid,
 By our irons straiten'd down;
 Dress demands the finish'd head—
 Soon the fore-top shall be done.

Long shall Christ-Church smile with joy,
 Such a head as this to see;
 Long her strains in praise employ—
 Strains of wit and repartee.

Mille-fleur covers all his pate!
 Trickling streams of jas'mine run!
 Wave the puff in silky state;
 Brothers, cease!—the work is done.

Hail the task, and hail the hands,
 Joy and triumph to our shop;
 Joy to our barbaric hands;
 Triumph o'er each blackguard crop.

Valet! thou that tlest a tail,
 Learn thy business from our song!
 Christ-Church, thro' each cloister pale,
 Spread our fame and credit long!

Brothers, hence! your puffs lay down,
 Each his powder-bag compress;
 Many a student in the town
 Waits impatient to be dress.

P. H.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of April and May.

MR. SIDDON'S GUN AND PISTOL-SPRINGS.

ON the 14th of March, letters patent were granted to Mr. WILLIAM SIDDON, of West-Bromwich, Staffordshire, Gun-lock-maker, for a new method of fastening the hammer and scar-springs to gun and pistol-locks.

In an ordinary gun-lock, the part which contains the fuse-powder is called the pan, and that division which keeps the powder from becoming damp, and

from falling out of the pan, is termed the hammer;—this latter part, on receiving the collusive power of the cock-flint, recedes, with instant velocity, by means of a small angular spring, which is placed under the hammer, and acts against it; it is called the *hammer* spring, and it is fastened on the outside of the lock by means of a screw.

In the improvement before us, the *hammer-spring*, instead of being screwed to the lock-plate, as was formerly done,

is

is now screwed to the bottom of a *small pillar*, and the *top* of the same pillar is again screwed to the lock-plate, by which means, the spring is lengthened, and of course flies off, when struck by the cock-spring, with greater ease and velocity.— This *pillar-spring* is on the outside of the lock, and is the first part of the improvement.

On the *inside* of the common lock is screwed the principal or *main-spring*, which is discharged by the tumbler.— The tumbler receives its action from a small spring called the *sear-spring*, which is also screwed to a *pillar*, in the same manner as that described to be prefixed to the hammer-spring, which is the last part of the improvement, and it produces similar effects to the first spring.

The object of the improvement is completely ascertained; but its principle is certainly not a novelty, although, in its present application, we believe Mr. SIDDON to be the first projector. With those parts of mechanism called *springs*, it is a received law, that the longer a main-spring is, the easier will be its elasticity, and the facility with which it is acted upon will be proportionably increased. As a proof of our observation, if a common house-bell had not the semi-circular steel curve between the body of the bell and the handle, which it generally has, it would neither sound so loudly, nor so clear, nor receive the slight shock so readily, which the wire conveys to it; and it is not improbable but from this machine, Mr. SIDDON may have taken his improvement. The turners make use of the *same principle* in their *laibes*, in common with many other artists.

Guns, with these locks, will, however, be very liable to go off, on receiving the smallest concussion: we would, therefore, recommend to persons who use them, to have *stops* put to them, to prevent accidents.

MR. LEE'S METHOD OF BRICK MAKING.

On the 5th of April, Mr. J. LEE, of Lewisham, in Kent, received letters patent for a New and Improved Method of making Stock Bricks.

Mr. LEE directs the usual clay, loam, earth, and chalk to be made use of; and to be brought to a *washing-mill*, where it is to be mixed in five-sixth parts of clay, loam, or earth, and the usual quantity of water; after which the mill is to be set to work to wash the earth. When sufficiently washed, the water is to be al-

lowed to drain off, and the earth is to stand in the trough until it gets to a sufficient consistency that a man may stand thereon.

He observes, that when the earth in the trough is three feet four inches in depth, ten inches of coal-ashes, or what is commonly called *soil*, is to be added. He directs the whole to be afterwards made use of in the usual method for preparing Stock Bricks.

MR. PASSMAN'S IMPROVEMENT IN SPINNING HEMP, &c.

On the 25th of March, letters patent were granted to Mr. JOHN PASSMAN, of Doncaster, in the county of York, for an improved method of Roving, Drawing, and Spinning Wool, Hemp, Flax, Mohair, Silk, &c. &c.

The greatest obstacle and inconvenience in all spinning machines is, that the cotton-hobbin roves backwards and forwards even with the greatest care and attention; and this *travelling*, which is the technical term of the inconvenience, Mr. PASSMAN has contrived to obviate, without lift, strap, or any of the usual modes of conveying motion to the spindle. Mr. PASSMAN's method is, to construct pulleys over the frame, from which a cord runs through each *spindle*, and communicates with the spindle, which, on receiving the smallest power, is put in motion, and is continued by the pulleys for a considerable time, with the assistance of a lever, which takes off considerably from the necessary weight. By an improvement in the pulley, its powers are increased very considerably.

MR. BUNTING'S RETROGRADATORY MACHINE.

On the 25th of March, letters patent were granted to Mr. EDMUND BUNTING, of Pittman's buildings, Old-street, Ironmonger, for a Machine for producing Retrogradatory Motion.

Every advancement towards the improvement of *motion* is an object in the utility of which all men are concerned. By the unequalled ingenuity of the manufacturing engines of this country, it has been enabled to undersell contemporary commercial nations. By their means we have less occasion for manual labour in our manufactures than other nations. To these useful purposes Mr. BUNTING has contributed a part, by the exercise of the very extensive mechanical skill which he appears to possess.

The RETROGRADATORY MACHINE consists of an axle, suspended horizontally on its centre points. In the centre

of the axle is placed a retroactive *fulcrum*, to which chains are made fast, and twisted thereon in contrary directions; by which contrivance, one chain rolls off as the other rolls on, when it receives motion. On one end of the axle is placed a large fly-wheel to accelerate the motion, and on the other end is placed a hand-winch for

the purpose of turning it. This machine may be worked by hand, or any of the other ordinary powers, and it will be of infinite service in raising coals from ships' holds, for salt, copper, coal, and tin-mines, for calenders, copper-plate-presses and mangles, and for every species of retrograde machinery.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE Fourth Part of the *Welsh and English Dictionary*, by Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, is now in the press. Two more Parts, to be published yearly, will complete this elaborate work. It has already taken up above ten years of close labour, and will contain upwards of a hundred thousand words, elucidated by about ten thousand quotations from the varieties of Ancient British Literature, accompanied with close translations into English.

Mr. JEREMIAH JOYCE is about to publish, A Complete Analysis or Abridgment of Dr. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.

Mr. DODD, of Magdalen-College, Cambridge, has in the press two volumes of *Select English Epigrams*, which will be published early in the month.

Mr. DYER has in the press two Satires under the title of "Prologue and Epilogue to the celebrated Latin Comedy of Ignoramus, with a Preface and Notes."

Mr. HENRY REDHEAD YORKE, who is at this time confined in Dorchester castle, on the charge of recommending the inhabitants of Sheffield to petition for peace, has announced for speedy publication, by subscription, a work, in one volume octavo, entitled "*The Mural Nighis of Henry Redbead Yorke*." The price to subscribers to be half a guinea.

Mr. DAVIES, of the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, has in the press a Complete History of the Stage, which will be published early in the ensuing winter, in three volumes quarto.

A gentleman of the University of Cambridge has lately been employed in the investigation of a set of very beautiful experiments on the configurations formed on vibrating glass plates by means of sand sprinkled on them. These experiments were first made by Professor CHLADNY, in Germany, but have hitherto been wholly neglected in this country. We are promised in an early Number a complete detail on this curious subject,

A description, with plates, of the Time-Keeper invented by Mr. MUDGE, has been announced, with the addition of a print of the inventor, republication of a tract on the improvement of Time-Keepers, a series of letters from Mr. Mudge to his excellency Count Bruhl, and a succinct account of the measures taken to give effect to the invention, since the termination of the public trial of it, by the astronomer royal, in June, 1790.

Mr. R. C. DALLAS has now in the press a work, under the title of *Miscellaneous Writings*, consisting of Poems, Lucretia, a tragedy, and Moral Essays, with a vocabulary of the passions, in which their several sources are pointed out, their regular currents traced, and their deviations delineated.

The second and third volumes of Dr. HEY's Theological Lectures are expected from the Cambridge University press in a short time; as is likewise another volume of Mr. MILNER's Ecclesiastical History.

Mr. YOUNG, Fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge, is preparing for the press, *AN ESSAY ON HUMANITY TO ANIMALS*, a subject of the highest consideration, but hitherto culpably neglected.

The second volume of Mr. LAWRENCE's Treatise on Horses, delayed by the author's ill health, will appear about Michaelmas.

A new edition of Mr. COLERIDGE's Poems is in forwardness; it will contain the Poems of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Lamb.

A Tragedy may be expected upon "The Martyrdom of Joan of Arc." It is only intended for the closet.

Mr. C. HUMPHRIES, of Moreton-hampstead, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, A Treatise, containing the Natural History of Thirteen Species of those nondescript Insects, called Turnip Flies, and other Insects, Worms, and Reptiles, that attack Turnips in the Leaf and Root; all accurately drawn

drawn from nature, and neatly engraved. To which will be added, the result of a great number of actual experiments which led to the discovery of the best methods of preserving crops of turnips from the depredations of the *Fly* and *Slug*. The subscriptions are received by the Booksellers at Exeter.

Mr. ROBERT BROWN, a corporal in the Goldstream guards, and author of the History of the Campaigns in the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, has announced for publication a poetical essay, in two books, entitled, *The Campaign*, dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of York.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy, for 1797.—The war, so calamitous to this country, having, in a degree, checked the rage for portraits, and occasioned a suspension of those great undertakings which afforded employment and encouragement to genius, has given our artists some leisure to think. The fruits of that leisure appear in the Exhibition of this year, which, in point of merit, is somewhat superior to the three or four which have preceded it. The number of pictures, drawings, &c. amount to nearly twelve hundred, which is about four hundred more than were ever before exhibited. Some months previous to its being opened, an old manuscript, said to contain the receipt by which the painters of the Venetian school gave such fascinating and permanent brilliancy to their pictures, was discovered; and a number of our first artists subscribed a sum of money to the proprietor for the communication of the secret. Considering the very short time which the adventurers in this untrod path have had to try their strength, it is hardly fair to form a positive judgment of the value of the discovery until another Exhibition, when a little experience may enable them to form a better judgment of the principle.—No. 86. *The Countess Dolorado discovering the Cause of her Grief to Don Quixote*, by R. SMIRKE, R.A. No. 139. *Venus and Adonis*, by T. STOTHARD, R.A. No. 189. *Portraits of Two Brothers*, by B. WEST, R.A. and No. 197. *An Infant Bacchus*, by R. WESTALL, R.A. are the leading pictures painted in the manner of this old system revived.

A "Political Monologue," addressed to Lords Ashburton, and Henry Petty, two young men of great promise, and both of them prosecuting their studies at Edinburgh, is now in circulation. It is written with an intent to excite a manly sense of liberty in their bosoms, and

rouse up all that is "Roman" in their hearts.

The Literary Society, on the recommendation of Lord Mountmorres, has presented the grand-daughter of Theodore, king of Corsica, with ten guineas. This sum, so generously voted to that lady, was not in consequence of her royal descent, but on account of the literary talents of her father, the late unfortunate Colonel Frederick.

The Sermons of the late Mr. JARDINE are to be published. Those who know the manly and Christian liberality of Mr. Jardine, will rejoice that this monument is to be erected to his memory.

Dr. GREGORY, Author of *Essays Historical and Moral, the Economy of Nature*, &c. is preparing for the press *Memoirs of his own Life and Times*; with an Appendix, containing Letters and Anecdotes of the most conspicuous Characters of the present age.

Captain G. VANCOUVER's late Voyage round the World, is preparing for speedy publication, under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. It will be illustrated with Views and Charts, engraved by the first artists, in the manner of Captain Cooke's, to which it may be considered as a supplement.

On the 16th of May, after hearing Counsel three days, the Judges in the King's Bench delivered their opinion in the important Cause of the College and the Licentiates. They determined, that the right claimed by Dr. Stranger, of admission into the College, under the Charter, provided he was found duly qualified in learning, skill, and morals, upon examination by the Fellows, was not a sufficient title to be admitted; and that a bye-law, confining the right of admission to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, is a good bye-law. As it was never argued, that the Charter gives an exclusive right of admission to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, such a bye-law can only be justified on the grounds of its expediency, or, of an arbitrary power in the College to make such bye-laws as they think fit. We shall take an early opportunity of giving an abstract of the arguments advanced by both parties in this trial.

The French seem not only to exhibit more taste, but also to bestow more labour and expence, than previous to the Revolution, on their popular works. DIDOT has just printed the most complete and elegant edition ever published of the

works

works of J. J. Rousseau. It consists of 17 volumes imperial 4to. vellum paper, and numerous plates, executed by the first masters. Two or three copies have found their way into this country, and sell at 5l. per volume; or 85l. the set.

The Marquis DE BOUILLE, who is at present in this country, is about to give an account of some of the most interesting particulars of the French Revolution, under the title of "Private Memoirs." This work, which will form one volume 8vo. is now in the press.

JEROME LALANDE, the celebrated French astronomer, has lately published a work entitled "*Mémoire sur l'Intérieur de l'Afrique*."

M. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, *ci-devant* minister of the marine, and confidential adviser of Louis XVI, has published a translation from his own MSS. relative to the occurrences of the last year of that ill-fated monarch; but he reserves the original for a more convenient opportunity. In the mean time a second edition is preparing for the press.

At Halle, in Saxony, a gentleman of Scotland is engaged in translating into English, Professor BECK's explanation of the Kantian Philosophy. Mr. Beck is said to understand this philosophy better than any man in Germany; but his explanation is, in general, allowed to be as unintelligible as the text of his master. Whether he is able to give such instructions to the translator as may remove the difficulties which others have met with in this study, time will determine. The inattention of our countrymen to the unwearied perseverance of Mr. Nitch, certainly however affords little prospect of remuneration to the labours of other commentators on this philosophy in the English language.

Professor WOLKE, of Dessau, has been employed for some years on a plan similar to that of Sicard, for deaf and dumb persons at Paris. He has lately published his scheme, with which he will go on, on an extensive scale, if he meets with sufficient encouragement.

In the sands of the Baye de Somme

(Picardy) at the foot of a sand-bank (not visited by the sea, and which has not been so for ages) a fragment of the head of an enormous ox was lately found, similar to that of which Buffon makes mention in the *Epoques de la Nature*. The two horns are petrified. Also in the village of Etoile, a fragment of the horns of a stag or elk has been lately discovered, which is twice as big as any thing known at present, and even monstrous in respect of magnitude. Nothing living can be compared to it.

In a late foreign Journal we find a notice by Dr. BLOCH, of Berlin, of a horse he had seen there absolutely destitute of hair, and which he considers as a particular species in the caballine genus, as the naked dog of Egypt constitutes one, according to him, in the canine genus. The native soil of this species is the marshy districts of Persia. It appears that three of them were brought into Europe at the conclusion of the late war between the Russians and Turks.

The King's Library at Copenhagen has been lately enriched with the library of the famous chamberlain DE SUHM, of great value for researches on the Danish History and Literature. As a compensation for this cession, M. DE SUHM is to receive an annual pension of 3000 rix-dollars, and his lady a pension of 2000, in case of surviving him.

The Botanic Garden at Gottingen has been considerably extended of late; its herbary has also been enriched with the numerous and instructive collection of the late botanist Ehrhardt, who had been employed by the Hanoverian government to compile a *Flora Hæmoverana*. The arts are encouraged at Gottingen no less than the sciences. Exclusive of the rich collection of Prints of *Uffenbach*, now committed to the custody of FLORIPPO, the university has lately acquired the possession of the fine cabinet of pictures left by the Aulic counsellor J. W. Zocheren, lately deceased. It consists of two hundred and seventy pieces, the greater part of which are of the Flemish, Dutch, and German schools.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MUSICAL. Miscellany for the Harp or Harpsichord, consisting of Pastorals, Military Airs, &c. 10s. 6d. By Edward Jones, No. 3, Green-street, Hanover-square.

This work, which is accompanied with

a dedication to the Queen, exhibits pleasing and striking marks of taste and genius. The contents are very various; partly new, and partly compiled from different authors. All the pieces which are

are selected have long been deservedly favourites, and those composed by Mr. Jones, are, for the most part, remarkable for their elegance or novel sprightliness. "The Prince of Wales's Minuet," the Variations to "The Yellow-hair'd Laddie, the Rondeau, page 16, the "Notturno," page 21, and the Rondeau, page 32, are particularly worthy of praise. The basses are well chosen throughout, and the passages so constructed as to be equally commodious for the Harpichord and Harp.

Skillem's Select Collection of Duets, and of Catches and Glee's, for Three and Four Voices, as sung at the Public Gardens, Theatres, &c. 2s. Skillem.

This work is published in numbers, the two first of which we have before us. The compositions they comprize are the Duet "O Santissima," the celebrated Canon "Non nobis," the Duets "Sweet doth blush," by Dr. Harrington, "When Phœbus the tops of the hills," "Begone, dull Care," "From Night till Morn," "Could a Man be secure," "Go, false Damon," and "When Bibb thought fit." To the excellency of this Selection we have to add, that the work is accurately engraved and neatly printed.

Six Duets for the Voice, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte; two by Bianchi, two by Mozart, and two by Zingarelli, dedicated to the Dukes of York, by Catherine Salvini. 8s. 6d.

These Duets, as sung to a band, by Banti, Pachierotti, David, and Marchesi, produced an uncommonly fine effect; and as here given for the voice and piano-forte, are still calculated to delight a refined ear. Each composition is strikingly characteristic of the master, and forms a specimen of the best style of the hand from which it comes. With "Ah per ché frate," "Deh piega avoti," and "Ah perdono al primo affetto," we are particularly pleased. A remarkable elegance of air runs through each of these three Duets, and with those who enjoy a taste for highly-finished descant, gives much interest and importance to the collection.

The "Address to a Violet," composed by C. H. Wilson. 1s. Skillem.

The "Address to a Violet" is an agreeable little Air. The melody, though neither striking nor novel, is smooth and easy, and free from those vulgar common-place passages which are too often found in the ballads of the day.

From Seventeen Years, a Serious Glee. by G. C. Ashley; the words from Shakspeare. 1s. 6d. Skillem.

We admire the simplicity of this juvenile effort. It consists of two trebles, a counter-tenor, and a bass. All the parts are flowing in themselves, and, generally speaking, harmonize with each other. At the same time we cannot allow it the merit of much contrivance; nor can we see, without censure, the fractional part of a bar which is introduced immediately after the double bar, at the words "At Seventeen Years."

The Sentences, Psalms, Hymns, and Anthems, as sung at the Asylum. Chiefly composed by J. W. Calcott. 5s.

After an attentive perusal of this publication, parts of which are furnished by the muse of Mr. Barthelemon, we find ourselves enabled to speak of it in terms honourable to the composers. From the purpose for which these little pieces are written, it will, in course, occur to our readers, that they should be short, and of simple construction: these requisites have been attended to; and, wherever the subject would permit, the masters whose names accompany the work, have displayed their taste and their theoretical excellence. We therefore do not hesitate to pronounce the publication as highly worthy the notice of families who devote a part of their sabbaths to lyric devotion.

Six Progressive Sonatinas for the Piano-Forte, composed and fingered by Muzio Clementi. 6s. Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Clementi in these Sonatas has attended to that quality which forms the chief merit of music designed for young practitioners; they are truly progressive. The easy and melodious style in which they are written is calculated to attract the attention of children, and, together with the fingering, qualifies them to rapidly improve the student.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed by J. L. Hobœch. Longman and Broderip.

It is with great pleasure that we enter upon the review of these Sonatas: much merit presents itself for our observation, as well in theory as in fancy.

The first piece is in B flat major, and opens with a movement in common time, allegro, in which the author has displayed considerable talents in the art of modulation, and much address in adjusting his passages to the finger. The second movement

ment is in E flat major, $\frac{3}{4}$ adagio, and possesses much grace and expression. The third and concluding movement, is a Rondo, in common time, the subject of which is new, attractive, and judiciously relieved by the intervening members of the strain. The second Sonata is in D major, and commences with a striking movement in common time, allegro con spirito, which is succeeded by a pastoral in $\frac{3}{4}$, distinguished by some beautiful and elegant ideas; this is followed by a *pol-laca*, allegretto, which is conducted with a steady eye to the true character of that species of movement. In the third Sonata, which is in B flat major, and opens in common time, allegro, we find much spirit and warmth of style; the modulation is simple, but the passages are brilliant, and of masterly effect. The second movement is in E flat major, $\frac{3}{4}$ andantino, and forms an elegant *morceau*, by which we are led to a Rondo in $\frac{3}{4}$ allegretto, the theme of which is pleasing in itself and ably diversified. The Accompaniment, which is separately printed, exhibits much knowledge of effect, and greatly adds to the value of the composition.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin and Violoncello. Composed by Joseph Haydn. 8s. Longman & Co.

These Sonatas are composed in a highly finished style, and to the recommendation of graceful novelty, add considerable science. The first piece, which is in C major, opens with a movement in common time, allegro, chiefly accompanied with an arpeggio bass, and is productive of much

effect; the running bass in the fourth, fifth, and sixth staves of the second page, is particularly judicious and masterly. The second movement in A major (a key certainly somewhat too distant and estranged from the original key) is elegant, and succeeded by a presto movement, which closes the Sonata happily. The second piece commences with a movement in which we find much useful execution. The second movement opens with octaves in the bass, and proceeds with great variety and elegance of imagination to the Finale, which is a beautiful movement in $\frac{3}{4}$. The third piece is in E flat major, and is composed in a style truly elaborate throughout, and the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the Finale, alluding to the time, are useful. This last movement is professedly written in the German style, and is strongly characteristic of the modern productions of that country, tinged with the particular taste, genius, and originality of the admirable author.

The Grand Overture, La Chasse, as performed at the Professional Concerts. Composed by J. A. P. Schulz. Arranged for the Piano-Forte, by W. P. R. Cope. Cope.

This Overture, calculated to produce so fine an effect in the band, preserves, in its present form, all the force and importance which could well be comprised in a piece for one instrument. Mr. Cope has displayed much judgment in the arrangement he has given it, and has furnished from it a pleasant and improving exercise for the Piano-Forte.

CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR MAY.

BIOGRAPHY.

SOME Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. J. Martin, of Store-street, 1s. 6d. Stockdale.

The Life, Opinions, Character, and Tragic Death, of Count R——an, condemned to the Gallows at Rotterdam, May 26, 1796, 2s. 6d. Brewman.

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The Will, a Comedy, by Frederic Reynolds, 2s. Robinsons.

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The Welch Indians; or, a Collection of Papers, respecting a People, whose Ancestors emigrated from Wales to America, in the year 1170, with Prince Madoc, and who are said now to inhabit a beautiful Country on the West Side of the Mississippi, by G. Burder, 1s. Chapman.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Revolution; or an Apology for my Conduct in the Public Employments which I have held, by D. J. Gurat, 5s. bds. Johnson.

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First Report from the Committee of Waste Lands, ordered to be printed, 27th of April, 1797, 1s. Stockdale.

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Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Plan for a just and regular Equivalent for the Labour and Support of the Poor, and to reconcile the Weights of the Kingdom to one Standard, by connecting them with the Copper Coinage, 2s. Debreit.

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The Templar; or, Quarterly Register of the Law, Parliamentary Proceedings, and Literature, Part I. vol. 2. 3s. Phenev.

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The Practice of the Courts of Exchequer, upon Proceedings in Equity, by D. B. Fowler, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 13s. bds. Butterworth.

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The Practice of Navigation, on a New Plan, by Means of a Copper-plate Print of a Quadrant of Difference of Lat. and Dep. &c. 4to. 5s. bds. by J. Bymer, No. 38, Gerrard-street.

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MONTHLY MAG. No. XXII.

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3 E

French

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

ACUTE DISEASES.

ACUTE DISEASES.			No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.		
CATARRH	-	-	8	Tabes	-	4
Peripneumony	-	-	2	Purpura	-	1
Angina	-	-	2	Itch	-	3
Ophthalmia	-	-	2	Scalld head	-	2
Hæmoptoe	-	-	2	Inflamed pustules	-	2
Acute Rheumatism	-	-	4	Noli me tangere	-	1
Gout	-	-	2	PERIODICAL DISEASES.		
Malignant Fever	-	-	4	Tertian	-	1
Scarlatina Anginosa	-	-	6	Hemicranium	-	3
Small Pox	-	-	3	Hedica senilis	-	4
Measles	-	-	1	The warm and mild weather which commenced on the 12th of May, put a stop to the pneumonic and catarrhal complaints, so prevalent during the two preceding months. Since the beginning of May, the scarlatina anginosa has been		
Aphthous sore throat	-	-	2			
Hooping Cough	-	-	2			
Slow Fever	-	-	3			
Puerperal Fever	-	-	2			
Acute Diseases of Infants	-	-	6			

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnea	23
Phthisis Pulmonalis	10
Chronic Rheumatism	11
Asthma	15
Dropsy	7
Hysteria	3
Epilepsy	1
Syncope	1
Apoplexy	2
Paralysis	3
Dyspepsia	14
Gastrodynia	6
Enterodynia	8
Diarrhea	7
Constipation	1
Hæmatemesis	2
Hæmorrhoids	3
Worms	4
Chlorosis and Amenorrhæa	12
Figor Albus	6
Menorrhagia	3
Prolapsus uteri	3
Schirrus uteri	1
Gravel and Dysury	3
Schirrhous Liver	3
Jaundice	4
Scrophula	4

The warm and mild weather which commenced on the 12th of May, put a stop to the pneumonic and catarrhal complaints, so prevalent during the two preceding months. Since the beginning of May, the scarlatina anginosa has become more frequent than any other contagious disease, both in town, and in many parts of the country: the disease has generally occurred in its malignant and fatal form, which, at this season of the year, is very unusual. However, the method of treatment formerly recommended, on the plan of Dr. Withering, has been uniformly successful, in the cases presented to my own observation.

The other acute diseases having afforded nothing worthy of particular notice, I shall, at present, offer a few remarks on the chronic purpura; a title which has often appeared in the foregoing monthly lists of diseases, and which was intended to express the complaint better known under the appellation of petechiæ sine febre. A slight degree of this complaint often takes place in women and children, who live on a poor diet, and use little exercise. Without any considerable sensation of illness, an eruption of dark red spots appears in the skin of the legs, arms, breast, and abdomen. These spots are precisely the same

the petechiæ in malignant fevers; and with regard to size, colour, &c. very much resemble flea-bites, only being without the central point made by the sting of the insect. On the legs, however, they are usually somewhat larger, and often become confluent in irregular patches. The only disorder attending the eruption, is a sensation of general weakness and languor, without any febrile symptoms: and a cure is readily performed by the application of proper diet, and a sufficient degree of exercise. Another form of the disease, which may be entitled *purpura hæmorrhagica* is much more violent and dangerous. For some weeks previous to the appearance of purple spots, the patient complains of an oppressive sensation of languor, weariness, faintness, and a gnawing pain at the stomach. Sometimes the eruption is more immediately preceded by shiverings, nausea, bilious vomitings, and acute pains of the limbs, referred to the bones. The spots appear first on the legs, and afterwards, without any certain order, on the thighs, arms, and trunk of the body. Their primary colour is a bright red, but this, within a day or two, changes to a purple or livid hue. They are considerably larger than the spots of the *purpura simplex*, but, like them, are always nearly of a circular form. Sometimes they are few, and distinct; sometimes numerous, and coherent; they are sometimes distributed uniformly over the surface of the body, sometimes in irregular clusters. In many cases, they are interspersed with vibices, or livid patches, resembling the effects of a bruise.

The hæmorrhagy which always attends this kind of eruption, is at first very profuse, and, however it may be checked, returns frequently; in some instances, every day, at a stated hour; it takes places from the nostrils, throat, and mouth; often from the lungs, stomach, or intestines; also from the uterus, even at an advanced period of life. A softness and swelling of the gums is not a constant appearance in the hæmorrhagic purpura; when blood is discharged from the mouth, it seems to spring from abrasions on the inside of the cheeks, on the tongue, or tonsils; all which surfaces are occasionally covered with purple spots.

This disease has no regular or stated termination; it has been protracted in the different cases which I have seen, from three weeks to twelve months and upwards. In none of those cases did

the disease prove fatal: it appears, however, from the accounts of medical authors, that the hæmorrhagy has, on some occasions, been so violent as to produce almost immediate death*. When the disease has continued some length of time, anasarctous swellings, and gangrenous ulcers of the extremities, usually succeed.

The exciting causes of the hæmorrhagic purpura, seem to be poor diet, a sedentary mode of life, watching, and anxiety of mind. Hence, it affects women in a much larger proportion than men. The complaint, however, is, in this place, very frequent among children who live well, and are under no particular restraint. In such cases, I apprehend, it must be referred to the impure air of a large city, and to the want of the salubrious exhalations from growing vegetables. As a proof of this position it may be mentioned, that children affected with the disease, on whom the usual remedies have been applied with little success, are presently cured, after being removed into the country.

The mode of treatment for this disease, is simple, and may be comprised in a very few words; it is proper to recommend a generous diet, the use of wine, Peruvian bark, and acids, along with moderate exercise in the open air, and whatever may tend to produce cheerfulness, or serenity of mind.

Cases of the purpura, or petechia sine febre have, of late, been multiplied, in periodical publications relating to medicine, as if the disease were new, or extraordinary. It must, undoubtedly, be considered as a branch of the true scurvy, and as such it has been properly noticed by the writers on that subject, two hundred years ago. It was not unknown to the ancients, for Hippocrates himself has described the eruption, and mentioned some of the circumstances which usually attend it; see his *Prænot. Coac. sect. 2.* Actuarius has also shown his acquaintance with this disease, and theorizes upon it, according to the notions of his own time: *De Meth. Med. lib. i. cap. 23.*

Cases of the purpura are related by Amatus Lusitanus*, Eugalenus†, Hor-

* See the cases in the *Acta Natur. Curiosor. & Listeri Exercitat. de Scorbuto.*

† *De morbo Pulicari sine febre; Curat. Med. 70. Cent. 3, anno 1550.*

† *De Scorbuto. see obs. 2. 33. 59. 62. 68. 69. 72.*

stius†, Pezoldus§, Lister||, Hoffman*, Behren††, Werlhoff††, and by different writers in the *Acta Naturæ Curiosorum*|||. In the ninth volume of this work, there is a complete history of this disease, under the denomination of *petechia mendaces*. General observations upon it have also been made by Riverius*, Sydenham, Cusson†, Sauvage†, Burserius||, Strack§, and many other re-

spectable authors, to which scarcely any thing of importance can now be added.

The bills of mortality from the 18th of April to the 16th of May, report 1341 deaths; from ague 2; apoplexy 14; asthma and consumption 466; cancer 8; puerperal cases 19; convulsions 395; croup 1; dropsy 67; fever 119; gut 12; hæmorrhagy 1; head-ach 2; hoop-ing-cough 23; jaundice 6; locked-jaw 1; lues venerea 4; lunatic 10; inflammation, abscess, and mortification, 42; old age 111; palsy 6; piles 1; pleurisy 1; rupture 2; scarlet fever 1; small-pox 20; still-born and abortive 45; stone 1; teething 34; thrush 2; water in the head 6.

From this statement it will appear, that more than one-third of the deaths were produced by pulmonic diseases. Of infants, under two years of age, 383 (above 1-4th of the whole number) have died within the time above specified: as only one hundred and twenty or thirty cases are referred, by the bills, to diseases peculiar to infants, abortive births being included; the remaining number (about 260) must be made up from the indefinite articles of fever and convulsions.

Lastly, it may be remarked, that 122 persons died between the ages of 70 and 90.

- † Obs. 17. lib. 5.
- § Obs. Ch. Select. 6.
- || Exerc. de Scorbuto. anno 1680; see cases 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
- ** De Purp. Scorb. tom. iv. and Supplem. Part I, & II.
- †† De Affect. a Mitylis.
- ‡ De Variol. & Anthrac. cap. iii. § 15.
- || Tom. i. obs. 35 & 79. Temp. iii. 79. Tom. iv. p. 468. Tom. v. obs. 30. Tom. vii. obs. 110, 131, &c. &c. Compare Phil. Transf. vol. liii. Comm. Literar. Norimberg, 1735. Hebd. 2 & 7. Acta Hafnens. vol. ii. Dr. Duncan's Medical Cases, and Med. Comment. Medical Facts, vol. ii. and a case by Dr. Aikin, in the Mem. of the Medical Society of London, vol. iii.
- * Prac. Med. l. xvii. cap. 1. and obs. 18.
- Cent. 2. obs. 21. Cent. 1.
- † De Purpura, sine febre.
- ‡ De Phænigmo Petechiali.
- || Instit. Med. vol. ii. 10.
- § Obs. Med. de Morbum Petechiis.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1797.

1 GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, in the House of Lords, on the 24th of April, called the attention of their lordships to the state of public affairs, which appeared to him to be alarming, and the more so, because his majesty's ministers did not make any communication to parliament that day. There were three points on which his Grace wished to be informed, in an authentic manner, on which he had hitherto no information, except from newspapers and the rumours of the day. The first was, that the Emperor had negotiated, or was negotiating, a separate peace; the next was, that Ireland was in a state of insurrection in many parts of the kingdom; and the last was, that the fleet at Portsmouth was in a state in which no obedience was paid to the commands of the officers. These were points of the most serious importance to this country; and he lamented most sincerely, that there was not in the House that day, after so considerable a

recess, one minister, to give their lordships information. He had entertained hopes that, after what had happened, ministers would have advised his majesty to make a communication on all, or some, of those important points. His Grace farther observed, that ministers, by neglecting to give the necessary information on these particulars, in this critical time, sanctioned the aspersion which had been cast upon that House, that their lordships met merely for the purpose of forming a court as it were, "to enregister the decrees or edicts of the Executive Government." It was to refute such slander that he wished for the information which he was then seeking.

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied, that with respect to Ireland he could state, that nothing important had occurred since the last authentic accounts with which their lordships were already acquainted. With respect to affairs on the continent, a mail had, within a few hours of the moment he was speaking, arrived, the contents of which he could not then

be

be prepared to communicate to their lordships in any way whatever; and the late arrival of it was the cause of the absence of his majesty's ministers. With regard to the fleet at Portsmouth, he was happy to have it in his power to say, that the sailors had all of them returned to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty; a communication of which would soon be made to the House.

On the 16th of April, the House of Commons resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, to which were ordered to be referred the several papers that had been presented from the stamp-office, together with the report of the select committee of finance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that it was with profound regret he found himself under the necessity of laying a large additional burthen upon the people. It was necessary, however, under the present severe pressure, to convince the enemy and the world, that neither our spirit, nor our resources, failed us.

For the sake of brevity, we have given the following recapitulation of Mr. PITT's statement of the sums wanted for the service of the year. Our readers will be struck with amazement to find, that the total of the supplies amounts to the enormous and unprecedented sum of FORTY-TWO MILLIONS, SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS!

Navy	£.12,661,000
Army	6,600,000
Extraordinaries, 1795	3,387,000
Treasury Bills and Warrants	2,088,000
Extraordinaries, 1797	4,000,000
Ordnance	1,623,000
Barracks	737,000
Miscellaneous Services	929,000
Grenada Merchants	600,000
Loan to the Emperor	500,000
To the Commissioners for payment of the national debt	200,000
Deficiency of Land and Malt	350,000
Bank advanced, 1795	1,054,000
do. 1796	1,330,000
do. on Land and Malt	900,000
do. on Exchequer bills	1,110,000
Deficiency on the consolidated fund	2,177,000
Vote of credit for 1797	2,500,000

o a l £42,766,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next stated, at considerable length, the ways and means to meet this large expenditure:

The Land and Malt	- - -	£.2,750,000
Surplus of Grants	- - -	420,000
Loyalty Loan	- - -	18,000,000
Lottery	- - -	200,000
Exchequer Bills	- - -	3,000,000
Growing produce of the consolidated fund, by estimation	- - -	2,000,000
These sums, with the present loan for this country only, of	- - -	16,500,000
would make the sum of	- - -	£.42,870,000

He farther observed, that of the 18,000,000l. to be borrowed, one million and a half was for the sister kingdom of Ireland, of which the interest was to be provided by the Irish parliament; another million and a half was to be lent to the Emperor, to enable him to repay the advances made by this kingdom, with a farther loan of two millions, if sanctioned by parliament, to assist our faithful ally, in his present struggle of extremity. He should also propose a distinct vote, 200,000l. to pay the half yearly dividend on the Imperial loan, which would be spent in this country, and prevent the necessity of sending so much money out of this kingdom to Vienna.

He next proceeded to state the terms upon which he had contracted for the new loan. He agreed that those terms were more unfavourable than any upon which money had ever been borrowed in this country. His terms were 12½. three per cents.; 20l. four per cents.; 50l. three per cents. reduced; and 6s. 6d. long annuity; subject, however, to the diminution of six-pence long annuity, for every million less than eighteen. He took the funds at 50l. for the three per cents.; 64l. for the four per cents.; and the long annuities at fourteen years' purchase.

The value of 12½. 3 per cents. is	62	10	0
50l. 3 per cents. red.	25	0	0
20l. 4 per cents.	12	16	0
6s. 6d. Long Annuity	4	11	0

£.104 17 0

The profit, therefore, was 4l. 17s. per cent. to which was added a discount of 4l. instead of 3l. per cent. for prompt payment, which made the whole bonus above 7l. 10s. per cent.

He then proposed the new taxes to pay the interest of this loan, which amounted to 1,234,000l.

Our limits only admit of giving a recapitulation of the proposed taxes, which, after correcting some inaccuracies committed by this celebrated financier, will stand as follows, according to his estimate of the produce:

Increased

Increased consolidated duties.	£.320,000
Tax on property transferred by private contract, at 4d. per pound.	170,000
On copies of deeds	50,000
Probates of Wills	40,000
Bills of Exchange	40,000
Addition of 14d on every Newspaper	114,000
Increased duty on Advertisements	20,000
On Attorneys' certificates	15,000
On gold and silver wrought plate	30,000
On insurances from fire	35,000
And duty equal to the tolls on all carriages passing through turn-pikes.	450,000

£.1,284,000

Mr. Fox rose, and after pointing out the deficiencies in former taxes, and observing that the minister ought immediately to produce taxes for the 200,000l. to be paid on account of the Emperor, contended, that the national expenditure, by the taxes proposed, would amount to 25 millions annually, nearly the sum at which Mr. PITT had formerly estimated the whole rental of the kingdom, which was 28 millions. He also asserted, that of seven millions and a half of taxes, either already imposed, or already rendered necessary, only three millions had as yet been felt by the people, so that comparing their present burdens with what they must hereafter endure, they may be said to be not yet "scorched by the war." Mr. Fox, after various observations, concluded by saying, that there must be an end of this confidence in Ministers, which had been so often abused, and which would be so till the system of confidence was changed into that of vigilance. A desultory conversation followed, in which Mr. GREY took a part, and in which Mr. SHERIDAN gave notice, that he would oppose the tax upon newspapers in every stage. He contended, it was not a measure of revenue, but a *blow at the liberty of the press, and the only blow which an English minister could strike at that liberty*. It was his intention to place the object of immediate history, the records of manners, and the repositories of public sentiment, beyond the reach of the lower classes, because they were also the means, and often very ably so, of political information.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the several resolutions. On that for granting an additional duty of three halfpence upon newspapers, &c. a division took place; there were

For the resolution, 151—Against it, 43.

Another division took place on the

resolution of granting 200,000l. to enable him to make good his dividends on the last loan;

Ayes 149—Noes 45.

On the 29th of April, Mr. PITT presented to the House of Commons, a message from his majesty, "recommending it to the House, to enable his majesty to make remittances, from time to time, to be applied to his service in Ireland, to an amount, not exceeding 1,500,000l. on provision being made by the parliament of Ireland, for discharging the interest and charges of a loan to that amount.

"And also recommending to the House, to consider of guaranteeing a loan, on account of his ally the Emperor, to be applied in making good the advances to the amount of 1,600,000l. which have already been made to his Imperial majesty, and to defray the charges of such farther advances as his majesty may, from time to time, direct to be made in the course of the present year, to an amount not exceeding 2,000,000l." &c.

This message was ordered to be taken into consideration on the first of May. On that day, accordingly, the House resolved itself into a committee on that message, and voted 1,880,000l. for advances, by way of loan, to the Emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raised on account of the Emperor; and 1,500,000l. for his majesty's service in Ireland, on provision being made by that parliament, for defraying the interest and charges thereof. Mr. PITT, in urging the above measure, reviewed the causes of the late scarcity of specie, which he, in a great degree, imputed to the heavy payments for grain imported into this kingdom. Mr. Fox wished for a delay of two or three days, when the result of the negotiation then known to be pending for a separate peace, between the Emperor and France, might be known. Mr. PITT opposed the delay, on the ground that if peace was indispensibly necessary to the Emperor, the aid now proposed would entitle him to better terms, and that the vote of the House only went to enable his Britannic Majesty to furnish such sums, leaving it at his discretion to withhold the same, if circumstances should so change as to render such a measure advisable. Mr. GREY detected the fallacy of this last proposition, and contended, that if the proposed grant was by way of subsidy instead of loan, the Executive

entive government need not act on the resolution of the House which granted the money; but when once a loan was contracted for, the payments must be made. Mr. Pitt replied, that power was to be referred in the Bill, to authorize his Majesty, if necessary, to put a stop to the continuation of advances, and to put what farther payments were to be made to the public account. Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. W. W. Bird, Mr. Curwen, and General Tarleton spoke against the Resolution; Mr. Wilberforce, Sir W. Pulteney, and Sir James Murray Pulteney supported it. On the division there were, Ayes 193—Noes 50.

On the 5th of May, the House, in a Committee of Supply, voted the sum of 80,000*l.* as a marriage-portion to the Princess Royal; Mr. Curwen observed upon this occasion "that at a period like the present, his Majesty would have done well to have made the required provision *out of his own private property.*"

On the 10th of May, Mr. WHITBREAD made his promised motion of censure upon the conduct of the minister for delaying the business relative to the seamen then in a state of insurrection on board the fleet near Portsmouth. He observed, that when the demands of the sailors, made in the first mutiny, were complied with by Government, it was understood that those compliances were to be ratified immediately by Parliament, and that without such ratification they did not mean to put to sea. Hence it was clear that the seamen were not contented with the mere promise of the Minister. It was his duty, therefore, to have brought down a message as soon as possible. On the 23d of April, the business was adjusted with the sailors; on the 26th it was referred to the Council; and on the 3d of May the Order of Council was issued. He contended, that there could be no rational ground for this delay, and that the House was bound to censure a Minister who, to all his other misconduct, had added this last most calamitous and fatal one. No message to that hour had been brought down! the Minister excused the delay, by urging the necessary forms preparatory to the estimate. Surely the present Minister could not shelter himself under the plea of observing forms—"he who had trampled on all the forms of that House, and upon all the principles of the Constitution." The House would recollect, that when he deemed it necessary to abridge the liberties of the people, he used the utmost

dispatch; with what celerity was the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act passed! When he conjured up plots, and frightened the nation, then he could find no time for delay. Mr. Whitbread concluded by moving,

"That the Right Honourable William Pitt, in having so long delayed presenting to this House the estimate of the sum necessary for defraying the expence of the increased pay of the seamen and marines of the Fleet, and for the proposed issue of the full allowance of provisions, has been guilty of a gross neglect of his duty, and deserves the censure of this House."

Mr. Fox seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt, in his own justification, said, that though he did not wish to transfer any degree of blame from himself to any of his Majesty's ministers, he felt it a duty he owed to himself to observe, that he neither did present it, nor was it any part of his duty to present or to prepare it. The House then divided. For the motion 63, against it 237.

Mr. WILBERFORCE, on the 15th of May, moved, in the House of Commons, for Leave to bring in a Bill for Abolishing the Slave Trade, at a Time to be limited. He prefaced this motion with a speech of considerable length, in which he appealed to the humanity of the House with his usual eloquence. He said, if he could but bring the Members to a sense of their duty towards God and man, he should accomplish his purpose. He observed "that all who believed in a *moral providence* must see, that our persevering in this horrid trade, only consistent with practical atheism, had *provoked the divine vengeance*, which appeared to have given us up to the effect of, our own perverted principles." Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Martin, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, and Sir William Dolben, supported the motion; Mr. Ellis, Colonel Gascoigne, &c. opposed the motion, which at length was negatived by 82 against 74.

Mr. GREY, on the 16th of May, moved a series of Resolutions, founded upon the Report of the Select Committee on the Finance; which brought on a debate of considerable length, but they were negatived by a great majority. One of these Resolutions contained a direct censure on Mr. Pitt. The division upon this question was, Ayes 60—Noes 206.

His grace the duke of Bedford, on the 15th of May, spoke for two hours upon the subject of the *Stoppage of the Bank*; and he displayed great abilities upon that business. At length he produced a num-

ber of resolutions, founded upon the correspondence between the Directors of the Bank and Mr. Pitt (see an abstract of that correspondence in our last Number) from which his grace inferred the ignorance and guilt of ministers in that affair. The first resolution was to resolve "that the sending of money to the Continent was the real cause of the Order of Council." The previous question was carried against it.

Mr. Alderman COMBE, on the 19th of May, moved, in the House of Commons, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to dismiss from his Councils his present Ministers, as the best means of obtaining a speedy and honourable Peace." He prefaced his motion, by taking a review of the whole conduct of ministers, since secret influence introduced them into office in 1784. Their armaments against Spain and Russia, contrary to the voice of the nation; their war with France; the various reasons they had given successively for its continuance; and their weak and equivocal attempt to treat for peace. From all this he inferred, that their insincerity was evident; and he contended their abusive language against France, and their frequent declarations, that the war was a war against French principles, made it manifest that they could never conclude an honourable, or advantageous peace. Sir William Milner seconded the motion. Messrs. Curwen, Taylor, Hobhouse, Jefferys, and Sturt, were for the motion, but it was negatived by 242 against 59.

IRELAND.

It appears that the present Administration are about to exhibit the same scenes in Ireland, respecting the Advocates for Reform, as they performed in England in the year 1794, respecting Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, and others.

On the 19th of April, Mr. Secretary PELHAM read to the House of Commons a Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, purporting, that a treasonable Conspiracy had been recently discovered at Belfast, and forty of the conspirators apprehended in the very act of discussion, and that their papers were at the same time seized; and as they contained matter most materially interesting to the peace of Ireland, his Excellency had submitted them to the consideration of parliament.

Mr. Pelham followed up this communication by a motion, "That a Secret Committee of fifteen members be ap-

pointed to examine the said papers, and such evidence as should be adduced touching the same."

Mr. GRATTAN warmly opposed a Secret Committee as a mode of enquiry highly unconstitutional, more especially at a time "when his Majesty's Ministers were become the objects of public detestation." He was for a Committee of the whole House.

The Attorney-General said, if the enquiry was public, it would be impossible to come to the truth, in as much as the evidence, in many cases, would be assassinated, or afraid to tell the truth. On the question being put, the Secret Committee was agreed to, and ordered to be chosen on the 24th of April.

Mr. PELHAM, on the 11th of May, brought up the report of the secret committee, appointed to consider of the papers seized in Belfast, and to report their opinion thereon; this report, consisting of sixty-nine folio pages, was read, at full length, by the clerk. The secret committee assert, in this report, that, in examining into the principles and motives of the United Irishmen, they discovered, that the society under that name, under the pretext of promoting a parliamentary reform, and what they call emancipation of the catholics, harboured a design to disunite Ireland from Great Britain, to overthrow the present constitution, and to establish, in its stead, a republican form of government.

The committee rested this opinion, in a great measure, on a letter, written a considerable time ago, by Theobald Wolf Jones, a very active member of that society, to his friends, in Belfast. The committee also state, that by examining the papers seized in the house of a John Alexander, at Belfast, they had discovered the constitution of the society, which appeared to be organized in a very perfect manner: that committees were appointed to raise money, to provide arms and ammunition, and to elect military officers. That there were 72,000 United Irishmen in the province of Ulster, and that the society, within a short time, had risen to a number truly formidable: not less, at this moment, than *One hundred thousand men!* That, in one county, they had eighteen thousand muskets. That it was remarkable, that in one return of money collected, the officer who remitted it said, "This money had been paid somewhat before the usual time, because it is expected that our friends will soon arrive at Bantry," or

or words to that effect; and several instances occurred in the papers which were seized, of allusions to the expected arrival of these friends.

In a few days after this report of the secret committee was read to the house, Mr. PONSONBY introduced his promised motion, respecting a parliamentary reform. The ministerial side of the house recurred, on this occasion, to their old subterfuge "of this not being a *proper time*, &c."

The motion was negatived, by 117 to 30.

The whig members of the Irish parliament, wearied with fruitless attempts, have at length seceded from that body, and left ministers and their adherents to their fate.

FRANCE.

In our last retrospect of public affairs, we left General BUONAPARTE at his head quarters, in Clagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, and Prince CHARLES, at the head of the Austrian army, flying before him. The republicans followed up the advantages they had recently acquired with their usual celerity. General JOUBERT, on the 29th of March, attacked the defile of Inspruck; the Austrian battalions, newly arrived from the Rhine, endeavoured to defend it, but after a few moments' cannonade, the Austrians were obliged to retreat, leaving 100 dead, 600 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, and all their equipage.

General BUONAPARTE marched, at the head of the French army, on the 2nd of April, and General MASSENA's division, forming the advanced guard, came up with the Austrians, in the defiles between Freisach and Newmark. The battle raged with great fury; it was the select part of the Austrian army contending against the veteran conquerors of Italy. The Imperialists had a grand position, defended with cannon; but it only retarded, for a short time, the defeat of their rear guard. Their grenadiers were completely routed, leaving the field of battle covered with dead, and about 500 or 600 prisoners. The Austrians fled off in the night; at day break the French entered Newmark; they found at Freisach 4000 quintals of wheat, and a great quantity of brandy and oats; they found as much at Newmark, though the Austrians had destroyed a great quantity by fire.

The head quarters of the republicans were at Scherding, on the 4th of April. The advanced guard, on the point of

reaching Hunfmark, came up with the rear guard of the Imperialists, who wished to dispute the ground, but were in a short time defeated, leaving 600 prisoners, and 300 dead on the field of battle.

It was at this period that Prince CHARLES sent a reply to the letter sent to him by General BUONAPARTE, a few days before (*see our list*, page 315) exploring him, for the sake of humanity, to use his utmost efforts to procure a peace. The prince, in this reply, assured the republican general, "that though his duty called him to make war, he desired peace, for the happiness of the people; he had no full powers to treat upon so important a subject, but must wait for superior orders." According to General BUONAPARTE, the prince, two hours after he had sent that reply, demanded, by one of his aid-de-camps, a suspension of arms, for four hours, a proposal wholly inadmissible. "He wished," said the French general, "by getting four hours, to gain the day, and thereby have time to effect his junction with General SPORK; this was precisely the reason that made me march day and night." Almost immediately after this correspondence between the two generals, a suspension of arms was agreed upon, between the French and Imperial armies, to commence on the 7th of April, and to expire on the 13th at night.

This suspension of arms happily prepared the way to preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and the French republic, which were signed in the course of a few days.

Previous to this happy event, the French generals Joubert, Delmas, and Baraguely d'Hilliers traversed the Tyrol, made in the different battles 8000 prisoners, and joined the grand army in the Valley of Drave. By this means, the whole French army was united; and on the 17th of April, its line extended from the Valley of Drave, on the side of Spital to Rollmann, along the Muhr, Bruck, Gratz, and to Fiume nearly.

About the same time, the republican armies, under the command of generals Hoche and Moreau, crossed the Rhine. The army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under general Moreau, passed that river on the 21st of April, and took possession of the fort of Kehl, by a *coup-de-main*, which our readers will remember, the Austrians with great difficulty gained at the latter end of the last campaign, after besieging it for *almost three months*. This passage was accomplished in broad day, by

main force, while the Austrians were ranged in order of battle on the opposite bank. They lost several standards, more than twenty pieces of cannon, their military chest, and from three to four thousand prisoners of war, the number of killed and wounded was also very great.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, under general Hoche, rendered the 19th of April illustrious by a pitched battle and three actions, which immediately established their positions on the right bank of the Rhine. Among the trophies of this victory were 7000 prisoners of war, 27 pieces of artillery, 7 standards, 60 war and ammunition waggons, &c.

This army in a few days afterwards pushed their way as far as Frankfort.

From a statement which has been made of the campaigns of the French and distributed to the members of the Council of Five Hundred, it appears that from the 8th of September 1793, to the 19th February 1797, the republic has gained 261 victories, including 31 pitched battles, killed 152,600 men of the enemy, taken 197,784 prisoners,

238 strong places,
319 forts, camps, or redoubts,
7,963 pieces of cannon,
186,762 guns,
4,383,150 pounds of powder,
207 standards, 5,486 horses.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

ON March the 23d, in consequence of a requisition to the Lord Mayor, signed by forty-three livery-men, a common hall was held at Guildhall (about 5000 of the livery being present) at which, Mr. F. Waddington moved an address to the King, "praying him to dismiss his present ministers from his councils for ever, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honourable, and permanent peace." This being seconded, very few hands were held up in opposition. The lord mayor and sheriffs, &c. were then directed to present the petition to his Majesty, on the throne. When the sheriffs, however, proceeded to St James's, to know when the King would receive the address, they were not admitted to his presence, as usual; but received a message, brought by the duke of Portland, "that his Majesty never received addresses on the throne, but from the city of London in its corporate capacity."

On the 1st of April, a common-hall was held, to take into consideration the above answer to the sheriffs: when it was resolved, unanimously, "that the sheriffs be ordered to demand a "personal interview of his Majesty, and to insist on the right of the livery, to be heard by his Majesty, sitting on his throne."—In pursuance of this, the sheriffs, city remembrancer, &c. had an audience (the 11th of April, at the close of the levee) to know, when his Majesty would receive the address of the livery on the throne: when the King returned an answer, similar to the message before delivered by the duke of Portland: adding that "that message was delivered by his own desire; and that he would receive the address of the livery, at the next, or any other, levee, provided the persons presenting the same, did not exceed the usual number of TEN." Wednesday, April 12th, a common-hall was again held at Guildhall, to consider of this last answer to the sheriffs, when it was resolved, "that the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, of London, &c. have, immemorially, exercised the right of presenting petitions to the King upon the

throne," &c. and, that "when such petition is thus presented, the petitioners know that their complaints are heard by his Majesty," &c. &c. At this meeting, Mr. WAITMAN proposed a motion of censure on his Majesty's ministers, for "precipitating the nation into an unnecessary and unjustifiable war," &c. The lord mayor, however, would not suffer the question to be put on this motion, and dissolved the hall abruptly, amidst symptoms of the strongest disapprobation of the livery. April 22, in consequence of a fresh requisition, another common hall was convened by the lord mayor, to consider "the report of the sheriffs communicated to the livery, and to investigate the causes of the awful state of public affairs." His lordship assented to the first part of the requisition, but answered, to the second, "that he deemed it incompatible with his duty to assemble the livery" for the said purpose, as it was "a proposition too extensive to admit of discussion in an assembly, confessedly not deliberative"—Another more pressing requisition, however, having been delivered to his lordship (May 3) of the same tenor as the preceding, his lordship consented to call a common-hall, for ALL the purposes mentioned in the requisition. Accordingly, at a common-hall, held on the 11th of May, a number of resolutions were moved, purporting to deprecate this unjust and unnecessary war; to assert the full exercise of the right of petitioning; and to instruct the city representatives, to make a motion in the House of Commons, "that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss from his presence and councils, his present weak and wicked ministers," &c. The principal speakers were, Messrs. Hanson, Waddington, Waitman, Gurney, Alderman Coombe, and Mr. Farmer, in favour of the resolutions;—and Messrs. Stonestreet, Kemble, Dixon, Aldermen Curtis, Anderson, and Lushington, against them.—Mr Alderman Curtis, on asserting that he could not agree to make such a motion in Parliament, "without a surrender of his independence,"

pendence," was saluted with a general cry of RESIST! RESIST! The lord mayor, Mr. Stonefleet, Mr. Dixon, and the other speakers, against the resolutions, were also received with hisses, groans, and other symptoms of disapprobation.

In the month of February last, letters were sent from all the line or battle ships at Portsmouth, to Lord Howe, praying for his Lordship's influence towards obtaining a redress of certain grievances mentioned in the letters; as these however were anonymous and appeared to be all written by one person, and couched in the same language, they were considered as the production of some fictitious individual, and were thrown aside, as unworthy of answer. This neglect of the petition of the seamen, on their return to port, March 31st, occasioned a correspondence by letter to be kept up, and passed from ship to ship, through the whole fleet; till at length, it was unanimously agreed upon, that no ship should lift an anchor, till the demands of the fleet were fully complied with. In this state matters remained, till April 14th, when orders were sent to Portsmouth for Lord BRIDPORT to sail with the Channel fleet; on the following day, however, when his lordship made the signal to prepare, not a ship obeyed the signal. Instead of weighing anchor, the seamen of the admiral's ship ran up the shrouds, and gave three cheers, which was the signal to the rest of the fleet, for making public their resolutions. These cheers were instantly answered by the other ships; and it was manifest in a moment, that the combination was complete. The officers were thunderstruck at these dispositions, and exerted themselves, by various means, to bring the men to a sense of their duty, but without effect. The petty officers had concurred with the men, in the determination not to do their duty, till their pay was increased; all the different crews however, were very orderly and peaceable in their conduct, performing every duty of the ships as usual, except that of weighing anchor. The next day a boat from each ship was demanded, and two men from the crew of each were appointed delegates to represent the whole; the admiral's cabin being fixed upon as the properest place for their deliberations. At this time none of the officers were suffered to go on shore. Petitions were now drawn up, and presented to Lord Bridport, Sir Allan Gardner, and the port admiral, setting forth, that "while the soldiers and marines had received additional allowances, the pay of the seamen had not been augmented, they therefore desired an increase of wages; and a hope was expressed, that an answer might be given to their petition, before they were ordered to put to sea again." This expression however, was qualified with one exception, "unless the enemy were known to be at sea." They well knew that no enemy was at sea, or likely to put to sea, and therefore had pitched upon this as a proper time for enforcing their demands. On the 17th, every man in the fleet was sworn to support the cause in which he had embarked, the admiral's body servants not being exempted from the oath.

Ropes were now raised *in terrarum* at the foreyard arm of every ship, and several officers who had behaved in a tyrannical manner, were turned ashore. The deputies consulted together every day on board the Queen Charlotte, returning at night to their respective ships, and on getting on board, giving three cheers to the admiral's ship, which were regularly returned. They were returned, at the same time by every other ship at Spithead, as well as by the sick and convalescents in Haslar Hospital, who entered heartily into the same cause, and displayed flags composed of a number of hankerchiefs tacked together, &c. On the 18th, a committee of the admiralty (Earl Spencer, Lord Arden, Admiral Young, and Mr. Secretary Marsden) arrived at Portsmouth, in the course of which and the two following days, several propositions were made by them to reduce the fleet to obedience, but ineffectually. On the 21st, Admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole, went on board the Queen Charlotte in order to confer with the delegates, who had, in a great measure, become converts to the admirals; but could settle nothing, as two delegates from one ship, the Royal George, were on shore. On their return on board the Queen Charlotte, they informed the delegation and the admirals, that it was the determination of the Royal George, to agree to nothing that should not be sanctioned by parliament, and guaranteed by the king's proclamation of pardon.

In the whole of these proceedings, the conduct of the sailors was orderly, systematic, and determined; they took possession of all the magazines, loaded all their guns, confined every officer to his respective ship, kept watch regularly the same as at sea, and put every thing into a state of defence. Intoxication or misconduct in any of the men was severely punished, and no spirituous liquors were suffered to be brought on board any ship. On the 22d, the men were somewhat pacified, and caused two letters to be written, one to the Lords of the Admiralty, stating the grounds of their conduct on the preceding day; and another to Lord Bridport, in which they avowed no intentional offence to him, and styled him their *father and friend*.—This had a good effect, for, on the 23d the Admiral returned to his ship, hoisted his flag again, and, after a short address to the crew, informed them, that he had brought with him a redress of all their grievances, and the king's pardon for the offenders. After some deliberation these proffers were accepted, and every man returned to his duty. It was now thought that all disputes were finally settled; the delicate silence, however, of Mr. PITT, in omitting to explain the reasons which called for an increase of pay to be granted to the navy, when he submitted a motion for that purpose to the House of Commons, was construed by the seamen into a disposition not to accede to their demands; and on Sunday morning, May 7, when Lord Bridport made the signal to weigh anchor and put to sea, every ship at St. Helen's refused to obey. In the course of the afternoon, they ordered a meeting

of the delegates, as before, on board the London, of 98 guns, which carried the flag of Vice-admiral Colpoys;—the Admiral resolved to oppose their coming on board, and apprised the men of his ship of his intention. He immediately ordered the marines under arms; some of whom obeyed the order, while others refused. The delegates persisting to come on board, the Admiral ordered the marines to level their pieces at them; the marines did so, and a slight skirmish took place. By the fire of the marines, five seamen were killed, two of whom were delegates; and Lieut. Sims, of the marines, was wounded by the fire of one of the delegates.

The whole crew of the London now declared open hostility to the officers and marines; they turned the guns in the fore part of the ship, towards the stern, and threatened to blow all into the water, unless they surrendered. The officers surrendered, and the marines laid down their arms; and Admiral Colpoys and Captain Griffiths were confined several hours in separate cabins. In consequence, however, of the resolution of the House of Commons, passed May 8, and the king's free pardon, &c. being communicated to the seamen, on May 10, they appeared to be satisfied, the officers were generally reinstated in their commands, the red flag was struck, and the whole of the grand fleet prepared to put to sea.

The mutiny has since run through the whole of the fleet, and with symptoms peculiarly alarming at Plymouth and Sheerness. At the latter place, it is supposed to rage in the most violent degree at the present moment.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, May 26, 1799.

Last week, the Scrip of the Loan of Sixteen Millions and a Half came into the market, which, with the number of sellers, has tended still farther to depress the funds. The scarcity of specie is at present less felt than it has been for some time past.

BANK STOCK, on the 24th last month, was at 124½; fell on 28th to 120½; and again on 5th May, to 118; and rose again on 12th, to 119, which was the last price.

3 PER CENT. ANN. on the 24th of last month, were at 76; fell on 28th to 74½—again on the 5th May, to 73½, and have since risen to 75½, at which price they left off, on the 24th ult.

4 PER CENT. ANN. were, on the 24th last month, at 63½; fell on the 28th to 61½; again on 5th May, to 60½; and were, on the 24th ult. at 60½.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 24th last month, at 49½; on the 28th, they fell to 48½; on the 5th of May to 48, and were yesterday, the 25th, at 48½.

NEW OMNIUM is at premium of 2½ per cent.

LOYALTY LOAN, at a discount of 13 per cent.

Marriages in and near London.

Thursday, May 18, being the day appointed for celebrating the nuptials of the hereditary PRINCE of WURTEMBERG with the PRINCESS ROYAL, it was observed in grand gala, at St. James's. The ceremony was performed in the Chapel Royal, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Earl of Derby to Miss Farren, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

G. Alder, esq. of Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, to Miss Mills, of Montague-cloister, Southwark.

The rev. W. Holwell, of Exmouth, Devon; to lady Charlotte Hay.

The rev. Dean Coddington to Miss Billing-ham.

The rev. W. Clay to lady Burrell.

Lieut. Col. Scudmore, M.P. for Hereford, to Miss Walwyn.

R. Keymer, esq. of Thrum-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Langston, daughter of Sir St. L. knight alderman and sheriff of London.

J. Pearson, esq. of Rutland-place, to Miss Fellows.

Lord G. Thynne to Miss Courtney.

R. Sayer, esq. of Bow, to Miss Rawlings, of Bromley, Middlesex.

Deaths in and near London.

At Blackheath, Miss M. Addison. Mrs. Marac. Mrs. Lawrence, mother of the celebrated artist of that name.

At her apartments in Store-street, Miss Ryves, a lady of considerable literary merit.—She was well acquainted with French and Italian literature; and had made a tolerable progress in acquiring the learned languages. Her poetical compositions are distinguished by vigour, and even an air of originality; this is particularly apparent in her Address to Earl Fitzwilliam, on the birth of his son. She translated from Rousseau's Social Compact, and other works of acknowledged merit. When the late Mr. Doddsley relinquished all concern in the Annual Register, Miss Ryves was employed to conduct the historical department, a task of hazard and difficulty; as the eloquent pen of Mr. Burke had been thought to manage that department for some years. Miss Ryves had turned her attention to the drama, and had written a tragedy and a comedy. In private life, her character was marked by unaffected gentleness of temper, good sense, and varied information.

Mr. R. Bord, of Exeter-street, Strand.

Mr. S. Church, of St. Alban's-street, St. James's.

In Mansfield-street, Gen. R. Clarke.

In New Bridge-street, Mr. J. Raiton.

Mrs. Thompson, of Cheap-side.

Mrs. S. Willet, of Walcott-place.

At Newington, Surrey, J. Menetoni, esq.

Aged 24, Mr. J. Finch, of Kentish-Town.

S. Fryer, esq. of Southampton-buildings, Holborn, who was robbed and shot, on the 7th of May, in the fields near White-Conduit-House, Islington.

In the Adelphi, aged 37, Capt. H. Kendall, late of the Earl of Oxford East-Indiaman.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THREE advertisements have lately appeared in the Newcastle papers, one, signed by Messrs. Doubleday and Eatterby, on the part of the Northumberland Alkali Company, certifying, that "they have made trial of the crystals of Soda (manufactured by Lord DUNDONALD) in the operations of their soap manufactory, and that they have found it to answer every purpose of foreign Barilla in the manufacture of hard soap;" another, signed by Mr. J. Dyson, on the part of the Northumberland Glass Company, certifying, that "he has made trial of the pearl-ashes (made by Lord DUNDONALD) in the manufacture of flint-glass, and found it to answer the same as foreign pearl-ashes;" and a third, signed by Mr. J. Pollock, on the part of the Northumberland Alkali Company, certifying, that "he has used the crystal Soda (manufactured by Lord DUNDONALD) with soap, for the cleaning of silk, woollen, cotton, &c. before dying, and found it to answer well, and to be a saving, &c.

There has also appeared, in the same papers, a letter from Mr. M. Whitter, bleacher, of Inglis Green, near Edinburgh, addressed to the earl of DUNDONALD, wherein the writer asserts, that "crystals of Soda, of all others, contain a salt the fittest and best adapted for the purposes of bleaching, as it unites easier with the colouring matter of linen, and as linen yarn boiled with it is *smoother skinned* than that which is boiled with any kind of foreign pearl." It is farther stated, that by the application of these crystals in washing, more than one-half of the soap generally made use of will be saved, that hard water is softened by it, and made fit for washing, and that cloths are better washed, than when soap only is made use of. Mr. M. Whitter gives it as his opinion, that his lordship will, in time, be enabled to extend his works for manufacturing mineral alkali so far, as to preclude the necessity of importing foreign ashes of any kind.

Married.—Mr. Bennet, of Gilsfide, agent of Lord Strathmore, to Mrs. Kelly. Mr. M. Woodfield, steward to the dean and chapter of Durham, to Miss M. Gibbon. G. Taylor, esq. of Middleham, to Miss Ashworth, of Durham.

Died.—At Newcastle, Mrs. Crowe. Mrs. Barnes. Aged 37, respected for his friendly and cheerful disposition, Mr. C. Greenwell, one of the common-council. Mr. M. Hall. Aged 51, Mr. W. Watton; an useful member of society, and endeared to his acquaintance by his mild temper, and generous and friendly disposition. By his industry he had made an ade-

quate provision for a numerous family, and by his probity and fidelity, had conciliated the esteem of all who knew him. He was of so pacific a turn of mind, that no human being could justly say of him, "he has injured me."

In Gateshead, Mr. W. Heddiam, sen. Miss J. Bainbridge, a Quaker; and Mrs. Langley.

Near Newcastle, aged 84. Mr. C. Hunter, formerly coachman, and afterwards many years house steward, to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. of Heaton Hall. He died a bachelor, and bequeathed to his relations the sum of 2000*l.* which he had accumulated by parsimony. Near do. in the bloom of youth, Miss B. Robson, and Miss Taylor.

At Yarm, deservedly lamented, the rev. T. Dixon, curate and rector of Whitton St. Andrew, at Droitwich, Worcester. At Langridge House, Durham, Miss Dealtry, youngest daughter of G. D. esq. of London. At Medomsley, Durham, Mr. W. Scaife, eldest son of the late Mr. Alderman S. of Newcastle. At Whittingham, aged 62, Mr. H. Richardson. Mr. H. Markham, of Lady Kirk Shels.

At Woollington, near Ponteland, Miss M. Bell, sister of M. B. esq. high sheriff of Northumberland. At Wickham, aged 95, Mrs. Bates. Near Hartlepool, Mrs. Dunn. At Stockton upon Tees, Mrs. Rowe. Of a gradual decline. Mrs. Bell, of High Shield, near Hexham; of a mild and benevolent disposition, which was eminently conspicuous in every transaction of her life. Mrs. Maddison, of Birtley. At Sunderland, after a lingering illness of four years, Mrs. Lamb, and Mr. J. Todd. At Durham, Mr. M. Wood. Near Durham, Mrs. Flintoft.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.—At Workington, Mr. J. Reid to Miss Rothery, of Embleton. Mr. S. Ruston, of Little Broughton, to Miss Sibson, of Little Thwaite. At Harrington, Mr. E. Wilson to Miss Jackson.

Died.—At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Mitchell; in the firm of Messrs. Ellwood and Mitchell, calico printers. Aged 81, Mrs. Gale. Aged 15, Miss G. Tetter.

At Workington, Mrs. Hodgson. Mrs. Penrice. Aged 23, Mr. J. Cowman, master of the ship Dove, of Harrington. At Dublin, Mr. J. Harrison, of the ship Friends, belonging to Workington.

At Maryport, aged 86, Mrs. Downes. At Harrington, Mr. W. Lonsdale, sen. Near Bockle, aged 86, Mr. Hobson; respected through life by all who knew him. (At Kingston, Jamaica, January 30, aged 26, Mr. J. Thompson, son

son of Mr. T. of Brankinwall). At Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, Mr. Rooke, inventor of a balsam called *the matchless*, well known in those parts. At Penrith, aged 62, Mr. S. Cannon.

At Carlisle, M. Coulthard, esq. M.D.; he served the office of mayor last year.

At Scates in Lorton, aged 82, Mr. P. Robinson, yeoman. Mrs. Henderson, of Longburgh. At Murton, Westmoreland, aged 79, Mr. R. Hoigson. (In Cornwall, where he had resided some time on account of his health, W. Charlton, esq. of Kellyside, Northumberland, and proprietor of the capital estate of Whitehall, in Cumberland—which, after a long litigation, had been decreed to him a few years ago.) At Heversham, near Kendal, aged 78, the rev. H. Wilson, vicar upwards of 39 years, and A.M. He was formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. By his death, learning has lost an ornament, his parishioners a conscientious and faithful minister, his relatives an affectionate friend, and the community at large a bright example of the nearest approach to Christian perfection.

LANCASHIRE.

At Liverpool, in consequence of an advertisement issued by the mayor, calling a meeting of the inhabitants, to consider of the propriety of addressing the king to remove his ministers, &c. the motion for a petition, after a long discussion, was negatived. The independence of the burgesses of Liverpool (who know that under an honest and virtuous ministry, *their craft would be in danger*) has long been as notorious as their humanity. CAN MEN STEALERS have *bisoms* that will glow at the prospect of a termination of bloodshed? Can the FLINT drop money? We are happy, however, to add, that a similar petition for the above purpose (containing a numerous list of respectable signatures) was afterwards agreed to at a separate meeting, which, in mild and temperate language, yet with freedom and sincerity, prays for an entire “change in his majesty’s ministers and councils,” &c. “We forbear,” say the petitioners, “to estimate the importance of the objects in contemplation on the commencement of hostilities, but we clearly perceive, that the greater part of these objects have been abandoned as unattainable; and the experience of four campaigns convinces us, that the present system is not likely to be effectual, and that it cannot be persisted in, even for another campaign, without an expenditure of treasure, and an export of specie, *by which our PUBLIC CREDIT may be COMPLETELY UNDERMINED, and the dearest interests of our country brought into imminent hazard*,” &c.

Married.]—At Liverpool, L. Toole, esq. of the 45th regt. to Miss Hall. Mr. M. Lythgoe, to Miss M. Topping.

Died.]—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Seaman. Mr. Roberts. Mr. J. Mackiver. Mrs. Hanmer. Aged 23, Mr. W. Cadow, surgeon. Miss Huncyford. Mrs. Gaskell. Aged 58, Mr.

T. Foster. Mrs. Langrishe, Mrs. Greenwood. Aged 49, Mr. A. Molyneux, Mr. G. Sweeting. Aged 78, Mr. J. Saltbouse. Aged 47, Mr. Lupton. On his passage to London, Capt. J. Bafely, of the brig Henry. At Cape Mount, on the coast of Africa (surgeon on board the Mary) aged 27, Mr. J. Bryers. Also at Cape Mount (mate on board the Mary) aged 23, Mr. Antrobus. Near Kingston, Jamaica, aged 38, Mr. R. Berry, brother of Mr. B. of Liverpool. On his passage from St. Vincent’s for Liverpool, Capt. R. Topping, of the ship Good Intent. At New-York, aged 25, Mr. W. Calvert, late of Liverpool.

At Manchester, aged 32, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Booth, of exemplary worth and goodness. Mrs. Butterworth. Mr. R. Rothwell. Mr. T. Mortersham. Mrs. S. Phillips; also, same day, at Stand, near Manchester, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. N. P.

At Lancaster, Mr. J. Gardner. Aged 60, Mrs. Hinde. Aged 58, Mr. S. Turner.

Miss Porter, of Ackhurst-hall, near Wigan. Mrs. Milne, of Stayley bridge. At Burnley, Mr. Grimshaw, surgeon. N. Starkie, esq. only son of T. S. esq. of French-Wood, near Preston. Near Prescot, aged 97, W. P. Cotham, esq. Near Blackburn, aged 76, Mrs. A. Peele. Mr. R. Haworth, of Edenfield. Mr. E. Mason, of Chorlton. At Bolton le Moors, aged 97, Mrs. M. Coe. At Preston, Mrs. Collison. Near Clitheroe, aged 70, H. Baldwin, esq. At Cartmel, aged 94, John Carter, upwards of 70 years guide over Cartmel sands.

At Wigan, Mr. R. Bullock. Mr. Ransome. Mr. Unsworth. Mrs. Badley, while eating her dinner, and apparently in perfect health and spirits.

At Huyton, Mr. J. Limeburner, formerly commander of a vessel in the African trade.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was lately called of the inhabitants of York, in consequence of a requisition delivered to the lord mayor, signed by forty-two respectable citizens, when a petition and address to the king, praying him “to dismiss his present WICKED and CRIMINAL ministers,” &c. was agreed to, *without one dissenting voice*.

Married.]—Mr. J. Scott, attorney, to Miss E. Dvlon, of Huddersfield. Mr. Himsforth, of Snaydal, near Puffret, to Miss Bell, of Carlton, near Snaith; a young lady with a fortune of 10,000l. At Bishopthill the Elder, J. Hall, esq. of Hull, to Miss S. Atkinson, of York. Mr. Clark, surgeon, of Hull, to Miss Etty, of Lombard-street, London. The rev. O. Butler, vicar of Bolton, near Doncaster, to Miss E. Plumpton, late of North Witham, Lincoln. At Hatfield, near Doncaster, J. Johnson, esq. of Sandort, to Mrs. Steer. At Howden, W. Scholefield, esq. of Sandhall, to Miss Spofforth. At Rippon, capt. R. Lee, of the marines, to Miss Finney.

Died.]—At York, aged 79, Mr. Eastburn, apothecary to the Lunatic Asylum, and many years

years foreman of the common council, the duties of which office he discharged with great impartiality.

After a short illness, Mr. G. Anthony Keck, second son of the late Ant. K. esq. of Theobalds, Herts. Mrs. Fowler. At Nun Monkton, near York. W. T. Jolliffe, esq. (In London, Mrs. Dawson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. M. Wright, of York.) At Acomb, near York, aged 70, Mr. J. Braithwaite.

Aged 88, the rev. J. Deaktry, M.A. vicar of Bishopthorpe, near York; few men lived in the more uniform practice of every Christian virtue, or passed through life with a more unblemished character.

At Leeds, Mrs. Benyon. Mr. Stacey, mace-bearer. Mr. G. W. Oates. Mr. Chadwick, Mrs. Butterfield.

At Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, 13 men, who were suffocated in a coal pit, by the fire damp. Among the sufferers, was a father and four of his sons. Aged 80, Mr. J. Dobson, formerly an eminent attorney at Pudsey, near Leeds. Mr. H. Walker, of Park Place, near do.

At Rothwell workhouse, in Leeds parish, aged 96. Mary Grave; she could read, knit, and sew without spectacles, and retained the use of all her faculties till within half an hour prior to her decease.

Suddenly, Mr. T. Eddinson, schoolmaster, of Farnley, in Leeds parish.

At Hull, aged 56, Mrs. Adamson. Aged 86, Mrs. Mabb. Mrs. Howard.

At Sheffield, aged 62, Mr. W. Brightman, merchant and manufacturer. By his indefatigable attention to business, through a long series of years, he had acquired a handsome property; few, however, were more "ready to give, and willing to communicate," of the abundance thus reputably acquired. He was obliging to his neighbours, truly hospitable to strangers, affectionate in the relative duties, and a steady friend to the interests of the town and trade of Sheffield.

The late Mrs. Rimington, of Sheffield, whose death we noticed in our last, was sincerely esteemed by her numerous acquaintance. She patronized, with sedulous attention, an institution, wherein a number of female children were destined for servitude. This kind office she performed with indefatigable zeal, exerting her best endeavours to make them honest, humble, industrious, and obedient. Her whole conduct was marked by unswerving rectitude, and her works follow her, the works of pious usefulness. She possessed great liberality of sentiment.

At Killamarsh, near Sheffield, aged 105, John Wright; he retained the use of his faculties till within a few days previous to his decease.

At Doncaster, aged 63, Mrs. Morton. Miss Hibbard.

Aged 87, Mrs. Davenport. Her life afforded a bright, endearing example of many virtues, among which, her unostentatious charity and benevolence, exerted to the latest period of her life, shone most conspicuous.

At Sandall, near Doncaster, after a short indisposition, Mr. J. Wall. At Eastfield, near Tickhill, Mrs. Laughton, wife of J. L. esq.

At Scarborough, Mr. C. Wilton, common-council man, Near Scarborough, Miss Keld.

At Bawtry, the rev. J. Smith, rector of Westbury, &c. Mr. Jubb, of Micklebrink. At Burlington, aged 32, Mrs. Doeg, wife of Mr. D. surgeon and apothecary. At Headon, Miss D. Champney; and, aged 85, Mrs. Carville. At Howden, aged 63, Mr. J. Savage; many years town-clerk, and an eminent clock-maker.

At Bilton, Holderness, aged 96, Faith Gibson, widow of J.G. farmer; she never remembered to have travelled more than ten miles from the place of her residence.

Near Epworth, Mrs. Littlewood. At Beverley, aged 85, Mr. R. Wilkinson; deservedly respected by all who knew him, as a truly honest man. At Campshall, Mrs. Hodgson. The rev. J. Wilcock, M.A. vicar of Fridaythorpe and Garton; diligent in his pastoral duty, and a sincere friend to the poor.

Mr. J. Harley, of Gratlington; returning home from Settle, he lost his way, and in the darkness of the night, fell down the precipice from the top of Gordale, and was dashed to pieces.

Miss Grice, of Sandal, near Wakefield. Mr. Shaw, of Houndhill, near Barnley. At Keighley, Mr. R. Holdsworth. At Bishop Stortford, Mrs. Farrer. Mrs. Harper, of Heath, near Wakefield. At Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, after a short illness, Mrs. Fearnley.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Walker. Mr. Laverack. At a very advanced age, Mrs. Disney, whose death we noticed in our last; she was youngest daughter of Fr. Procter, esq. of Thorp-super-Montem, and widow of the rev. S. D. formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and lecturer of Wakefield; he died in 1741. (At the University of Glasgow, in his 21st year, Mr. W. Fenton, eldest son of W. F. esq. of Spring Grove, near Huddersfield.) Aged 82, Mr. J. Edmonson, of Idle, near Bradford. At Bradford, Mr. J. Middleton. Mrs. Garnett. Miss M. Mercer, and Mr. B. Bird, a Quaker. Mr. M. Ogden, of Denholm, near Bradford. Mrs. Balme, of Little Horton, near ditto. At Halifax, aged 94, Mrs. Hilhouse; she led a life of great regularity and temperance.

The rev. T. Lilley, upwards of 40 years dissenting minister at Bingley. His life was a fair and beautiful transcript of the doctrine he preached. He was humble and condescending in his manners, and maintained the most amiable character through the whole course of his ministry. He affected not the applause of men, aspiring to a nobler object. He was truly diligent in the discharge of his sacred function, and died lamented by all who had any connection with him.

Additional Memoirs relative to the Rev. Mr. Mason, whose death was mentioned in our last Number; see page 325, Provincial Occurrences.—Many popular works, which were attributed to the pen of others, were certainly produced by Mr.

Mr. Mafor. His posthumous writings, when published, will not detract from the taste and understanding universally allowed to him. Of his works, the estimation has been various, and the general opinion rather arbitrary than concentrated. His *Elfrida* and *Caractacus* transcend any poems of the same cast, written in imitation of the ancient drama. In our own or any foreign language; in the first, the diction is elegant and sweet, in the latter, daring and sublime. The former, in his own opinion, was the most popular; the latter, however, is acknowledged to be the most perfect, and is supposed, like Dryden's ode, to stand unrivalled. In these performances, are sentiments and expressions, which would do honour to the descriptions and simplicity of Shakspeare. His elegies, particularly that on the death of his wife, and that on the demise of lady Coventry, have been generally read and extolled, though not more than they deserve, as superior in classic elegance to any thing of the kind in the English tongue, and expressing a manliness and tenderness of the pathetic, rarely found in the most polished elegies of Roman writers. The splendor of genius, and accuracy of judgment, conspicuous in his dramas, are equally displayed in his character as a lyric writer. His quarry was bold and impetuous, and he never swept the ground with an ignominious flight. The *English Garden* was the publication on which he plumed himself the most; a subject rather treated with professional skill than poetical delight, and hence often occurs in it a dryness of expression and sterility of thought, the natural consequence of long-drawn, didactic investigation. As precentor of York cathedral, he published a small volume on church music, which has alternately met with opposition and applause. In his *Sappho* and *Phaon*, he has happily imitated the style of Dryden and Metastasio. Should the poem be finished on which he was at work sometime previously to his decease, it will be seen with what success he has measured his strength against Dryden. His Sermons, which are numerous, are intended for publication.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.—At Lincoln, aged 48, Mr. J. Hall; a member of the corporation, and sheriff in 1785. Mr. E. Hales. Aged 37, Mr. R. Hyde. Mrs. Hutkinson, wife of J. H. esq. collector of excise in the Lincoln district.

At Stamford. Mrs. Davie, relict of the late Mr. Alderman D. Mr. R. Plunkerton. At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, G. Digby, esq. late of Duddington. Near Stamford, Mr. Walcham, jun. Near do. Mr. Pickering. (At his estate, in St. Mary's, Jamaica, L. Symes, esq. of Ufford Hall, near Stamford.)

Near Grimby, aged 84, Mr. Nettlehip: he bequeathed the greatest part of his large property to a person who had lately lived with him in the capacity of housekeeper, to the entire dis-appointment of his heirs at law. At Market Rasen, aged 20, Mrs. Watson. Near Wragby, aged 35, Mrs. Farr. At Heckington, aged 47, Mrs. Boothby. Near Bourn, Mrs. Franks.

At Sleaford, aged 94, Mrs. Darwin, widow of R. D. esq. of Ellstone, Nottingham, and mother of Dr. Darwin, of Derby. Near Falkingham, Mrs. Quincey.

At Spalding, T. R. Cates, esq. a gentleman of a large fortune. Mrs. Jenkinson. E. Northon, esq. of Holbeach, late major in the South Lincoln militia. Aged 74, Mrs. Harrison, of Aflackby; of a most excellent character.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting (April 20th) of the mayor, aldermen, common-council, and livery of Nottingham, convened by W. Howitt, esq. mayor, it was resolved *unanimously*, that a petition should be presented to the king, praying "for the dismissal of his ministers, as authors of the present calamitous war," and also "for the restoration of peace." The petition, which is drawn up with great spirit, traces "the mismanagements of ministers," and the "effects of the same, in the progress of a war equally disastrous and unjust," &c. Among other grievances enumerated, are "the instituting *cruel* and *vindictive* prosecutions, WITH A VIEW OF PURSUING, EVEN TO DEATH, the supporters of *these* very opinions which called the present ministers into power," &c. "In fine," it is added, "the whole of their conduct has tended to break asunder the bonds between the king and people, and to bring the empire to the very precipice of ruin," &c.

Considerable improvements are about to be made for raising and repairing the high road from the Old Trent bridge, at Nottingham, to St. Mary's Church-yard, and for erecting a number of flood bridges sufficient to carry away the flood water. The entrance, also, into the town, by way of the hollow stone, is to be considerably widened.

Married.—The rev. T. Hastings, rector of West Leake, to Miss E. Warner. At Mansfield, capt. H. Jenkins to Miss Hall. At Sutton Bonington. Mr. J. F. Standford to Miss F. Boulthée, daughter of the late Mr B. of Srounton Grange, Leicester. At Clayworth, C. Neville, esq. to Miss Acklom, daughter of J. A. esq. of Wileton.

Died.—At Nottingham, aged 85, Mrs. Greenwood; of generous affections, exemplary piety, and great purity and simplicity of manners. (In London, aged 26, Mrs. Wells, of Nottingham.) Mr. Godber, formerly a jeweller in Nottingham.

At East Retford, Mr. J. Booth, jun. alderman. Mr. J. Lomax, sen. of Long Collingham; many years a wholesale grocer, of considerable business, in Nottingham. Near Bingham, aged 63, Mrs. Walker.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.—The rev. E. Willmot, rector of Kirk Langley, to Miss Chambers, of Sretton. F. Calvert esq. of Sudbury, to Miss Spurrier, of Walsall. Mr. Reynolds, of Little Ashby, to Miss West, of Newton Netherwood.

Died.—At Derby, aged 21, Mr. J. Ward. Aged 89, Mrs. S. Martin.

At Locko Grange, aged 74, Mr. B. Brentnall; endeared to all ranks of people by his affability and generosity. He was ever ready to serve the needy, and particularly attentive to the interests of those who solicited his protection.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Hickson, head ostler at the Falcon-inn, the last 30 years. Mrs. Oates, of an excellent understanding, amiable manners, and a benevolent disposition. Mrs. Saxton, of Codrur. At Braftington, aged 32, Mr. T. Millington, of a truly noble and generous disposition; he had a hand ever ready to relieve the afflicted. Aged 79, T. Walthew, gent. of Draycott; an honest man, a sincere friend, ever solicitous to promote peace and good neighbourhood, as far as his influence extended. At Bomall, aged 80, Mr. J. Twigg. At Rendshaw Hall, Mrs. Stwell, lady of S. S. esq. universally respected for her exemplary moral conduct.

Aged 71, after a lingering illness, J. Strutt, esq. of N. w. Mills, greatly lamented. By his ingenuity (aided by the inventive talents of the late Sir R. Arkwright, kt.) the cotton manufacture has, in the course of a few years, been carried on from small beginnings, to such an extent as to become a greater national concern than perhaps ever happened to any other effort of genius in the same period of time.

CHESHIRE.

Did.]—At Chester, aged 79, Mrs. M. Tylson, daughter of the late Dr. T. In her conduct through life, she combined urbanity of manners with rectitude of mind. She was a firm believer in Christianity, yet displayed its genuine effects, untinged with bigotry—and was a real friend to every friend of virtue. The needy petitioner never went unrelieved from her door, and a sympathetic interest in the sufferings of the afflicted gave an additional value to her bounty. Mrs. Ellison. Mr. T. Smith. Mrs. Coates. Mrs. Widders. Mr. Roberts, sen. Mrs. Blower. J. Jones, esq. of Cefn Cock.

At Parkgate, Mr. H. Read, comptroller of the customs. At Over, aged 20, Mr. M. Percival; he bore a tedious affliction with becoming resignation. Mr. Porter, of Handbridge. At Tremlow Hall, Mrs. Parry. At Atherton, near Nantwich, — Maffey, esq. Mr. J. Walker, of Nantwich.

In obsecure lodgings, at Hanbridge, near Chester, aged near 80, Orion Adams, printer. He was a native of Manchester, and son of the late Mr. R. A. original proprietor and publisher of the Chester Courant. For the last 50 years, his life has been a shifting scene of chequered events. At Birmingham, Manchester, Chester, Plymouth, Dublin, &c. he is well-remembered as a master printer of repute, and there are few printing-offices in the kingdom, London or provincial, where he has not occasionally wrought as a journeyman. For some years past, he practised a kind of pedestrian pilgrimage, and frequently since he had attained his 70th year, had walked to London from Chester and back

again, with a heart as light as his pockets. He was intimately acquainted with many of the first characters of the stage, particularly the late Mr. Barry, Mr. Maffop, Mr. Ryder (with whose father, as printer, he had been in partnership, in Dublin) and others; and at the Stratford Jubilee, was distinguished as a brilliant character in his own carriage, though, in a few months after, he sunk into the humble character of distributor of play-bills to an itinerant company. He superstitiously dated his misfortunes from the first month of his life, for being a twin child, and his mother unable to foster the two, she had placed him out to nurse, at a little distance from Manchester, when the person employed to carry Orion, inadvertently dropt him into a drift of snow, and there he remained nearly an hour before he was found. This circumstance coming to the ears of his mother, created in her a rooted suspicion that he was changed at nurse; and Orion used often to say, that his life was a succession of falls ever after.

SHROPSHIRE.

The improvements which have been lately made in the quarry at Shrewbury (by removing the alcove, together with the tenets and fence, &c. which intersected it) have added greatly to the effect of that beautiful piece of ground, which has ever been justly considered as an ornament to the town, and has never failed to excite the admiration of all strangers who visit it.

Married.]—Mr. Lloyd, of the Grove, to Miss E. Dappa, youngest daughter of the late T. D. esq. of Longville. Mr. Thursfield, surgeon, of Broseley, to Miss Ashbury, of Beobridge.

Did.]—At Shrewbury, Mrs. White. Mrs. Wilding. Mr. C. Manley. Aged 86, Mrs. Upton. Mrs. Wright. Mr. T. Pinckes.

Mr. Holtham, of Kelsey. At Bing Wellon, Mr. Jones, late of Forton, and Mr. Evans. At Belmont, Miss Bulfinch. At his seat at Morvil, Henry Lord Leigh viscount Tracy. He lived not to pomp or parade, but sought for and possessed more heartfelt comforts in domestic connections, friendship, and benevolence. On his demise, the title, which has been in his family for several centuries, is become extinct. H. Livingston, esq. of Blacklands, near Bridgnorth. Mr. Powyer, of Pontesford.

Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of Mr. R. jun. of Knockin. They had been married only a few days.

Mr. Beaumont, of Smethcott. At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Perry. Mr. W. Wilkes, formerly an eminent surgeon. Mr. O. J. Rogers, of Shrawardine. Near Oswestry, Mr. J. Earp. At Waters Upton, aged 90, Mr. M. Icke. Mr. Eddowes, of Whitchurch.

At Ludlow, Mr. E. Dyke, possessed of good natural and acquired abilities, and a more than ordinary share of pleasant, unaffected humour. Mr. T. Harding.

Mrs. Davis, of Startlewood. At Cressage, Mr. Higgons. (At Manfredonia, in Italy, lady Berwick, mother of lord Berwick, and the hon.

W. Hill, M.P. for Shrewsbury.) At Clun, T. Morris, esq. of Rotchford, Hereford. Mrs. Freeman, wife of J. F. esq. of Gains.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The lessees of the collieries intended to be opened in Codnor Park, have offered to the Cromford Canal Company, to cut, at their own expence, a branch which shall pass from the summit level of the Cromford canal (near the junction of the Pinxton branch) into the centre of Codnor, on condition of a reduction to be made by the company in the price of certain articles of tonnage.

Died.—At Newcastle under Lyme, aged 37, Mr. Baguley. Mr. W. Eccles. Mrs. Wilkinson. Mrs. Maclean.

At Abergavenny House, Mrs. Honeyborne. Aged 86, Mrs. Combe, of Forebridge, near Stafford. At Uttoxeter, Mr. Higgot, attorney.

C. Barnes, esq. of Chedale: from early life much attached to the innocent and healthful amusement of the green.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Great complaints are made at Leicester, that there is NO AUTHORITYATIVE INTERFERENCE to check or put a stop to the practice of forestalling and regrating, which continues to be practiced in the markets there to a very great extent, and in a manner so bare-faced, as to be liable to the notice of the commonest observer.

Married.—The rev. W. Graham, M.A. of Mifferton, to Miss Cave, of Walcott. Mr. S. Bourne, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, to Miss Bridget Holland, an amiable young lady, daughter of T. H. esq. of Stoke Golding. Mr. Cooper, of the Lion and Lamb Inn, Leicester, to Miss Hawkins, of Buckingham.

Died.—At Leicester, Mr. Broughton. Aged 80, Mr. J. Jackson, formerly of Northampton.

At Overkill, W. Pycroft, gent. At Tilton, aged 83, Mrs. M. Hall. After a short illness, the rev. W. Graham, of Saddington. At Hincley, aged 84, Mr. J. Hatchett. Miss Garrett, of Broughton; endeared to her friends and acquaintance, by her amiable disposition. At Loughborough, Mrs. Blunt. At Mounsford, aged 84, the rev. J. Simpson. At Markfield, aged 64, Mr. E. Paramore; he had bequeathed his property to his wife, aged 75, during her life, who survived him only 33 hours. Mr. R. Hextall, of Husbands Bosworth.

At Lutterworth, aged 63, Mrs. Gilbert; she was suddenly taken ill, and never spoke afterwards.

RUTLAND.

Died.—Aged 81, Mr. Moysey, of Belmishthorp.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the Cambridgeshire meeting, Mr. BRAND moved an address to the king, "praying for immediate peace, and for the dismissal of the present ministers from his majesty's councils for ever." This being seconded, sir E. Nightingale, bart. moved an amendment, praying also for a speedy peace, but leaving the adjustment of the time and circumstances, &c. to ministers. The hon. C. YORKE and the duke

of BEDFORD then took a part in the debate, in the course of which, the rev. W. WHITE, proctor of the university, exclaimed, that the British minister "ought not only to be dismissed, but to be TRANSPORTED TO BOTANY BAY!" The rev. W. L. Mansel, public orator of the university, inveighed, in a pointed manner, against the duke of Bedford, indulging in personalities equally inconsistent with the dignity of a scholar and the manners of a gentleman. H. GUNNING, esq. beadle of the university, supported the original address. Although the independant interest unquestionably had the majority over the adverse party, supported as it was by the whole strength of ministerial and collegiate influence, the sheriff, after taking a considerable time in endeavouring to make up his mind (or appearing so to do) abruptly dissolved the meeting, declaring he could not tell which side had the majority.

Married.—At Cambridge, Mr. Macaulay, of Norton Folgate, aged upwards of 60, to Miss Luccock, in her 25th year. At Chatteris, Mr. Pettit, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss H. Skeeles. The rev. E. Pearson, B.D. late tutor and fellow of St. Suflex College, Cambridge, to Miss Johnson, of Bedford-square, London. In London, M. Dayrell, esq. of Shudy Camps, Cambridge, to Miss M. Lawley, of Canwell Hall. The rev. C. Hayward, vicar of Haverhill, to Miss Woodcock, of Whittlesford.

Died.—At Cambridge, aged 68, Mr. J. Hoffman, of German extraction, but a native of Beauvais, in Picardy; of considerable eminence for his skill in chemistry, and his medical abilities. He had practiced successfully in the university, town, and neighbourhood of Cambridge, nearly 30 years.

Mr. P. Headley. Mr. H. Poole; formerly a respectable tradesman, of Wisbech, but who, from misfortunes in business, had been confined by his creditors several years in Cambridge jail. He had been lately released, and was about to be placed, by the assistance of his friends, in a comfortable situation. Being suddenly seized, however, with a paralytic stroke, he never recovered. Mrs. Porter, relict of the late J. P. esq.

At Exeter, T. Oke, M.D. formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and B.A. in 1754, M.A. in 1758, and M.D. in 1769.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.—The rev. M. Evans, of Yelling, to Miss Alterbury, of Hollowell, Northampton.

Died.—Mrs. Greenwood, of Ramsey. Mr. Curwen, minister of an Unitarian congregation, at Stanton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.—At Wellingborough, T. Alderman,

* Asperities the more unjust, as the duke of Bedford possesses more landed property in the county, than any other individual that was present at the meeting. The chief fault alleged against his grace, was, that this was the first time of his being present at a public meeting for the county,

grat.

gent. J. Humphrey, esq. Mrs. Julian, of Woodstone, near Peterboro'.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Kidderminster was lately convened at the Guildhall, by J. COLLE, esq. high bailiff; when a petition was agreed to, stating, that "in consequence of the war, commerce has declined, public credit and confidence are nearly destroyed, our manufactures are stagnated, *our artists and manufacturers are STARVING FOR WANT OF EMPLOYMENT, and orphans are crying for bread,*" &c. &c. In conclusion, the petition "earnestly implores his majesty to admit into his councils and confidence, **MEN OF VIRTUE AND INTEGRITY,**" &c. &c. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to the hon. E. FOLEY, for his patriotic conduct in parliament, &c.

Married.—At Edgbaston church, after a courtship of three weeks, Mr. J. Dykin, aged 66, to Miss Pickford, of Shiffnal, aged 16. This is the *fourth wife* he has led to the altar of Hymen, *within the last four years!* The rev. Mr. Cattels, rector of Birkswell, to Miss Wise. Mr. W. Suffield, printer, of Coventry, to Miss L. Luckman. At Solihull, capt. Edwards, of the navy, to Miss Short.

Died.—At Birmingham, aged 19, Mr. R. Coton. Master J. E. Mynors, second son of Mr. M. furgeon. Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Lander. On the day on which his wife was buried, Mr. Carpenter. Mr. L. Escoffier, who left France at the beginning of the troubles, and found a comfortable asylum in Birmingham, from the generosity of two Friendly Societies. Master C. Atkinson, youngest son of Mr. T. A. Mrs. Hodges. Mr. Lowe.

At Warwick, Mr. Perkins. Mrs. Hiorne, relict of the late F. H. esq.

At Wolverhampton, aged 65, Mr. T. Mitton. After a long indisposition, M. Hutchinson, M.D. distinguished for his private virtues, no less than his professional merits.

At Walsall, Mr. R. Hall. Mr. S. Harrison, of Harbourn. Mr. J. Ingram, of Nuthurst, near Henley in Arden. Near Kenilworth, aged 21, Mr. T. Atkins. At Shuffnall, Mrs. Prefland, late of Walsford, near Shrewsbury. At Henley in Arden, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Clark, thread manufacturer. At Coventry, Mr. Piddock, druggist and chemist. Mr. J. Bucknell. Mrs. Stratford, late of Merevale Hall. Miss Chadwick, of Abbots Bromley.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.—The rev. J. Howe, rector of Kidmarley, to Miss Dewell, of Malmesbury, Mr. J. Smith, of Worcester, to Miss Hayton, of Wiston Court, Hereford. W. Hunt, esq. attorney, to Miss L. Cox, both of Stourbridge. H. St. John, esq. to Miss C. Wigley, of Penfham. At Astley, F. Lane, esq. to Miss Bateman. At Perthore, the rev. Mr. Bevan, of Monmouth, to Miss Perrot, of Cragcomb.

Died.—At Worcester, Miss Evans. Mrs. E. Bowen. Mr. J. Smith; one of the sergeants at mace to the corporation. In the College

Precincts, Mr. T. Child. Near Worcester, Mr. Clark.

The rev. J. Boulter, vicar of Welland. Mrs. Purser, of do. Mrs. Allies, of Alfrick. In the King's Bench prison, Lord n. Mr. J. F. Jones, an attorney, well known in this county. At Stourport, Mrs. A. Fieldhouse. Miss Houle, of Perthore. Mrs. M. Ashwin, of Bretforten; charitable after her power to the poor in her neighbourhood. Mrs E. Ford, of Sidbury.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire petition to his majesty, to dismiss his ministers, &c. concludes thus:—"It is from the truest and most genuine spirit of loyalty, that we so earnestly intreat your majesty to remove for ever from your councils those men who have taught you to suspect our loyalty, and who have carried to such a height that fatal system to which we owe all our miseries—the system of separating your interest from that of your people," &c. The principal speakers were the earl of OXFORD, the hon. E. FOLEY, sir H. TEMPEST, U. PRICE, H. JONES, and E. B. CLIVE, esqrs. and the rev. Mr. ROBERTS. The petition was carried with only five or six dissentient voices. Sir H. Tempest opposed the motion for it, but no other gentleman appeared to support him. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to the duke of NORFOLK and the earl of OXFORD, and to R. BIDDULPH, J. WALWYN, and J. SCUDAMORE, esqrs. "for their constitutional and spirited conduct in parliament." There was a very numerous attendance of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders.

The corporation of Hereford, also, in common-council, lately, came to a resolution to address the king "to remove his present ministers for ever from his presence and councils," &c.

Married.—J. Prosser, esq. of Castle Field, to Miss Povey, of Wilcot, Salop.

Died.—At Hereford, aged 65, Mr. J. Sheriff. At Leominster, Mr. Lea. Aged 59, Mrs. Fencott, of Eardisland. At Prestaigh, Mr. R. Morgan, attorney.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Monmouthshire petition to the king to dismiss his ministers, &c. was carried by a *very great majority*. It frankly declares, that "ministers, from their incapacity and obstinacy, have been the sole authors of our present calamities—and that "they are insincere in the desire they express, and unable, if they were sincere, to obtain a speedy and honourable peace," &c. The principal speakers were, sir R. SALISBURY, the rev. Dr. GRIFFIN, and T. HOOPER, B. WADDINGTON, and R. GREEN, M.P. for Arundel, esqrs. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to the earl of Oxford and Mortimer, "for his late independent and spirited conduct in parliament."

* * * That the meeting might be as generally attended as possible, the sheriff had previously directed it to be held in Easter week, on Ux-fair day, and had taken the precaution to order

large printed bills, containing the requisition, to be posted up in the most conspicuous places in every market town, and most of the villages, in the county, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult.

GLoucestershire.

Married.—The rev. J. Whittington, rector of Codalton, to Miss R. Croome, of Puckleworth. At Newnham, Mr. W. Bridge, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss M. Jones.

Died.—At Madeira, S. Eftwick, esq. M.P. for Gloucester. At Chichester, Mrs. Rawes. Near Cheltenham, Mr. D. Lloyd; of great worth and respectability of character. At Whitehill, Dr. Mountjoy, eminent for his skill in ruptured and rickety cases.

Bedfordshire.

The Bedfordshire address for removing ministers, &c. after enumerating the calamities occasioned by the war, asserts, that "our resources are exhausted, without gaining any one of the objects for which ministers professed to begin the war." It also notices "the repeated violations of the constitution"—"Ireland driven to a state of civil discord"—the imbecility of his majesty's councils," &c. and concludes with these words, "and as we consider that the very salvation of the empire depends on immediate peace, we pray," &c. The meeting was very numerously attended by the nobility, clergy, and freeholders, and the address was carried unanimously. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to J. Higgins, esq. high sheriff, for his impartial conduct. The principal speakers were the duke of Bedford, lord St. John, the hon. St. Andrew St. John, S. Whitbread, F. Lynn, and C. Barnett, esqrs.

Married.—R. Gilpin, esq. of Hockliffe, to Miss Wilkinson, of Garsley, Lincoln. The rev. F. Cumming, vicar of Cardington, to Miss A. Roberts, daughter of the late gen. R. of Brompton, Middlesex.

Hertfordshire.

Died.—Mrs. Lowe, of Barkway.

Essex.

At Colchester quarter sessions, ten indictments, for assaults, were found against four military officers, in the barracks, to all of which they pleaded guilty, and were fined conjointly in the sum of 100l. These men had, in many instances of unprovoked rudeness, rendered themselves justly obnoxious to a great number of respectable inhabitants.

The society for promoting industry in the hundreds of Ongar and Harlow, and the half hundred of Waltham, has distributed, during the two last years, 150l. in premiums among children, who have exhibited the best specimens of spinning, knitting, and needle work; and among the labouring poor, who have severally brought up four or more children to the age of fourteen years, without parochial assistance.

Married.—In London, the Rev. J. Sperling, vicar of Great Maplestead, to Miss E. Bullock, second daughter of W. B. esq. clerk of the peace for Essex. J. Pettit, esq. of Abbot's-hall, to Mrs. Daniel, late of Bocking.

Died.—At Chelmsford, in the barracks, aged 57, W. Tomkins, drum-major in the E. Norfolk militia; he was regretted by the officers, and every individual of the regiment, for his moral virtues, and faithful military service—having served upwards of 15 years in the East-Indies, and 20 years in this regiment. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the regiment and all the officers.

At Colchester, aged 30, Mr. R. Hedge, jun. Aged 73, Mr. C. Great.

Mr. F. Sorrel, of Springfield. Mr. W. Ellis, of Danbury. Mr. R. Sheelle, of Pitsea. Mr. J. Bright, of Leigh. At Chignal parsonage, Master R. Jenner. Mr. C. Stebbing, of Bocking. Mrs. Beckwith, of Derwood's hall, in the parish of Bocking.

Norfolk.

The petition of the county meeting for the dismissal of ministers, was carried with one dissenting voice only. The conclusion of it is worded thus: "our ministers have so exposed and degraded their own character in the eyes of all Europe, that it is impossible for them to remedy the evils they have occasioned, by a secure and honourable peace. They are objects of contempt to your enemies, and of distrust to your faithful subjects," &c. A subsequent resolution was passed by the meeting, "that the fair and constitutional sense of the whole county of Norfolk, duly convened for that purpose by the sheriff, has been taken at this meeting."

A separate meeting, however (thinly attended) met afterwards on the Castle Hill, at Norwich, in which a counter-petition was produced and carried, although it was supported with little show of vigour.

Mr. Crowe, lately declared mayor of Norwich, has signified his determination not to receive nor expend one shilling of the sum always granted annually by the corporation (1000) towards defraying the expenses of the office.

Married. At Norwich, Mr. J. Marsh, attorney, to Miss Black. Mr. G. Berwick to Miss C. Fox. H. Alpe, esq. of Hardingham, to Miss H. F. Hassel, of Barnett, Herts. Mr. H. Jackson, attorney of Wiblich, to Miss Marshall, of Elm. The hon. capt. Talbot to Miss Bedingfield of Ditchingham hall. Mr. S. Tooke, attorney, to Miss Thistleton, both of Walpole. The rev. T. Whitaker, rector of Mendham, to Miss J. Aytton, of Earls Soham. (In London, J. Stanford, esq. of Framlingham, to Miss Blomfield). W. Cole, gent. of Charsfield-house, to Miss D. Cornhill, of Woodbridge. Mr. W. Armes, of Pond-green-house, to Mrs. E. Nurdy.

Died.—At Norwich, Mrs. Dingle. Mr. Green. Mr. S. Langwade, for the last thirty years caterer and carver in the Great Hospital in Bishopgate street. Aged 50, Mr. W. Dove. Aged 63, Mr. J. Brown, of high professional skill as a writing-master (being one of the most eminent of his time) and of exalted worth in private life. Aged 76, Mrs. Dunham. Aged 19, Mr. W. Worth, jun. Mr. J. Rodwell.

At Scole, aged 29, Mr. W. Moore. At East Walton,

Walton, aged 94, Mrs. E. Lemon. The rev. Mr. Crofts, rector of Gressenhall. Aged 56, Mr. Whithringham, an eminent printer and bookseller, at Lynn. Aged 23, Miss S. Eastoe, of Honingham. At Reymersstone, aged 79, S. Reeve, a day labourer, who by honest industry had acquired such a property as few persons in his sphere of life have died possessed of.

Aged 80, Mrs. S. Bodham, of Swaffham, a kind benefactress to the poor. N. Starkie, esq. of Dickleboro'. Of a paralytic attack, aged 33, W. H. H. Pawlett, esq. late captain in the East Norfolk militia. Mr. Cullington, of Lakenham. (In London, the rev. W. Cooper, M.A. rector of Hardingham). Mr. R. Dye, of Aylsham. Miss H. Brooke, daughter of the late rev. W. B. rector of Kirby Bedon.

The rev. W. Sewell, M.A. late curate of Southwold, Suffolk, and formerly of North Waffham, in this county. He was a man of modest worth, and though only a self-taught proficient, was eminently skilled in the most abstruse parts of mathematical learning. He contributed an algebraical demonstration of Newton's Binominal Theorem, to the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

Aged 29, Mr. J. Bailey, of Whepstead.

SUFFOLK.

Dispensaries for the sick poor, similar to that in Bury, are now establishing at Ipswich and Colchester, by a voluntary subscription of the opulent inhabitants.

A most respectable requisition to call a county meeting, for the purpose of addressing the king to remove his ministers, &c. (signed by 83 peers and gentlemen) was declined by the sheriff, partly on the ridiculous and insolent pretence of "HIS BEING OBLIGED TO GO TO LONDON, ON BUSINESS!!!"

SUSSEX.

A subscription has been lately set on foot for IMPROVING the BREEDS of CATTLE and SHEEP in the county, and for ENCOURAGING the INDUSTRY of the LABOURING POOR, by a distribution of premiums, &c.

Married.—The rev. Mr. Blythefea, rector of Itheam, in Kent, to Miss Kemp, of Conyburrows, near Lewes.

Died.—Near Lewes, J. Calverly, esq. At Lewes, Mr. J. Wilbar. Mrs. Watts. At Horsham, Mrs. Slater. At Butters Green, Mrs. Rycroft. At Bryton, aged 48, Mrs. Alleyne.

KENT.

The Kentish petition to the king, relating to the dismissal of ministers, &c. notices "the profuse expensiture of the public money, the alarming magnitude of the national debt, the depressed state of the public funds, and the distracted condition of the loyal, but much injured, kingdom of Ireland," &c. These "accumulated evils," are traced to their genuine source, "the gross misconduct of ministers," who are represented in the petition as being "incapable of negotiating for peace, with dignity or candour." In conclusion, the king is requested "to exclude from his councils all who are SYSTEMATICALLY AVERSE TO PEACE." Although this petition was indisputably the

sense of a majority of the freeholders, being carried by at least ten to one, yet it was resolved to procure signatures for a counter petition, by the *small party* that adjourned to the Bell Inn, at Maidstone.—The principal speakers were lord GUILDFORD, lord STANHOPE, lord SYDNEY, lord ROMNEY, sir E. KNATCHBULL, sir W. GEARY, sir J. SHAW, sir H. MANN, Mr. J. BURNBY, and Mr. BRITON.

The Kent Agricultural Society have announced for distribution at their next meeting, in Whitsun week, the following premiums:—For the ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY, sixteen premiums, amounting to 31l. 10s. and subdivided as under. To two married and to two single persons, who shall have served the longest in husbandry, eight guineas, in premiums of two each; to two maid servants, with similar qualifications, four guineas, in premiums of two each; and for the longest service, domestic or in husbandry, of a boy or girl under seventeen years of age, two guineas, in premiums of one each. Also, for the longest service of labourers in husbandry, not less than five years, eight guineas, in premiums of two each. Also, for the greatest number of legitimate children maintained without parochial assistance, by labourers in husbandry, eight guineas, in premiums of two each. For the encouragement of agriculture, eleven premiums, amounting to 30l. 19s. 6d. and subdivided as under. For the best turn-wrist plough likely to be adopted for general use, 5l. 5s.; for the best cart stallion kept for covering in the county, 4l. 4s. and for the second best 2l. 2s.; for the best bull kept in the county 4l. 4s. and for second best 2l. 2s. Also, for the greatest number of living stocks of bees, premiums of two guineas, one and a half, and one each. Also, for the best Romney Marsh ram, bred in the county, 4 guineas, and 2 for the second best; and for the best fleece of a Romney-marsh ram, bred in the county (the *quality* and *quantity* to be referred for consideration) two guineas.

Married—Mr. Hoddill, of Sevenoaks, to Miss L. Bunce. At Ashford, Mr. J. Harper, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, London, to Miss Baily. At Addington, the hon. capt. Wingfield, of the guards, to Miss Bartholomew, Mr. J. Meillear, of Rochester, to Miss M. Piper, of Maidstone. At Sandwich, J. Hervey, esq. late captain of the Prince of Wales ship of war, to Miss Bradley. Mr. Watson, agent to the contractor for supplying ships of war in the Downs with fresh bread, to Miss Martin, of Deal. Mr. C. Sage, of Denton, to Miss A. Pilcher, of Godmersham.

Died.—At Canterbury, Mr. J. Drew, common council man, one of the surgeons to the Kent Infirmary, and secretary, from its institution, to the benevolent Society for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men in this county. Mr. H. Potter. S. R. Dotting, esq. captain in the 3rd regiment of Dragoon Guards, stationed at Canterbury. T. Clowes, esq. mayor, and one of the surgeons to the Kent Infirmary.

At Chatham, Mr. A. Manley, builder's first assistant

assistant in the dock-yard : and Mr. Page, contractor for white lines and twine in do.

At Rochester, Mrs. Manclark, and Mr. R. Howe, formerly organist in the cathedral.

Miss Quihampton, of Saltwood. At Gravesend, aged 74, Mrs. Knightly.

At Sandwich, Miss Hooper ; a fortnight before her death, as she retired to rest greatly fatigued, she forgot to extinguish the light, which communicating to the bed, burnt her in so dreadful a manner, as to shorten her days.

At Shieldwich Lees, in her 104th year, Alice Pilcher, widow ; by two husbands, she had had nine children, whose children and grand children have increased to upwards of 140 in number. She retained the use of her faculties surprisingly, and was able to read without spectacles till within two years before her death.

Aged 64, the rev. E. Marshall, rector of Fawkenham, &c ; a sincere lover of his country, and a zealous friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind. He had been for many years entirely deprived of the use of his limbs, by excruciating attacks of the gout.

Mr. Spurbrow, sen. of Feverham. Aged 74, Mrs. Lepine, of Maidstone. J. Tomlin, esq. of Felt Malling. Aged 103, Mr. Pilcher, of Chilham. At Gillingham, Mr. Chandler, a Quaker ; he was clerk to the agent of one of the prison-ships.

Aged 25, Mrs. Minter, of Folkestone ; an engaging companion, and sincere Christian ; her deportment in life was truly respectable and uniform. Miss Denne, of Chilset.

HAMPSHIRE.

The county meeting at Winchester, was very numerously attended, upwards of 5000 freeholders being present. After a long debate, a show of hands took place, when the address for dismissing ministers had a decisive majority : the impartial sheriff, however, obstinately refused to declare himself either one way or other. The speakers in support of the address were, lord J. RUSSELL, sir T. MILLER, and Messrs. BONHAM, SCOTT, and SHERIDAN ; and against it, Messrs. O. POWLETT, POLTER, and PORTER. This petition received nearly THREE TIMES as many signatures as the counter one afterwards circulated by the ministerial party, although it was promoted with their whole strength, and at an expence to the treasury (as stated in a provincial paper) of not less than 10,000*l* !

Married.—W. Aburrow, esq. of Wickham, to Miss Auger, of East Bourne, Suffex.

Died.—At Southampton, aged 45, Mrs. Skelton. Near Christ Church, Mrs. A. Savac. At Prethoe, J. Long, esq.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.—At Binsfield, R. Henshaw, esq. of Bombay (East Indies) to Miss S. Harington, youngest daughter of the late rev. Dr. H. of Throxton, Hants.

Died.—At Reading, Mrs. Rathill, a maiden lady. Mr. Smith, schoolmaster. Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Wheeler. At Groen-

wich, aged 81, J. Pocock, esq. a native of Reading.

At Woolhampton, the rev. Mr. Bellas. At Mortimer, Mrs. M. Stratford.

At Abingdon, aged 66, Mr. Edward Glanville, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Aged 27, the Rev. J. Powell, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge ; justly esteemed and respected as an accomplished scholar, a sincere friend, an affectionate son, and a real Christian. At Bucklesbury, the Rev. J. Gill, D.C.L. and rector of Rousham, Cambridge. At Reading, aged 77, Mrs. E. Bramley ; deservedly esteemed for the piety which characterized her through life, and her truly pious resignation under a malady of many years continuance. Mrs. George. Aged 65, E. Curte's, M.D. At Donheadhall, Mrs. Clark. At Hurstgrove, Miss French, daughter of the late I. F. esq. of the island of Barbadoes. P. Henshaw, esq. of Busslock-court. Mrs. Wile, of Maidenhead.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.—At Salisbury, John Foster, aged 77, and one of the oldest members of the Weaver's Company, to Elizabeth Sutton, aged 29. He buried his second wife about three weeks ago.

Died.—At Salisbury, Mrs. Cole. Aged 82, Mrs. Shergold. Mr. W. Gallick. Mrs. Price.

Mr. Flander, of Winterslow. The rev. T. Fowle, rector of Allington. Mr. J. Croome, of Dinton. Mrs. Lawrence, formerly of Devizes.

At Pyt House, near Hindon, aged 72, of a dropsy in the chest, T. Bennet, esq. 43 years acting magistrate for this county. At Pewsey, Mr. J. Winter ; his merits as a man and a neighbour were generally acknowledged. At Berwick St. John, Mr. Foot.

At Cherton, aged 72, Mrs. C. Cotton ; she went to bed apparently in perfect health, and was found dead in bed the next morning. J. Shorter, esq. of Worton, near Devizes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.—J. Coke, esq. of Twerton, to Miss S. Green, of Poole. Mr. J. Razworth, of Trowbridge, to Miss Penny, of Crocomb. Mr. C. Fielder, of Bristol, to Miss S. Barbe. The rev. Mr. Massey, vicar of Warminster, to Miss C. Aldridge. J. Edye, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Oke, of Pinney, near Lyme. Mr. E. Horton, of Bath, to Miss Hill, of Helstone.

Died.—At Bath, C. Manningham, esq. Aged 23, Miss E. Tyndall. Mrs. Palmer. Aged 93, the hon. Grace Trevor, who had resided in the city nearly forty years, under the same roof with the late lady Lucy Stanhope, living in habits of the greatest intimacy with her ladyship. Aged 83, Mr. J. Hayden ; upwards of forty years supervisor of excise in Bath. Mrs. Dalton. Mrs. Rooke, wife of major R. Mrs. Skinner. Mr. J. Pinker. Mr. Charlton, dentist. Mrs. Bowdler. Aged 20, Mr. W. Gye. Mr. J. Portus. Mrs. Davis. Mr. Norman.

man. Mrs. Midlane. J. Milles, esq. of Pithbury, Herts. Near Bath, Mr. Ball.

At Bristol, the rev. Toial Joyce, an eminent preacher in the late Mr. Whitfield's connection; greatly respected in life, and lamented in death as a faithful labourer in the gospel vineyard. Mr. J. Johnstone. Mr. S. Watts. Mrs. Hancock. Mr. J. Coglan, accomptant. Miss Munroe. December 23d, in Jamaica, Master W. Fry, son of Mr. J. F. writing-master. Mr. Hill, master of an academy. Mrs. Gough. Miss Whitewood. Aged 95, the rev. T. Wright, near 50 years dissenting minister in Bristol; a truly devout man, faithful in his pastoral functions, nor less respectable in private life. He met death with the greatest composure, and even cheerfulness.

Mr. J. Prowling. Miss Raymor, many years assistant at a ladies' boarding school.

Mr. J. Miles, of Englishcomb. At Melksham, Miss F. Rutty. Miss Ricketts, of Chew Magna. At Lower Easton, Mr. Haynes. Mr. W. Cox, of Kingston Seymour. At Caversham, Mr. W. Cattle. Aged 19, of a decline, Miss Glacodine, of Stokes Croft. At Widcombe House, Mrs. F. Wolferstan. Mrs. Edwards, of Cotham Lodge. Aged 72, Mrs. Lyons, of High Littleton. Near Backwell, aged 89, Mrs. Oliver. In Dominica, West Indies, J. Powell, esq. son of J. P. esq. collector of the customs at Bristol. At Churchill, Mrs. Richardson.

Mr. Mac Shannon, of the Hot Wells; his death was occasioned by the dislocation of his thigh bone, which rendering amputation necessary, a mortification took place.

Mrs. Harebottle, of Frome. Same place, Miss Adlam. Mrs. Harrington, of Newton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.—(In London) J. W. Smith, esq. only son of Sir J. S. bart. of Sydling house, to Miss A. Marriott, of Housenden, Kent.

Died.—At Lewell, Mrs. Wood. At Pentridge, the Rev. Mr. Goodrick, rector. At Lydeard St. Lawrence, aged 98, Mrs. Chilcott; of exemplary life and unspotted character. In her the distressed ever found a friend.

Mr. N. Bingham, of Over Compton; who, in the course of a long laborious life, went about doing all the good which lay in his power. By his liberality, he comforted the poor; and, by his exemplary conduct, gave lessons to the rich. In the practice of religious duties, he was pious and sincere; and, by his integrity, asserted a just claim to the first characters, that of an honest man. The children of the Sunday schools in the parishes of Over and Nether Compton, whose best instructor he was, preceded his remains to the grave, which were followed by an immense concourse of people from all the adjacent parts, ambitious to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of a truly good man. Although placed in an humble station of life, he was illustrious by birth,

being lineally descended from Robert de Bingham, bishop of Salisbury, in Henry III's reign, and distantly related to the Bingham, of Melcombe Bingham, in this county.—In whatever was virtuous or praiseworthy he was surpassed by none.

Sir J. Webb, bart. of Great Canford. Mr. J. Moon, of Alhwick; in consequence of a fall from the top of a waggon. Mr. T. Lane, of Glanville Wootton; he fell from a tree in the Earl of Digby's park, and was killed on the spot. Mr. Clark, of Candle Marsh. Mrs. Rothery, of Haisbury Briant; and, a few days after, the Rev. Mr. R. her husband. Near Beamister, Mr. J. Clare.

Died.—At Pool, Miss U. Jubber. At Carilstock, E. Phelps, esq. many years justice of the peace for Somersetshire. Miss Foot, of Sherborn. At Shaftesbury, the rev. Mr. Marchant, dissenting minister. The rev. G. Hutchins, justice of peace for Somerset and Dorset; affable to his inferiors, humane to the poor, and upright in his conduct as a magistrate. Near Shaftesbury, Mrs. Clark, of great beauty, and peculiar sweetness of temper.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.—At Bideford, Mr. T. Isaac to Miss F. Wills. Mr. F. Sillick, of Colaton Rawleigh, to Miss M. Farr. Mr. J. Jeillard of the Dock-yard, Plymouth, to Miss E. Liston. In November last, in the East Indies, T. Cookeley, esq. of this county, and captain in the 1st division of artillery, in the service of the East India company, to Miss Gent, only child of general G.

Died.—At Exeter, Mr. T. Osborne, a person of erudition and probity. Mr. H. Gard, an eminent watchmaker, ingenious and assiduous in his profession, and respected by all in private life. Mr. Bryant, second son of Mr. B. builder; while at work repairing a hot-press, it suddenly gave way, and falling on him crushed him to death.

At Oakhampton, Mr. P. Hawkes, surgeon. At Topsham, capt. R. Pennell, late commander of the Hawke East-Indiaman, of approved nautical abilities, strict integrity, and a truly benevolent heart. At Coombe-house, near Dartmouth, Master John Full. At Yeovil, of a decline, Mrs. Reynolds. Mr. W. Cookworthy, of Plymouth, an eminent drug-gist and chemist.

WALFS.

Married.—G. Ross, esq. of Pennant, Montgomery, to Miss Buckley, of Glanafren. R. Gamons, esq. of Brynford-hall, Flint, to Miss Foulkes, of Mostyn. The rev. W. S. Willes, vicar of Cirencester, to Miss Williams, of Panthowel, Caermarthen.

Died.—Mrs. Lloyd, wife of the rev Mr. L. vicar of Llanbadarn, Cardigan. At the Ray, Brecon, aged 66, Mr. R. Watkins, formerly an eminent mercer. At Swansea, J. Savage, esq. surveyor. At Montgomery, Miss Philips, of Shrewsbury.

AGRICULTURAL

AGRICULTURAL REPORT, FOR MAY, 1797.

The almost uninterrupted continuance of cold and wet WEATHER, for six weeks at the latter end of the last, and beginning of the present month, has operated very unfavourably upon high, exposed, and clayey moist soils; on dry and warm situations, particularly on the South and West, the rain fell very opportunely, and corn and grass is, in consequence, in a very promising, and highly flourishing state.

All our reports from North-Britain and the eastern and midland districts, describe the WHEATS, in general, as very thin, and the BARLEY and OATS as much starved. However favourable the season may turn out, it is conceived that, on cold soils, they can scarcely amount to a tolerable crop. The Spring Corn, not being so far advanced, may possibly recover. The FALLOWs, from the same cause, are remarkably backward, and very few POTATOES or TURNIPS are yet in the ground. In the midland counties, the GRASS LANDS and BEANS are in good condition.

The prices of CATTLE and SHEEP are generally on the advance, and are likely to continue unusually high, from the great demand for both. SMITH-FIELD MARKET, during the month, has had a short supply, with increasing prices. Beef averaged, on the 29th, about 4s. Mutton 5s. and Lamb 5s. 8d.

Grain, throughout the island, is either falling in price, or nearly stationary. The average, by the last return, was, for Wheat, 49s. 5d. and for Barley 24s. 7d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. C. is informed, that we shall particularly esteem any new Communications concerning Economical Botany.

The Letter on the Construction of Roads is too technical for our Purpose.

The sensible Letter of Publius, concerning a History of the present Century, is rather addressed to intended Authors, than to the Readers of a Magazine.

The Letter of Dr. Belknap to Dr. Kippis, with the accompanying Documents, is rather out of Date for us; and we are pretty certain the Subject has already been laid before the Public.

The Topic of the agricultural Use of Lime has, we think, already had a sufficient Share of our Notice.

C. S. is mistaken in his Conjectures respecting the Author of the Letter on Education, signed Dogood, and his Reply is rather too prolix for our Purpose. Indeed, though we shall readily insert original Remarks on the Subject, yet we must be excused from entering on a direct Controversy, which we first would run out to an indefinite Length, and could not but fall into a barren Track.

The Thoughts on Public Worship, by Beræus, is rather suited for separate Publication, than for our Miscellany.

Our sensible and worthy Correspondent, the Poor Northumbrian, must permit us to select, among his long Communications, such alone as we think would interest our Readers.

The capacious analytical Account of Reinhard's History of religious Opinions, is an Article proper for a Review, but does not suit the Plan of our Work.

The Objection of Cambrubritannicus, concerning the usual Theory of the Earth's Orbit round the Sun, we consider as already sufficiently answered.

The metaphysical Paper of P. H. would, we fear, be passed over by most of our readers.

M. will be sensible that an Attack on the Character of a Person by Name, requires the Name of the Person making the Attack.

If S. E. compares our Biographical Notices with those of our Competitors, we think we will not find them inferior in quantity of real Fact and valuable Remark. Common-place Panegyric and trivial Detail are what we rather study to omit than to dilate upon.

N. O.'s Communication is left as desired.

The Lady of the Bull Family is, perhaps, not aware of the Difficulty of succeeding in the Kind of Writing attempted.

Eusebius has justly observed, that we have (through inadvertence) inserted some Pieces before made public, in other Forms; but the great Number of original Performances, with which we are favoured, makes us desirous of avoiding such Re-publications, where we know them to be such. And we are sorry, on this Occasion, to be obliged to complain of some Correspondents, who have designedly misled us in this Matter.

A great Number of Pieces, both Prose and Verse, are at present under Consideration, and shall receive some particular Notice hereafter; and we beg Leave to assure all our friendly Correspondents, that their Favours, even though we may finally think proper not to make use of them, are entitled to our Gratitude for their kind Intentions.

[Vol. III.]

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learned man, he added considerably to his stock of philosophic knowledge, having the advantage of private lessons, as well as the general tuition of the school. In those private conferences, they read through *Don Quixote* together.

On his return to his father's house, he found there Mademoiselle *Sophia Gutterman**, an amiable young lady, who became the object of his first affections, and contributed more, perhaps, than any other person to unfold and direct his taste and talents. Particular circumstances, however, prevented their union, and Mr. WIELAND, full of a love the most ardent, yet the most platonic, at the age of seventeen, repaired to Tubingen, to enter on a course of jurisprudence. There overpowered, as it were, by his lively imagination, and the conscious sense of his superior talents, he secluded himself from company, and in the space of about a year and a half, published the first poems which he ever composed. Thus in the same year, 1752, four pieces of his were printed, 1st, *The Anti-Ovid*, or *the Art of Love*; 2d, *Moral Letters*, in verse; 3d, *Tales*; and 4th, *The Nature of Things*. The three former of these were printed at Heilbronn, and the fourth at Hall.

This last poem, composed by him in about three months' time, exhibits a picture of the philosophy of Plato and Leibnitz, finished in the most brilliant style of colouring. Its success was very considerable, and it had, particularly, a very extensive sale in Switzerland. It also procured for the author, the friendship of Messrs. *Breitenger* and *de Blaneren*, to whom he was under material obligations in the sequel.

He had sent to the celebrated *Bodmer*, the five first cantos of a poem of his, in hexameter verse, entitled, *Arminius*, without revealing his own name. For some time, *Bodmer* and *Hagedorn* were at a loss in considering the different authors of reputation to whom they should ascribe it; when Mr. WIELAND, discovering its real author, proved it to be the work of a young man scarcely nineteen years of age.

* Mademoiselle *Gutterman* married, afterwards, M. *de la Roche*, minister at a German court, and, under this name, has published several pieces, in German and French, which have procured her a distinguished reputation. The *Memoirs of Mademoiselle de Sternheim*, and the *Caprices of Love and Friendship*, are among the effusions of her pen.

Here originated the friendship between Messrs. *Wieland* and *Bodmer*, which was maintained during so long a time afterwards. *Bodmer* prevailed upon our young poet to repair to Zurich, and Mr. WIELAND, with no less eager curiosity, went to share the apartment of the patriarch of German poets. *The Trial of Abraham* (*Der-Geprüfte Abraham*, in 1753) was the first fruit of the assemblage of their combined talents. *The Letters of the Dead* (*Briefe-der-Vstorbenen*, in 1753) succeeded to this; a work in the manner of our *Rowe*, although abounding more with philosophy, and flights of imagination. Mr. WIELAND published also in the same year, three volumes of the collection of *The Polemical Writings of Zurich, for the Improvement of Taste* (*Sammlung-der Zuricherschen Streitigkeiten*, &c. in 1753).

In the following year, he wrote *A Treatise on the Beauties of the Noachis*, an epic poem of *Bodmer* (*Abhandlung von den Schoenheiten des Epischen Gedichts dem Noab*, in 1754); and also published, in concert with *Bodmer*, a number of different pieces of fugitive poetry, in the manner of tales.

In 1755, appeared his announcement of a German *Dunciad* (*Ankündigung einer Dunciale fur-de Teutsehen*). In 1758, he printed, 1. *Remarks on Milton*. 2. *Thoughts on renewing the patriotic Dream of the Confederation*. 3. *Remembrancers to a Lady*. 4. *The Sympathies*. 5. *Lady Jane Gray*. And, 6, he began the Collection of his Works in prose. In these different pieces we have a display of *Petrarch's* sensibility, combined with the profoundness of *Shaftsbury's* philosophy.

A year afterwards, he published *Arafes* and *Pantbea*, a moral history;—*Clementina de Poretta*, a tragedy;—and his *Poetical Writings* were collected for the first time in 1762. In this collection, I must not omit to mention *Cyrus*, a heroic poem, in sublime verse, in which the poet speaks the language of *Xenophon* and *Plato*.

WIELAND lived in Switzerland till towards the middle of the year 1759. The last of these years he passed at Berne, where he met with the same favourable reception as at Zurich. His seven years' residence in Switzerland, and the connections he had formed there, proved highly advantageous to him in the sequel.

In 1760, he was recalled into his country, to take his seat in the senate; and soon after was elected *Greffier*, and

Director

Director of the Chancery of the city.— In this honourable station he remained till 1769, devoting to the muses whatever time he could spare from occupations which accorded so ill with his genius. While residing at Zurich, with Bodmer, he had spent much of his time in the study of English, French, and Italian literature, making it a point to read no work in German, and particularly the Journals written in that language. Till 1768, he had no correspondence whatever with the writers and learned men of Germany; availing himself of this kind of isolated state, to accomplish several different literary enterprises.

In 1762, he entered on a complete translation of the Plays of Shakspeare, which he finished successfully in 1766, in eight volumes. In 1764, he wrote an agreeable romance, entitled, *The Triumph of Nature over Fanaticism; or, the Adventures of Don Sylvio Rosalva (Sieger der Natur über die Schwärmerei*. Ulm, 1764, Leipzig, 1772, 2 vols). A work which, not having seen, I can only judge of it by wretched extracts, or pitiful translations, which disfigure it, and misconstrue the sense of the author—its sole object is to aim a fatal blow at superstition and fanaticism.

His *Comic Tales (Komische Erzählungen*, at Zurich, in 8vo.) appeared in 1766. It may be called the Secret History of Olympus, set off in the most brilliant colours, and written in a vein of satire, not unworthy of Lucian.

Agathon, a romance, composed with so much art, that it interests alike the learned and the ignorant, was published in 1766 and 1777.

Musarion, or the Philosophy of the Graces, a work dictated by the graces themselves; and *Idris*, an heroic-comic poem, in five cantos, as rich in comic adventures as in characters varied and shaded by a philosophical poet, appeared first in 1768.

Mr. WIELAND had at first many difficulties to surmount on his arrival at Biberach; but after a little time, he acquired the confidence of the religionists of both communions, and won the hearts of all his fellow-citizens. They parted with mutual regret, when he accepted the offices of Counsellor of Government, and Professor of Philosophy in the university of Erfurt, which were tendered to him by the Elector of Mentz, Emerick-Joseph. He passed, at Erfurt, three of the most agreeable years of his

life, and there renewed his acquaintance with German literature, which he had neglected to such a degree, as to be even intensible of the reputation which his own writings had procured him in Germany.

Being invited afterwards to the court of Weimar, with the character of Counsellor to that court, he there became greatly in favour with the Duchess Dowager, regent, and had the principal management of the education of the two princes, her sons. His assiduities were liberally recompensed in the sequel, so that he was enabled to spend the residue of his days in ease and affluence, and at full liberty to consecrate his time to the muses.

I had forgot to mention, that Mr. WIELAND married, Oct. 21, 1755.— He speaks thus, in a private letter, of the lady whom he had selected as his companion for life: "The twenty-two years that I have spent with her, have elapsed without my wishing so much as once to be again unmarried: on the contrary, her existence is so closely interwoven with my own, that I cannot be absent from her for eight days together, without experiencing a return of the most sombrous melancholy. Of thirteen children, whom she has borne me, ten are yet living, and constitute, with their mother, the principal happiness of my life."

Let me resume, however, the notice of his publications. In 1770, he published *The Dialogues of Diogenes of Sinope*, wherein the natural philosophy of Diogenes is happily contrasted with that of Socrates; a number of interesting histories are also judiciously introduced and blended in the work.

The same year he published, in two volumes, *Memoirs, serving to a particular History of the Understanding of the human Heart, drawn from the Archives of Nature*: a work of great value, teeming with the most profound observations on the passions of men, and demonstrated by histories and particular travels. Also, *Combabus*, a *mélange* of pleasantry and sensibility, truly original; and *The Graces*.

The New Amadis (Der neue Amadis, 2 vols.) a satyric history of chivalry, appeared in 1771. Here we find, as usual, the talents of its author, displayed in a series of adventures, which please, interest, and excite the most mirthful sensations.

The following year, 1772, he produced four new pieces: 1. *The Golden Mirror*;

Mirror; or the *History of the Kings of Sebeschiau*, a political romance. 2. *Troubles on an ancient Inscription*; these are characterized by a happy vein of satirico-philosophical humour, which runs through them. 3. *Cupid under Accusation*, a sprightly and agreeable poem. And, 4. *Aurora*, a lyric drama.

In 1773, he published two new lyric dramas, *Alceste*, printed at Leipzig; and *The Choice of Hercules*, printed at Weimar. In the same year he undertook the *German Mercury* (*Der Deutsche Mercur*) a periodical publication, which he continues to this day, with the greatest success.

In 1777, he published, in two volumes, the collection of his newest poetical pieces, from 1770 to that year (*Neueste Gedichte, vom Jahre 1770 bis 1777*, 2 vols.) Afterwards appeared *Rosamonde* (Mannheim, 1778) a lyric drama.

Oberon, one of his finest compositions, was published in 1780. It is the history of Fairyism, but worked up with all the pomp and bustle of an epic poem. The richness of imagination, the harmony of the verses, and the astonishing variety of situations, displayed in this piece, leave nothing to be desired by the most fastidious critic.

In 1782, he published a new edition, corrected and augmented, of his *Abderities* (*Die Abderiten*) the former edition of which was out of print. In the same year, he also translated the *Epistles of Horace*, adding introductions and historical notes. In 1784, he made a selection of his poems, which he published in seven volumes.

After so many labours, and such extraordinary success, Mr. WIELAND had doubtless acquired the right of reposing in a literary leisure; study, however, his predominant passion, and the desire of rendering himself useful, did not allow him to claim this indulgence. In 1783, he published a translation of *Lucian*, which is considered, by the critics, as a *chef d'œuvre*, in the essential requisites of style and fidelity.

The foregoing are the principal productions* of WIELAND—productions which will certainly be sought after by posterity, and will render his name immortal. If any of your correspondents

can furnish any additional notice relative to his works, or any biographical traits which may tend to develop his character, &c. they will highly interest the public, and at the same time, gratify your humble servant,

London, May 2, 1797. LUCIANICUS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE observations of your learned correspondent MEIRION, on the structure and antiquity of the Welch tongue, are so interesting, and so important to the history and study of languages that, in my mind, nothing tending to illustrate or confirm them, ought to be withheld from the public eye. With this view it is, that I send you the following account of an old man whom it was my fortune to see frequently in France, a few years ago, and whose opinions corresponded exactly with those of Meirion, at the same time that they were carried to a much greater length.

M. le BRIGANT, the man I mean, was a native of *la Basse Bretagne*; but, from his name, and, as he said, from tradition, he was led to conclude, that his family derived its origin from the Brigantes*, and had removed to the continent, when the part of our island which that people inhabited, was disturbed by the irruption of Saxons from the southern provinces. Like all the descendants of the ancient Britons, he had ever entertained a high idea of the antiquity of his nation and language; but to the latter he had paid little attention, till about twenty-five or thirty years ago, when some novel opinions were promulgated in the literary world.—At that time it was that, the celebrated *Court de Gebelin*, and several other of the French literati, after very deep philological researches, concurred in affirming, that if any original language existed, each simple sound or syllable it contained, must express a distinct and simple idea; and that all the polysyllables must necessarily convey complex ideas, according to the sense of the particles of which they were composed.

M. le Brigant having a vague perception of these qualities in the *Bas-Breton*, his mother tongue, which is well known to be a dialect of the ancient Gaelic, or Celtic language, employed himself in a critical examination of its structure, and

* I observed in a late foreign Journal, the announcement of a translation into French of all his works, by a celebrated French *Littérateur*.

* The ancient inhabitants of Yorkshire.

was pleased to find it possess all the supposed requisites of originality. He next compared it with the French, and other languages, which he understood; and perceived, that in words of a physical sense, and of the first necessity, it had so remarkable an affinity to each of them, that he concluded it to be the parent stock whence all the rest had sprung.—Nor did he find the resemblance fail him in any one of a great variety of languages, which he proceeded to learn, with surprising avidity and success, till the number seemed to exceed the capacity and powers of retention of the human mind. The result of all this study and erudition was a fixed opinion, that when the globe was first peopled, a single language prevailed over the whole face of it;—that the Celtic was that language;—and that all the others were only dialects of the same, differing from it, more or less, in proportion as they had been more or less disfigured by *neology*, corruption, and barbarous modes of speech.

With this opinion, and with very slender pecuniary means, M. le Brigant came to Paris, and published a small work, which, if I recollect right, contained the grammatical rudiments, and his leading ideas, of the Celtic language. In the capital, every thing extraordinary was sure to make a considerable, though generally but a momentary impression; this M. le Brigant experienced. For a short time it was quite the fashion to talk of his discovery; the French *beaux esprits*, who were accustomed to put every thing into the most magnificent dress, used to say that it was only necessary to learn the *Bas-Breton* to understand all the languages of the universe; and M. de Calonne, who, unlike certain ministers, equally profuse, was the friend of literary attainments, ordered two thousand copies of a larger publication to be printed at the Royal Press, and at the public expence, for the benefit of the author. The work in question was a complete dictionary and grammar of the Celtic language, in which M. le Brigant brought forward many proofs and arguments in support of the positions he maintained.

But unfortunately, at that very moment, the deficit in the French finances was exposed to the public eye; M. Necker was recalled to the treasury, and under his more economical administration, the printing of M. le Brigant's work was countermanded or postponed. Soon after followed the party rage, and poli-

tical discussions, that led to the Revolution; and in the violent agitation of the public mind, M. le Brigant, and his book, both sunk to the bottom.

It was at this time that I became acquainted with him.—In the almost total oblivion into which he was fallen, he was happy to find any body who would listen to him while he descanted on his favourite subject; and I listened to him with pleasure, my taste for languages being at that time as great as my knowledge of them was small. In one of our conversations, the old gentleman produced a book, in which he had arranged, in opposite columns, a sentence of the *Bas-Breton*, with words of a correspondent sense in almost all other known languages, even in those of several American hordes. This sentence implied the very proposition he meant to prove, namely, that in the beginning one speech prevailed over the whole world. In expressing it, he used words sometimes of a direct sense, and sometimes of a figurative meaning; and by so doing produced, in some cases, a strongly marked resemblance, and in others, an approach to identity that was altogether astonishing, and gave a great degree of plausibility to the opinions he entertained.

The extraordinary nature of those opinions, and his fame as a linguist, recommended M. le Brigant to the notice of Louis the Sixteenth, and not unfrequently he was a visitor at Versailles. It was his custom to walk the four leagues between Paris and that place, and to present himself in the Royal Apartments, dressed in a whitish coat, waistcoat, and breeches, the ordinary dress of a French peasant, with his short grey locks untied, and with no previous preparation, except wiping the dust off his shoes. On seeing him approach “all travel-stained,” and in “this questionable shape,” the king used to turn to his courtiers, and say, *Voilà le plus servant homme de mon royaume*.*—M. le Brigant, said he, one day to the old man himself, I hear that you understand thirty languages.—If your Majesty had said twice that number, answered the *Bas-Breton*, you would have been nearer the mark.

But “the man whom the king thus delighted to honour,” found Royal munificence but a scanty resource in the hour of distress. In bringing up twelve children, he had spent almost the whole

* Here comes the most learned man in my dominions.

of his patrimony, and of the profits he had derived from his profession of advocate. The rest was consumed at Paris, in fruitless expectation of patronage, and of seeing his book printed at the public expence. When those hopes failed him, he gradually sunk to the lowest extremity of poverty; and I have been assured, that for want of a lodging, he passed whole nights on the *pont neuf*, during the dreadful frost that signalized the beginning of the year 1789, although he had already the snow of seventy winters on his head.

Compassionating his miserable situation, a lady of the name of Philippe, an intimate friend of the celebrated Manuel, requested M. Necker, by letter, to represent the old man's indigence to the king. I saw the answer myself—it purported, That in consideration of M. le Brigant's great age, knowledge, and distress, his Majesty had been pleased to order his treasurer to pay him the sum of three hundred livres—about twelve pounds ten shillings.—Such was the bounty which the *Grand Monarque*, by the advice of the virtuous Necker, a man of letters himself, bestowed upon *le plus savant homme de son royaume!* But if, instead of sixty languages, and much useful erudition, he had possessed the handsome Dillon's face, or General Beaucharnois's legs*, heavens! what honours and rewards would have been showered upon his head!

It was, indeed, the particular fate of this good old man to be starving, while patronized by the most powerful monarchs upon earth.—The Empress of Russia had also heard of his fame as a philologist, and having, at the time last alluded to, occasion to send a courier to Paris, she charged him with a handsome letter for M. le Brigant, accompanied by a dictionary in a great number of languages†, which had been printed under her Imperial auspices at the Russian capital—an useless present to a man already overloaded with languages, and in want of bread.

Upon my return to Paris, about twelve months after, I made several enquiries

* This officer obtained very rapid promotion, and other favours, not on account of his merit, which was considerable, but because he was the most graceful dancer in the courtly circle at Versailles.

† I have a doubtful recollection of the number being no less than 112, of which a large proportion were spoken in her own dominions.

concerning the old *Bas-Breton*, and was told, in vague terms, that his poverty had conducted him successively to distraction and to death. A year or two ago, however, I perceived, by the public prints, that there was a citizen le Brigant among the literary men who had received pecuniary assistance from the Convention; and was, at first, inclined to hope that the information I had before received was false. But I afterwards recollected that there was another man of letters of the same name, and have little doubt of his being the person to whom the national munificence was extended.

Happening to mention some of the foregoing particulars to a learned Irishman, whom I met with upon the continent, he related to me a fact, which, if real, considerably strengthens M. le Brigant's theory, and the opinions of your correspondent.—He told me, that the ingenious Col. Valancy, in reading Plautus, met with some passages in the Punic language, which seemed to bear a great affinity to the Erse. and even to afford him an obscure perception of the sense they were intended to convey. His knowledge, however, of the old Irish being imperfect, he sent for a student, whose mother-tongue it was, read to him the passages in question, and was pleased to find, that he translated them into English without hesitation; and that, when so rendered, they expressed a meaning which not only justified his conjecture, but accorded perfectly with the sense of the Latin part of the dialogue. This is a very curious fact, if true, and worthy the attention of Meirion, to whose investigation I beg leave to submit it.

The only Punic words I know of in Plautus, occur in his *Pœnulus*, Act V, Scenes 1 and 2.

VIAGGIATORE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DISSERTATION on the botanical and medical properties of the Coralline of Corsica, has been lately published at Erlang, in Germany, by HÆMMERLIN, Doctor in Medicine, of Ulm. It claims your attention: the writer gives a circumstantial detail of the wonderful properties of this species of varec or seaweed, as applied to worms of the intestines, with its manner of acting as a dissolvent and expeller of that humour which serves as aliment to those insects. This marine plant is a tonic, and a stimulant;

mulant; is diuretic and sudorific. It has been made use of in Corfica, from time immemorial, as an excellent vermifuge—a Greek husbandman first made known its nature and properties. HÆMMERLIN enumerates the writers who have treated of the Coraline of Corfica, from Vacher, physician of the faculty of Paris, Stephanopoli, and Fleuri, surgeon and pharmaceutist of the military hospital at Adjaccio, to LATOURETTE, of Lyons, one of the present literati of France. This fucus abounds in Corfica, adhering to the rocks washed by the sea, and sometimes to the stones and shells thrown upon the shore. It is found in little tufts. It is generally of a yellow colour, with a reddish tincture. When dried, as it appears when offered for sale, it contains a strong smell of the sea. It consists of little cartilaginous stalks, with full threads, gradually cylindrical and tubulated. Its taste is salt and unpleasant. In the system of plants of Linnæus, it belongs to the class *cryptogamia*. Its most common names are, sea-rock moss; the Grecian herb; lemitbochorton; and the Coraline of Corfica. It is the *conserva belminibortos* of Schwendimann, and the *fucus belminibocorton* of Latourette. There is reason to think that all those species of fucus whose texture is soft and spongy, might be applied to the same medicinal uses. There is a sort of red coraline found in Sweden, which, according to some writers, is a greater destroyer of worms than any other known substance; being not too strong for the stomach, either of infants or of adults. Schwendiman asserts, that the *conserva dicobotoma* of Linnæus, which is found in the ditches in England, bears a strong analogy to the coraline of Corfica. The *fucus filum*, and the *fucus siliquatus* in the Danish flora, by OEDER, have a great resemblance to it. FORSKAL relates in his flora of Arabia in Egypt, that the *fucus muscoides*, is often made use of by the Turks, to destroy the worms in children, who take it two days successively, in vinegar. It equals the virtues of the Corfican vermifuge, if it does not surpass them. This fucus grows in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; its stalk is round and red, with a yellow top; it is ramified with soft *spinulæ*. The doctor adds a chemical analysis of the coraline of Corfica, and gives rules how to use it in various disorders which originate in worms. The doctor, in his own practice, has used it very successfully in a number of com-

plaints resulting from verminous affections. This vermifuge is in great estimation in the pharmacies on the Continent. In the Geneva pharmacopæia, a recipe is given to prepare a syrup of it. A jelly is also sometimes prepared of it.

A. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE POETRY OF HYWEL AB OWAIN,
(CONTINUED).

THE FIFTH PIECE.

Hywel ab Owain a'i cânt.

PUM uger ued pan acubed Frainc,
Pan farion fôed,

Pan vu yrv am gyrv amgaled;
Pan vai arv am varv à vwried,
Y'nghoez gorvynwy yn gorzibed 'Loegyrr,

A 'lygru ei threved;
'Law ar groes 'lu à zygyrfed,
A 'laz a 'flivaid, a gwaedled y 'flavyn,

A gwaed-liw ar giwed,
A gwaed-len am ven à vâned,
A gwaedlan, a grân yn greuled!

THE TRANSLATION.

Hywel, the son of Owain, composed it.

Five evening-tides were celebrated, when France was saved, when barbarian chiefs were made to fly, when there was pressure round the steel-clad bodies; should a weapon yet be brandished round the beard, a public triumph would my wrath procure, scouring the bounds of *Loegyrr*, and on her habitation hurling ruin; there should be the hand of the hastening host upon the cross, the keen edge slaughtering, the blade reeking with blood, the blood hue over the abject throng, a blood veil hiding its place of falling, and a plain of blood, and a cheek suffused with gore!

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the funding system which this country has pursued should not long since have involved it into entire ruin, has been matter of universal astonishment; or that the flourishing state of the country, previous to the present unfortunate war, should surpass all our former prosperity, under the enormous expenditure of the American war, would be absolutely incredible, was it not confirmed by experience. Various have been the opinions and speculations to account for a phenomenon so unnatural, that the deeper a country plunges into debt, and the more it is burthened with taxes, it should more quickly resume its former prosperity, and that prosperity keep pace with its incumbrances. To connect causes and effects so opposite, and unlikely to proceed from, or to be productive of, each other, has, from the commencement of

of

of a funding debt, engaged the enquiry of political and commercial writers;—few have chosen absolutely to deny the general prosperity, while others have presumptuously concluded, that the national debt and taxes may go on to any extent, and be succeeded with a similar return to prosperity.

The present observations are intended to correct a very prevalent, but mistaken prejudice, that the country is not injured so much by the taxes to pay the interest of that part of the debt which is received by ourselves, as it is by that part of the interest which is paid to foreigners, and that it is the latter which constitutes the principal loss to the community.

The proportion of stock held by foreigners has been estimated at a fifth; that when the debt was 250 millions, there was the interest of 50 millions paid to foreigners; should the debt be 400 millions at the close of the present war, it may be presumed that foreigners advance to the country the value of 80 millions stock; but, from the unsettled state of the continent, this proportion will for a time, at least, be considerably exceeded; and it is this hope alone which can encourage the country to encounter its present burdens, and affords the only solid expectation of re-establishing its prosperity; for a greater injury could not happen, in our present circumstances, than to be either unable, from the reduction of our trade, to employ the capital lent by foreigners, or that foreigners should want to withdraw it.

It requires to be particularly remembered, that all the money which is lent by foreigners is so much actual increase to our commercial capital, and although the nation pays interest upon it, the same national benefit results from it, as from a capital borrowed by individuals to improve in their particular trades; and may, in this view, be multiplied and increased to any supposable extent which the nation can employ, beyond what can be procured at home.

The taxes necessary to pay this part of the interest are amply repaid by the increase of labour and profit which the capital itself furnishes to the country; whereas, that proportion of the interest which is paid to the public creditor at home is, at first, all collected from the industrious part of the community, whilst only a part of it returns into circulation; by this change, the whole circulation is more probably diminished than increased.

In the former instance, a large useful capital is retained, and improved by commerce in return for the interest. In the latter, a large interest is paid by the public, without any capital.

These observations are submitted to the public, to decide how far it is made evident, that the returning prosperity of this country, after such a profuse expenditure, will be chiefly promoted, and, in a great measure, dependent upon a large portion of the national debt being held by foreigners, for it is from this source that our commerce is furnished with a capital to support the weight of the taxes; thus being able to extend our foreign trade, and our home consumption increased by its enlargement, we are enabled to render our foreign commerce reciprocally advantageous. These remarks may be continued in a future letter, by noticing some of the positive evils arising out of the present system.

May 10, 1797.

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, R. L. E. page 363, appears to have a good deal misconceived the account which was given in Vol. I, p. 280, of Mr. SIMPSON's method of training peach-trees. No house, fire, or hot-bed, is employed, but each tree is planted in its separate frame, which is nothing more than a hot-bed frame, only that, being placed on the common ground, its sides are made proportionably higher, so as to allow the stem of the tree planted *within* it on its south, or lower side, to rise to the height of three feet five inches, from which height the branches are trained almost horizontally under the glass slides, upon a wooden frame, or trellis of lath: so that the tree lies within the glasses on its back, as it were, exposed to the influence of the sun. The ground is a good rich garden soil, from twenty inches to two feet thick. No other crop has hitherto been attempted to be raised from the ground thus inclosed in the glasses under the trees. The trees were planted in November, at four years of age, began to bear at six, bore very plentifully at seven, eight, and nine; the present is their tenth year; but the season has been particularly unfavourable, and there is not much promise of an abundant crop.

I am, &c. HORTULANUS.

Newcastle, June 10, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

1. YOUR correspondent W.F. (vol. III. p. 252) thinks, that Homer was acquainted with the year of Jemshid.—The common opinion is, that the earlier Greeks dated by an erroneous year of 360 days; and that Thales first added the five deficient days. The passage cited does not interfere with this opinion.

2. He disinclines to admit, that the captivity of the Jews is antedated in the received system of chronology. One argument may be drawn from the age of Ezra, and another from the account of Zerubbabel, to corroborate what has been already advanced on this subject.

Ezra (vii. 1) was the son of Seraiah; the son of Azariah, the son of Hilkiah. Now, from 1 Chronicles (vi. 14, 15) we learn, that Jehozadak, a son of this same Seraiah, who was slain at the taking of Jerusalem (2 Kings, xxv. 18) went into captivity with Nebuchadnezzar. Suppose Ezra, then an infant, to have accompanied this brother, still he must have been more than seventy years of age, according to W.F.'s mode of reckoning, at the migration of Zerubbabel, whom he attended back, (Nehemiah, xii. 1). But Ezra was living; and was active still, during the governorship of Nehemiah, and must have attained a truly patriarchal longevity, if we consent to consider the 70 years' captivity as already elapsed at the period of Zerubbabel's settlement.

Again, in the enumeration of those children of the province, who went up out of the captivity with Zerubbabel (Ezra, ii. 1, 2) we find, that they came again unto Jerusalem and Judah, *every one unto his city*. If the captivity had already lasted 70 years at this period, as W.F. supposes, would there have been any children of the province, any natives of Palestine still living?—any colonists anxious for returning each to his own city?

Besides, Daniel expressly tells us, that Darius took possession of the Persian throne (v. 31) during the captivity of the Jews. If W.F. will not allow this to have been Darius the son of Hystaspes, he must *invent* some new Darius, wholly unknown to ancient testimony, for the hero of this conquest; a supposition too wild to need a serious reply.

3. He appears to think, that no satraps of the Persian emperor would assume the title of *king*. Probably, the kings of Zobah, Damascus, Hamath, and Geshur, MONTHLY MAG. No. XVIII.

mentioned in Scripture, were no more than dependent provincial governors.

It may be very true, that the first year of Cyrus corresponds with the year 536 or 538 before Christ; was, therefore, subsequent to the captivity of the ten tribes, under Hoshea; and that Josephus places in this year a return from captivity. Josephus was acquainted with the Jewish scriptures from the Septuagint version, and infers from them a chronology liable to strong objections. The theory here supposed, by no means requires that Cambyfes should conduct the Jews to Babylon;—Smerdis, the Mage, will make as good a Nebuchadnezzar;—and the interval which, in Daniel's legend, he passes among the beasts of the field, may be then applied to the extraordinary disappearance of this prince, during the anger of Cambyfes.

P.S. Mr. WOODHOUSE (p. 343) finds it difficult to reconcile the adventures of certain patriarchs with *probability*, even on the supposition of their lives being estimated by the lunar year. For it is certain, that the relative duration of growth, and of declension, ought to be the same in human animals of whatever longevity, and that to mis the due proportion of infancy, or of manhood, tends to invalidate altogether the testimony. The instances of apparent precocity, with which he makes so merry, are *equally* ridiculous, or honourable, on either hypothesis. May we not, however, suspect, that in common with other nomadic nations, the forefathers of the Jews were very negligent of registers; and even began, perhaps, to reckon their ages only from the period of their becoming adult? But all this is of little consequence: for who can hope to ascertain the basis of historic fact, which certainly lies at the bottom of these documents, farther back than the dispersion? (Gen. x).

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your readers, if they will inform me, through your Magazine, whether there is any existing statute which annexes a punishment to an act of cruelty done to brute animals?—and, if there be, what statute? I here mean more particularly a punishment for *cruelty* as such, and not merely because it may have some bad effects on the manners of the human race, such as the prohibition against throwing at cocks, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read Dr. TOULMIN's account of the List of Dissenting Congregations; and many of your readers, as well as myself, will, no doubt, think themselves obliged to the doctor, for his reasonable communication. It will, however, be recollected, that I have not merely copied from this MS. I have, according to my original proposal, endeavoured to supply omissions, and correct errors. The aggregate number of congregations, in each county, according to the MS. has been published already, in the appendix of DYER's Life of Robinson. And, by comparison, it will appear, that additions have been made to every county list; and some of these additions have been considerable; as in Cambridgeshire, the additions make more than one-third; and for Cornwall, more than doubled. But notwithstanding these endeavours to make the lists accurate, after publication, additional information has been received; and I have found, that some of them are not correct. What is here remarked, respecting the incorrect state of some of these lists, appears applicable to the list for Devon, according to your correspondent J. W. If, however, your correspondent corrects some errors, he does not preserve himself free from mistakes, as will appear from his account of the Western Academy. An academy has been supported, for many years, in the west of England, by the congregational fund in London. When the rev. Mr. Lavington was pastor of an independent congregation, at St. Mary Ottery, he was chosen to superintend this seminary. He continued to officiate in this capacity, till he was removed from this world, in the year 1764. The young men were then placed under the care and instruction of the rev. J. Rooker, of Bridport, and the rev. S. Buncombe succeeded Mr. Lavington in the pastoral office at St. Mary Ottery. On the death of Mr. Rooker, the rev. J. Reader, of Taunton, was appointed, in 1780, to succeed him, as tutor to the young men supported by this fund. Mr. Reader dying in June, 1794, the young men who had been some time under his tuition, were removed to Axminster, to finish their academical studies, under the direction of the rev. J. Small.

The same fund which supported the young men during their academical studies, granted exhibitions to the rev. S.

Buncombe, of St. Mary Ottery, to instruct such young men as were intended for this academy, in grammar and classical learning. Thus the pupils were prepared to enter upon their academical studies with considerable advantage. It has been said (though it is much to be desired that it may be without foundation) that these exhibitions are suspended, if not finally withdrawn; and that young men, in future, are to enter, as soon as under their patronage, immediately upon their academical lectures.

J. W. observes, that "the Lists of Dissenting Congregations must be peculiarly acceptable to a numerous class of your readers; but that they would be still more so, if accompanied with some notices of their present state, the religious persuasion, anecdotes of former ministers, and the names of the present." I have by me several county lists, where the congregations are arranged into their respective denominations; together with the names of their present ministers.—These I should have sent for insertion, if I had not been apprehensive of inability to persevere in this mode. I have, therefore, continued to communicate these lists as at the beginning. I hope, however, that the insertion of these lists in the Monthly Magazine, will be introductory to other communications of the like nature, that we may be able to form a more extensive and accurate idea of the former and present state of protestant dissenters in this kingdom.

Wareham,

B. CRACKNELL.

May 15, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM my own experience, as well as that of several of my friends, I am enabled to confirm the sentiments and remarks of your correspondent, MISOPHOS, p. 261, respecting the inutility of hand-mills for grinding corn. Indeed, when the labour and weight which is necessary to be employed in this business is considered, the scheme appears impracticable, or, however, to be attended with so many inconveniences, as to render it nearly useless; in short, it is something like attempting to make a thing heavier than itself, which, as a sensible writer observes, "has spoiled many a hopeful project for discovering perpetual motion." But, though these hand-mills are very imperfect, and, after every improvement which can be made, not likely to answer any valuable purpose,

YF,

yet, perhaps, some ingenious mechanic might be encouraged to invent a *horfe mill*, upon improved and convenient principles, occupying but little room, and calculated to serve two or more neighbouring families. In the country villages there is usually sufficient room in the outbuildings of a farm-house for the erection of such a mill as this proposed; and in large towns, where room is more scarce, private persons might be encouraged to set up the mill for the use of the neighbourhood, as ovens and bake-houses now are done. The business of grinding corn is not very difficult to be learned; and, if several mills of the proposed kind were set up, the trade would get into more hands; a competition would be raised, and the public be greatly benefited. If, however, this proposal should be treated with neglect, or be found impracticable, the public would derive much useful knowledge upon the subject, by encouraging some intelligent professional man to collect and publish all the laws and regulations concerning millers, after which associations might be formed, if necessary, for prosecuting such of them as deserve it.

Your's,

May 12.

R.

P.S. As you have obliged Mr. BARTLETT by inserting his queries about the hand-mill, and the answer to them, I hope you will afford me room in your next Magazine for the following query: "Can any of your readers inform me whether a really good and complete Threshing Machine is yet invented, upon a simple construction, moderate price, and portable, if required?" N.B. If an answer is returned to this query, it is wished to come from a practical farmer, who has tried the machine he describes, and threshed with it at least one whole years' crop.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I IMAGINE that an accurate and satisfactory answer to the enquiry in your last Number, page 365, will be given by some of your literary correspondents; but if this should not be the case, it may gratify the proposer of the question repeating the phrase,

Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat,
to be informed, that it is translated from a fragment of Euripides. I am uncertain to what age the Latinity can be traced, and I have not the original at hand for citation: but I am greatly mistaken if a more particular account of the

passage is not to be found in the *Menagiana*. I have, in vain, turned over those volumes in search for it, but amongst other Latin phrases of common usage, and of obscure original, the following occurs, which you and your readers may, perhaps, think to be not unworthy of notice. If it is not in the mouths and writings of politicians so frequently as the former, it may not be unreasonable, in the present crisis of Party Rage on both sides, to suggest it to their consideration. And, notwithstanding the numerous copies we have of the *Menagiana*, the subject I introduce to you is so far from being generally known, that I have seen two of the best classic scholars, and most elegant poets now living, puzzled by the query, to what author are we indebted for the common verse,

"Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim?"

It is observed, *Menagiana*, tome iii. p. 130, that "Erasmus confesses his ignorance of the author of this celebrated verse, with which he closes his exposition of a proverb, taken (though not quoted) from Apostolius:

Τὴν Χαρυβδίμ ἐκφυγὼν τῇ Σκύλλῃ περιπίπτει.

"Galeottus Martius de Narni, who died in 1476 (for whom see Naudé, chap. v. of his Supplement to the History of Louis XI, and père Labbé, p. 373, of his new library of MSS.) was the first who discovered this verse to belong to Philip Gaultier, in his *Alexandreid*. He observes in his book, de *Doctrina promiscua*, 'Hoc carmen, incidit in Scyllam, &c. est Gualteri Galli de gestis Alexandri, & non vagum proverbium, ut quidam non omnino indocti meminerunt.'" The same remark was since made by Pâquier, chap. xxix. of the third book of his *Recherches*.

"Philip Gaultier was born at Lisse, in Flanders, according to De Chatillon; and was living in the middle of the thirteenth century. Amongst others of his works still extant, is his poem, entitled the *Alexandreid*, in ten books; not nine, as the elder Vossius asserts, de *Poetis Latinis*, p. 74. The verse already cited, is the 301st of the Fifth Book, where the poet, in this manner, apostrophizes Darius, in falling by the hand of Bessus, whilst fleeing from Alexander:

Quo tendis inertem

Rex periture fugam? Nescis, heu! perdis,
nescis

Quem fugias; hostes incurris dum fugis hostem.
Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim."

Your's, &c.

RABKASHER.

June 2, 1797.

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To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I WAS much surprised to see your learned correspondent, NEPIODI-DASCALOS, in the last *Magazine*, advance an opinion so unfavourable to historical compilations. For the insertion of a few words in opposition to that opinion, I rely upon your candour and indulgence. Compilations of this kind, when ably executed, I conceive to be the only means by which historical facts can be fully and clearly investigated; for, however your correspondent may allege it to be the art of mercenary compilers to depreciate original historians, it must be allowed by every one conversant in history, whether ancient or modern, that, warped by prejudice, or led astray by passion, they frequently contradict each other, in relating the most material facts. The judicious compiler, on the other hand, who sits down coolly and impartially to his task, after reading the contradictory accounts of each historian, weighs the different probabilities, reflects upon their jarring interests and passions; and, finally, reconciling their contradictions, presents the world with a clear and connected history. How many contradictions are displayed in the Grecian and Roman historians! And how much is the dignity of history degraded by their credulity! The original historians of more modern times are equally pregnant with contrariety. Thus the student who confines his attention principally to original historians, according to the recommendation of your correspondent, must have a task the most difficult, a labour the most arduous to perform: that of extracting a small portion of information from a confused mass of truth and contradiction, wisdom and absurdity. For this reason, I consider compilations as the proper objects of study, and original historians only as objects of reference. Considering the subject in another point of view, it will be found, that by confining the attention principally to original historians, who generally only relate the events of a short period of time, perhaps only those which have happened within their own knowledge, the ideas impressed by them become confused; the mind only perceives detached parts of that picture which should be seen and comprehended at once; and thus becomes, in some degree, incapable of reasoning upon general principles and complicated relations. The misrepresentation, or superior elegance of some historians, tends likewise to infuse into

the mind a prejudice, or bias, in favour of some particular nation, or individual, highly prejudicial to general information and fair reasoning. I am aware that these objections will, in many instances, equally apply to compilations, but it should be remembered, that in every one of that description which deserves to be studied, the author states the relations of the original historians upon any disputed point, with the reasons on which he founds his own opinion, referring, at the same time, to those historians themselves. It is easy then for the student, if dissatisfied, to make the reference, and form his own opinion, with little trouble, difficulty, or labour: whilst he glides smoothly along with the compiler, and views, at once, the outlines of the picture, and the detached parts which form the whole. Your correspondent has recommended a variety of original historians, ancient and modern, to which these objections will apply, generally, without naming them again; but has observed, that the *Ancient Universal History* is more fit for reference than study; from which opinion I cannot avoid dissenting, because, having read the whole of that work, I consider the study of it as the best means of obtaining a large portion of historical information; and, as it refers to every author, from which any part of the materials has been drawn, it is easy for the student to consult the historians referred to upon any particular point. If there is no opportunity of consulting original historians, it is self-evident that compilations are the only means of information; and, in this point of view, have been of infinite service to society, by diffusing historical information amongst a large portion of mankind, who would otherwise have remained in a state of ignorance. From the *modern part of the Universal History*, a large portion of information may likewise be drawn; and I conceive it would be by far the best plan for the student to begin with the *Universal History*, where the relations of the different countries, geographical and historical, are at once perceived; and then to pursue the study more in detail, by perusing detached histories, as inclination might lead. By this plan, the mind would proceed according to the regular order of science, from generals to particulars; and the foundation being well laid, the superstructure would be rendered more solid and durable.—The insertion of these ideas upon the subject, will highly oblige, yours,

W. C. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE answer of your correspondent X. to my last, on the merits of Dr. ARNE, I am very sorry to find to be characterized by so high a degree of pertinacity. In reply to the plagiarisms of which that author was guilty, and which I have already noticed, your correspondent opposes a string of assertions wholly unsupported by facts; and "the *paj-fages*," says he, "are as unlike as any two that could have been named." As the best answer to this strange assertion, I have annexed the passages in question; and with all his affectation of musical acumen, I defy him to render them, in the least degree, dissimilar; unless, indeed, that he distort them by an accent unnatural to the composition, and contrary to genuine taste:



Come o-ver smiling Li-berty, &c.



Now Phœbus sinketh in the west.

On a fair comparison of the above, it will immediately appear to your intelligent readers, not only that the notes, but that the *time, key, and accent* also, are precisely the same. I shall, therefore, leave it to them to decide upon whom the imputation of ignorance falls.

As standards of excellence, X refers us to the songs in lyric harmony, "*Be-bold the sweet flowers around*,"—"Come, *Rosalind*," &c. These, however, are so extremely deficient in taste and expression, that they bring to my mind what Dr. BURNEY says of those which found their way into the opera: "Dr. ARNE had kept bad company; that is, had written for vulgar singers and hearers too long to be able to comport himself properly at the opera-house, in the first circle of taste and fashion. 'He could speak to the girls in the Garden' very well; but whether through BASHFULNESS, or want of use, he had but little to say to good company. The common play-house and ballad passages, which occurred in almost every air in his opera, made the audience wonder how they got there;—a tarnished Monmouth-street suit of clothes in the side-boxes, would not have surprised them more."

Were I, sir, to direct the attention of your readers to music that will affect the passions, I would refer them to the elegant canzonets of HAYDN, "*My mother bids me bind my hair*,"—"Now the dancing sun-beams play," &c. and to other masterly compositions; to the songs of STORACE, VIOTTI, BERTONI, PAESIELLO, and MAZZINGHI. The following are beautifully sweet: "*Care donne che bramata*,"—"As *wrapt in sleep I lay*,"—"Hope told a flutt'ring tale,"—"Amanie che nel core,"—"There the silver waters roam."—The duo, "*Too you think by this to vex me*," possesses the height of comic excellence. As examples of the bravura, the following may suffice: "*Be mine, tender passion*,"—"Non te mcr,"—"Spirit of my sainted fire." Could it fail to excite surprise, after such an enumeration (without referring to HANDEL or CORRELLI) to see it asserted of Dr. ARNE's Comus, "*that its excellence is as conspicuous, and in as great a plenitude, as any performance of the same species and length, that any age or country has produced?*"

Not to prefer those enumerated above, to the rapid ballads of Dr. ARNE, is, I conceive, to be most unhappily "*deficient in taste and judgment indeed!*"

Having demonstratively proved the charge of plagiarism against the Doctor in one instance, I shall now proceed to prove the same, by quotation from the highest musical authority. Dr. BURNEY, whose opinion would certainly not be the less favourable from his being in habits of private friendship with Dr. ARNE, speaks in the following terms: "He had the merit of first adapting many of the best passages of Italy, which all Europe admired, to our own language, and of incorporating them with his own property."

Again—"The general melody of our countryman, if analysed, would perhaps appear to be neither Italian nor English, but an agreeable mixture of Italian, English, and Scots. Many of his ballads, indeed, were professed imitations of the Scots' style; but in other songs, he frequently dropped into it, perhaps without design." It often happens, that men of common abilities, being possessed of a good memory, are very fluent in conversation, and seldom at a loss to keep up their thread of discourse; but when this discourse is to be critically examined, we find in it nothing original, nothing that has sprung from the operations of an original mind: it proves

to

to be a mere recital of common-place observation and hacknied phrases.

"Let TOMMY ARNE, with usual pomp of style,

"Whose chief, whose only merit's to compile;

"Who, meanly pilf'ring here and there a bit,

"Deals music out—as MURPHY deals out wit." CHURCHILL'S ROSCIAD.

Without affecting the general conclusion, in candour it must be allowed, that ARNE, in the mass of his works, has produced some pieces, which may, for a long time, be esteemed by men of taste and science. I am, sir, your's, &c.

Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ, some months ago, in your esteemed Miscellany, a letter on the subject of *national unanimity*, in the sentiments of which I fully concurred. I think, however, that there is room to make farther observations on the same topic; and that, in particular, the *unjust differences* which our laws have made between individuals equally members of the state, and equally deserving of its countenance, ought, at the present time, to be set in a clear light, for the information of every well wisher to his country. As particular instances are commonly more impressive than general observations, I shall beg leave to begin with stating my own case, which, in fact, in its most important circumstances, is that of thousands of persons over whom I can claim no superiority of desert.

Descended from ancestors who were not content to pray, or believe, according to *Act of Parliament*, but thought proper to exert an active choice in their religion, I was educated in dissent from the established church of this country; and maturer examination having failed to conciliate me to its doctrines and worship, I have inherited the civil disabilities which it has seemed good to the state to impose on all who do not join the predominant sect. I do not absolutely assert that it would be impossible for me to elude them, by submitting to what is called a *test*, but which I might, perhaps, only consider as a ceremonial, in my eyes, perfectly indifferent; yet, I own, I should not quite relish this expedient; and I am sensible that my absolute exclusion from every office of trust and emolument was really intended by the makers of the test law. As far, then, as this goes, I cannot but regard myself as one *suspected and vilified* by my country.

I was destined to the profession of physic, and, in consequence, sought medical instruction in those schools where it was best to be found. I did not seek it in the English universities, for the obvious reason, that I knew it did not there exist; nor did I think it expedient to lose invaluable years in pursuing, in those ancient seats of scholastic discipline, a course of study ill adapted to the literary demands of the present age in *any* profession—peculiarly so to those in *mine*. I did not, however, forget that physic is a *learned*, as well as an *useful*, profession; and that it may claim kindred by association with almost all the liberal and ornamental acquisitions of the mind. Of these, too, I therefore sought to lay in a competent store, and I naturally resorted for them to places where they were to be purchased on the fairest terms; above all, I relied on *my own* efforts, sufficiently aware, that with them I might, even in my own closet, acquire knowledge; and without them, might remain ignorant in the most celebrated seat of letters. In process of time, I obtained, in a regular manner, and at a *medical school* of *repute*, those academical honours which custom has made the warrant for practising in the higher line of the profession. In this I have now been engaged many years, as I hope, upon just principles, and with unblemished reputation. Thus circumstanced, there appears no reason why I should not look towards the highest honours my profession can bestow. But an obstacle stands in my way, lately recognized by law to be *insuperable*. The college of physicians in this metropolis, originally instituted for no other purpose than to secure the public against ignorant pretenders to the art, has thought proper *entirely to desert this duty* (for never did quackery range more uncontrolled); and to constitute itself into a body of *graduates of the English universities*, monopolizing all the power, and as much as they can of the credit, of the medical faculty. And this usurpation has been solemnly decreed to be according to the laws of the land. Thus, as a professional man also, I find myself cut off by my country from what I conceive to be my right.

Farther—being an Englishman by birth, a father of a family, a house-keeper, a considerable contributor to the public revenue, it so happens that I am possessed of no voice in the election either of a municipal magistrate, or of a representative in the great council of the nation,

nation. I am, in short, politically speaking, a *non-entity*; or, rather, am of that class in society who, as a learned prelate pointedly observed, "have nothing to do with the laws, but to obey them." This would be exactly my condition in Russia, Turkey, or Spain; it would be absurd, therefore, in me to consider myself as a member of a free state, or to indulge the feelings of one who is part of the *commonwealth*. I must not only submit to all that a majority determines (which is the necessary condition of an individual in society) but I must submit without an opportunity of making known my assent or dissent, without being heard personally, or by representation. And so much is this insignificance of persons in my situation reckoned a matter of course, that even in meetings for the purpose of promoting the general welfare, in points unconnected with individual rights, we are formally excluded. Such, then, am I, with relation to my place as one of the great civil community.

I shall now, sir, drop all consideration of myself, and hasten to the general inferences for the sake of which this letter is written. Much has been asserted and argued with respect to the abstract rights of mankind in society; and wide differences on these heads still continue, which are not likely to be compromised; but, with regard to questions of fact and expedience, one would think that common good sense might soon lead to uniform conclusions. Human nature being what it is, who will be so weak as to suppose that they who *think* themselves aggrieved by the arbitrary distinctions of society, can have the same attachment to its forms, as they who profit by them? Unanimity is loudly called for, at a period confessedly big with hazard to every part of the constitution; but shall it be expected, that those who are insulted, degraded, and reduced to insignificance by that constitution, will attend to the call with the same zeal as those who are its fondlings and favourites? All who live in the country have, no doubt, a stake in its prosperity; but it is merely as far as direct considerations of safety to life and property extend, that persons circumstanced as I am, are interested in its peculiar institutions. Many very essential changes might take place, from foreign or domestic causes, which would be so far from touching any thing dear to us, that they might greatly meliorate our condition. It would seem as if it had been the very purpose of several political

regulations, to wean a great portion of the members of the state from that partial fondness for their country, which so readily steals upon an affectionate disposition. The angry and obstinate adherence to some of these unequal regulations, when opposed by arguments of reason and equity, cannot but have aggravated contents; and have, at length, produced alienations which may hereafter be felt, if they are now disregarded. This is plain language; but it is the language of true instruction; and so much the worse for those who cannot, or will not, comprehend it! Reform, essential reform, is wanted (let it be believed!) not only to improve the administration of public affairs, but to give a *common interest* to the great body of the state, to heal wounds rankling in the bosom of society, to convert suspected subjects into cordial friends.

Your's, &c.

London, June 6.

M. D.

For the Monthly Magazine:

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE SEA, SHIPS SAILING, &c.

VIRGIL gives a simile, not borrowed from HOMER, but drawn from the accurate observation of another striking appearance belonging to the sea. He has been relating the sudden flight, and as sudden rallying of the Latian cavalry:

Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus
Nunc ruit ad terras, scopulosque superjacet undam
Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam:
Nunc rapidus retro, atque æstu revoluta refo-
bens

Saxa, fugit; litusque vado labente relinquit.

ÆN. xi. 624.

So swelling surges, with a thund'ring roar,
Driv'n on each others backs, insult the shore;
Bound o'er the rocks, inroach upon the land,
And far upon the beach eject the sand.

Then backward with a swing they take their way,

Repu'd from upper ground, and seek their mother sea:

With equal hurry quit th' invaded shore,
And swallow back the sand and stones they spew'd before.

DRYDEN.

I choose Dryden's translation here, as the most nervous and expressive, though coarse and incorrect. The language in the original is admirable; every word has its force and meaning, and though as precise as prose, it has all the spirit and elevation of poetry. This is, indeed, VIRGIL's characteristic excellence; to be perfectly clear, pure, and exact in his diction, and yet highly warm, energetic, and

and animated. The simile itself is a very happy one, and closely imitative of the real scene.

The figure of a rock assailed by the waves, has furnished HOMER with a noble and expressive image of passive valour :

As on the hoary main a solid rock,
Abrupt and huge, abides the furious blast
Of whistling winds, and all the swelling waves
That burst upon its sides : thus firmly fix'd,
The Greeks, undaunted, wait the coming foe.
IL. xv. 618.

VIRGIL has copied this description, with improvements ; and has applied the simile to a different kind of fortitude, that of king LATINUS resisting the "*civium ardor prava juvenitum*," a popular clamour urging him to what he disapproved :

Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit ;
Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore
Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,
Mole tenet ; scopuli necquicquam & ipsum
circum
Saxa fremunt, laterique illusa refunditur alga.
ÆN. vii. 586.

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Prop'd on himself he stands ; his solid sides
Wash off the sea-weeds, and the founding tides :
So stood the pious prince, unmov'd. DRYDEN.

The *cryb* of the sea, the *barking* waves, the *foamy* rocks, and the *disselt* sea-weed, are circumstances finely selected by the Latin poet, and but inadequately rendered by the translator ; who, however, has done justice to the expression, *sese mole tenet*, "Prop'd on himself he stands."

The same simile is applied by VIRGIL to Mezentius, when assailed by a host of enemies (ÆN. x. 693) but as the description is given in more general language, and without any new circumstances, I shall not transcribe it.

We have as yet had nothing in these poetical sea-pieces but what nature herself has given to vary and adorn them. In the passages which follow, *man* and human art have a share, and add life and interest to the scene.

There is no part in HOMER laboured with more sublimity, than where Hector, inspired by Jupiter, leads the attack on the Grecian ships. In a crowd of noble images and similes, the following appears with distinguished lustre :

He rush'd upon them, as the furious wave,
Swoln by the cloud-borne tempest, falls amain
On some swift ship, and hides it all in foam :
Amid the shrouds the roaring blasts rebound ;
And the poor sailors view, with trembling
hearts,
The near approach of death. IL. xv. 624.

This is a fine example of a picture boldly sketched by a few well-chosen strokes ; the effect of which is more powerful than that of a more highly-finished piece, in which the attention is divided by a number of studied parts.—The application, as a simile, is not close, indeed, but sufficiently apt for the purpose.

The joy of the Trojan army, at the return of Hector from his visit to the city, together with Paris, is expressed by an image from a similar source.

As when from Jove a favouring gale descends
To longing sailors, who, with polish'd oars,
Long time have swept the main, till spent with
toil,
Their limbs are slacken'd : thus the pair appear'd
To winged Trojans. IL. vii. 42.

It may seem extraordinary, that MILTON has not yet been introduced, as making use of a store of imagery, apparently so well suited to his genius. But where he could not improve, he scorned to borrow ; and HOMER and VIRGIL had anticipated him in all the most striking phenomena relative to the sea, afforded by nature. The improvements of art, however, greater, perhaps, in maritime affairs, than in any other department, afforded him a source of novelty, which he has not neglected. Thus, Satan flying through hell, upon his exploratory voyage, suggests the following comparison :

As when far off at sea a fleet descri'd,
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate or Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy drugs ; they on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply stemming nightly t'ward the pole : so
seem'd
Far off the flying fiend. PAR. L. ii. 636.

This simile is purely of the ornamental kind, for it has too little affinity with the subject of comparison to enforce or illustrate it. Nay, the ideas it excites are rather of an opposite nature, and too gay and pleasing to correspond well with the gloomy being and his dark purpose, which the poet is then describing. However, the intrinsic merit of the picture may apologize for such a defect.

In another passage of the same poet, where sailing is also introduced in a simile, it is entirely a foreign and ornamental part of the piece, and has no counterpart in the narration :

As when to them who sail
Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are past
Mozambic, off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabeen odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest : with such delay

Well pleas'd they slack their course, and many
a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful smell old Ocean smiles.
PAR. L. iv. 159.

It is true, he immediately adds,
So entertain'd these odorous sweets the fiend;
but it is obvious, that the only real comparison is that of the fragrance of Paradise to the Arabian gales. The passage is, however, in an exquisite strain of poetry, and its scenery most agreeably varies the delicious prospects of the garden of Eden.

Another more exactly applied simile, in which the sailor's art is almost technically described, is that in which the winding and circuitous track of the serpent, in his cautious approach to Eve, is resembled to the working of a ship :

As when a ship by skilful steermain wrought
Nigh river's mouth or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers and shifts her sail:
So varied he. PAR. L. ix. 513.

Nothing can be more perfectly illustrative of the thing intended, than this similitude; which, however, cannot, I think, be considered as original. In Dr. Newton's edition of Milton, a quotation is given from the Latin poems of a Scotch writer, Andrew Ramsay, published in 1633, in which the same image is given in words so nearly similar, and applied to a similar subject, that I see not how it is possible to reject such striking marks of imitation. The poet is treating of Christ's temptation, and the only difference in the application of the simile is, that it refers not to the corporeal motion, but to the wiles of the serpent.

These are the lines :

— Ut vento portum qui forte resante
Non potis est capere, et malos & lineæ vela
Carbascolque sinus obliquit, tendere rectâ
Qua nequit, incurvo radit vada cœrule cursu;
Sic gnarus versare dolos, & imagine falsâ,
Ludere Tartareus coluber, &c.

MILTON has another simile in which a ship is introduced, as a comparison for a woman richly dressed and adorned, the fair and wanton Dalila :

But who is this, what thing of sea or land ?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornated, and gay,
Comes this way sailing,
Like a stately ship
Of Javan or Gadire,
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails filled, and streamers waving,
Courtied by all the winds that hold them play.

SAMPS. AGON. 714.

The easy motion and graceful figure of a fine woman could not be more happily illustrated, than by the image here painted. [To be continued.] J. A.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XVIII.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, J. W. in your Magazine for April last, page 273, has fallen into other mistakes beside those pointed out by A. B. in the Magazine for May, page 339. J. W. proposes this query, "Prescot, is there any such place in the county?" there certainly is such a place; it lies between Uffculm and Culmstock. At Prescot there is a congregation of Baptists; the minister's name is Thomas; they reckon themselves the largest society of that denomination in this county, Plymouth only excepted.

The academy for educating young men for the ministry, supported by the congregational fund, in London, was formerly at St. Mary Ottery, under the tuition of the Rev. John Lavington, who died in the year 1764 or 1765; the Rev. James Rooker, of Bridport, Dorset, succeeded him as tutor, and the academy was removed to that place: after his death, which happened in 1780, it was removed to Taunton, Somerset, under the Rev. Thomas Reader, who died in the year 1794. This academy is now under my care, as stated by Mr. CRACKNELL, page 121 of the present Volume. Mr. Buncombe never was tutor of it; he kept a grammar-school to the time of his death.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

Axminster, June 7, 1797. JAMES SMALL.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

MAY 27, I left NEWARK, and reached LINCOLN, 16 miles.—Surface level; soil generally a sort of rusty gravel, mixed with moorish earth and a little clay, except about two miles from the extremities, where it is more loamy and fertile. This is a barren dreary district; only two solitary farm-houses, situated near the road, present themselves to the traveller's view. Wood succeeds here pretty well, and appears to be encouraged; the road is lined, for several miles together, with thickets of oak and brush-wood, so as almost to preclude any prospect

prospect of the contiguous country. A sterile common, covered with heath and furze, intervenes for about four miles, out of which turf is dug for fuel. After passing over the common, the prospect expands; the aspect, however, of the country, compared with the charming landscapes I had lately surveyed, did not affect me with any particular pleasure. Rising grounds appear at a distance, as does Lincoln cathedral, which is built in a lofty situation; road pretty good, made with sandy gravel.

Approaching Lincoln, I was not a little surprised to observe the great number of small ruinous churches of that city, encompassed by trees and orchards. There are now fourteen churches in Lincoln, and formerly there were forty-five. The city, at present, principally consists of one long street, occupied by about 5000 inhabitants. The appearance of ruins is visible, on some sides of the city, to a considerable distance, which corroborates the tradition of its having been formerly a place of much greater extent. LINCOLN is not remarkable for its trade or manufactures, having but little of either; a circumstance which occasions its population to decrease, rather than increase. The high part of the main street is very narrow, and so steep that carriages ascend and descend with difficulty. The buildings are, in general, pretty good, made with brick, and covered with flat tiles. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic pile; I ascended the high steeple and had an agreeable prospect; the city, and every thing in the streets, reminded me of a Lilliputian scene. The rivers, roads, &c. of the adjacent country, were displayed before me as on a map. Great Tom, the large bell well known by that name, hangs in a lesser steeple, which it sufficiently occupies; a person rents the privilege of showing it to travellers, &c. which he does at one shilling each, and earns a livelihood thereby. A canal comes up to this city, which communicates with all the principal ones in the country. In this neighbourhood, I observed some tracts of common field.

May 30, I went from LINCOLN to LOUTH, in Lincolnshire, 27 miles.—The surface of this district is uneven, though not hilly; the soil various, but contains, for the most part, a great proportion of sandy gravel, in some parts of which clay predominates. Here I observed, particularly towards Louth, a

species of soil and stone quite new to me, viz. chalk and flint; the chalk, which has the appearance of burnt lime, lies about six or eight inches below the surface; it separates easily, and is always mixed, more or less, with flinty gravel. I did not observe any superior excellence in this kind of soil; on the contrary, where the bed of chalk lies near the surface, it is rather an enemy than friend to vegetation. It is often dug out to make roads with, for want of better materials, but being soft, is soon cut through. It is also burned for lime; its powers, however, upon land, are considerably inferior to our Cumberland lime. I was rather surprised at the practice of burning it with furze, instead of coals; this is chiefly owing to the dearth of the latter article, and because the soft nature of the stone admits of being sufficiently burned with the former.

This is, generally, an open country, with a few scattered pieces of woodland; in some parts it appears bare and exposed; the farms are large, and population is small; a great proportion of land is laid out in pasture for sheep, which are of the large sort. I observed three seats near the road, the principal of which belongs to — Henwedge, esq.; farm-houses and cottages mostly thatched, the latter generally have mud or clay walls, without gables. Tolerable crops of every kind of grain are raised in this district. I passed a long raising of stout horses under the direction of two men leisurely dragging a clumsy plough through the soil; the appearance of this unnecessary collection at first excited my astonishment. The road is not a direct one, and I experienced some difficulty in finding it: in the winter it must be extremely bad, as several parts of it are entirely unformed, unless by the tracks of cart-wheels.

LOUTH is a small market town, containing about 4000 inhabitants; it has no manufacture of consequence; the buildings are of brick and tile, a few excepted, which are of clay, and the streets are generally spacious and clean. The spire of the church is curiously constructed in an octagonal form, and is ninety-six yards high. A few years ago, a sailor undertook to climb to the top of it on the outside, supporting himself by means of small stones regularly projecting out of the angles; one of the stones giving way, he was near falling, but fortunately recovered himself. After dancing round

round the weathercock for some time, he descended by the same means, in safety, contrary to the expectations of the townsmen, who had gazed at him with sensations of anxiety and horror.

I now found myself within a few miles of the sea, of which, from a rising ground near *LOUTH*, I had a clear prospect, and one day observed about fifty sail of colliers on their passage from Newcastle to London. I made a little excursion in order to visit a few parishes a little to the NE. of *Louth*, and partly in that district, called the *WOLDS*. This is a level open country, with a deep, rich, loamy soil; farms are small, houses mostly collected in small villages, and are wretched clay huts, without gables, and covered with straw. Here, as well as about *LOUTH*, the land is mostly in common fields, which precludes any good mode of husbandry from being adopted, should the farmers see the necessity thereof; most of those, however, with whom I conversed, were obstinately prejudiced in favour of old systems. Lands, in common fields, are kept in perpetual tillage: a village, or township, mostly has three fields, one of which lies fallow, another is sown with wheat or barley, and another with barley or oats, in rotation. I noticed some farmers laying their manure upon the fallows *now*, which, I was informed, was to continue above the surface, exposed to the sun and air, till the wheat seed time—the consequence of this practice is obvious. The real value of land is not so well known here as in the more northern counties; I saw land let for 16s. an acre, which is intrinsically worth 30s. under judicious management. Farther in the *Wolds* great numbers of sheep are bred and fed; the farmers, however, complain of that useful animal being very subject to fatal disorders in these parts. Parishes here are generally small, and churches equally so. At the village of *Overington*, it is remarkable, that there are two distinct parish churches erected in the same church-yard.

Walking one day near a farm-house, in the vicinity of *Louth*, I noticed a person busy in spreading something black on the ground, and going nearer, to see what he was doing, was much surprised to find, that he had consigned his dunghill to the flames, and was then preparing it for that purpose; I had before heard, that the scarcity of fuel in *Lincolnshire*, sometimes obliged persons to burn cows' dung, although I could scarcely credit the report. The use of

that sort of fuel is, however, very common in these parts, but not so much so as formerly; and the farmers begin to acknowledge, that it is more profitable to lay their dunghills upon their grounds, than to burn them. The dung is first spread about two inches thick, on dry ground: when a little hardened, it is cut into flags of about a foot square, and set up edgewise, one against another, till they are perfectly dry, and then put up in stacks for use, as we do peat and turf in *Cumberland*. The roads in this country, particularly towards the sea-coast, are very bad in winter; and good materials for repairing them are expensive and difficult to procure. Canals, however, to the sea, might be cut at an easy cost, which would introduce a constant supply of coals into the country, from the shipping.

JUNE 4, went from *LOUTH* to *ALFORD*, in *Lincolnshire*, fourteen miles. The roads made with coke or chalk, and must be bad in winter. The soil partly chalky, and partly a deep strong fertile clay. The country, in general, is very productive, but it is principally so in pasture for sheep and cattle, which are universally of the large *Lincolnshire* breed. The surface has some gentle swells; small tracts of woodland appear, as do a number of trees on hedge-rows. This is all a farming country; population small, miserable thatched clay huts, rents extremely low, and farms middle sized. A farmer, of the name of *Grant*, in this neighbourhood, who, in the former part of his life, was a common waggoner, seeing the opportunity a spirited farmer might have of excelling his neighbours in this country, turned his speculations that way, and with the assistance of a small capital, added to his honest industry, has now acquired a fortune rated at 20,000*l*. This is, in appearance, a delightful country, but being very subject to fogs from the sea, and there being generally a want of good water, agues are very frequent, and often attack a stranger, after a short residence in the place.

ALFORD stands on a plain, is a petty market town, containing 850 inhabitants; buildings of brick, and mostly thatched with reeds, as is a part of the church. From *Alford* I had a pleasant walk of three miles to the village of *Willoughby*, where I dined with the *Rev. Mr. Bowyer*, a gentleman who, some time ago, instituted schools of industry, in all this part of the county,

for teaching poor children to spin jersey, partly with the view of rendering them able to support themselves more comfortably, and partly to introduce the woollen manufacture into this county; the finest wool being produced here in the greatest quantities. Unfortunately, however, the philanthropic exertions of this gentleman have not hitherto been attended with all the deserved success.—From Mr. Bowyer, I collected much information on the several subjects of my conversation with him.

June 9, went from ALFORD to SPILSBY, in Lincolnshire, nine miles; quite a farming country, and rather thinly inhabited. Soil partly a clay, and partly a mixture of sand, flint, and chalk, or coke, as it is commonly called here. Rent 16s. to 20s. per acre; roads in this part of the country are either formed wholly of sand, with a little mixture of stony gravel, or are laid pretty thick with chalk. The large breed of sheep occupy a great part of the land: a considerable quantity of grain and turnips is, however, raised here: the latter are generally worth about 5l. per acre; farms from 60l. to 200l. a-year, inclosed with hedges of thorn, and convenient. Some vallies and rising grounds afford a variety not unpleasing to the eye. Farm-houses of brick, and generally thatched; a small building, with a cover of straw or reeds, in a sequestered vale, near a solitary farm-house, and which appeared to me to be a barn, on a nearer view, I perceived to be a church. SPILSBY is a pretty neat town, in a fine situation, and tolerably well-built: it contains 1850 inhabitants, of whom few are employed in any manufacture. The parish chiefly belongs to Sir Peter Burrell, bart. who had a seat near the town, which having been burned down, it has not been rebuilt since.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your Miscellany, I take the liberty to enquire a philosophic explanation of the following electrical phenomenon:

On Sunday the 28th of May last, at about 11½ P.M. the atmosphere heavily cloudy, and the wind blowing fresh from the west, with a slow driving rain, I saw in the south, and near the horizon, repeatedly, for the space of half an hour, the reflection of flashes of lightning, at intervals of perhaps four or five minutes,

and almost uniformly, at three seconds after, a report, similar in every respect to that of a large piece of ordnance, except, that no reverberation of sound was perceivable; it might, perhaps, be more aptly compared to the stroke of a muffled clapper on a massy bell. The sound was always from the same point, and seemed as if carried smoothly and gradually off to leeward, by the wind. That the luminous appearance proceeded from lightning, I am convinced, by its expanse, its quick effect, and its intensity; the light was so strong, as to enable me to see the hour by a watch, when the night was otherwise too dark for me to see the hands.

If any of your readers can either explain this philosophically, or furnish me with a circumstantial account of a similar appearance at any preceding or subsequent period, I, and many admirers of your Work, will feel ourselves particularly gratified. I am, sir, your's,

London, June 9, 1797.

C. F. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INCLOSE for your perusal, and that of your readers, a table of the denominations of the new French measures, as decreed by the temporary commission of weights and measures, and afterwards rectified and adopted by the legislature. I have accompanied the table with some introductory remarks, and added an explanation of all the new measures found in it. Should the above be suitable to the plan of your respectable Miscellany, I propose to send you, for some future Number, such rules of the decimal calculation as are connected with the due understanding of the table*.

The weights and measures at present in use throughout Europe, were established at an epoch of the profoundest ignorance and barbarism. The commercial relations were then very circumscripted, and at every twenty leagues distance, the traveller, or voyager, was sure to meet with different measures. Louis XI, who was any thing but a philosopher, but who, nevertheless, favoured commerce from motives of policy, set on foot a project of reform in this article,

* The table, with the accompanying remarks, are chiefly selected and translated from a pamphlet, lately published by PATEUR, *de la Côte d'Or*, who was appointed to draw up and publish instructions relative to the new weights and measures, and the decimal calculations, &c.

the

the necessity of which appears to have been acknowledged, even at that time. Long, indeed, prior to the French revolution, enlightened men, of all countries, have expressed wishes to the same effect. The inconvenience of a diversity of measures is now generally felt and acknowledged; it is a real fetter upon commerce, constantly increasing in proportion to the increase of trade in a country. It may also be asserted, generally, that an uniform establishment of new measures is not only desirable on the score of convenience, but that it is a real facility afforded to industry, and a new communication opened between all the parts of a state, similar to the advantages of a new road, or a new canal. The new French system has moreover the advantage of simplifying the mode of instruction in arithmetic.

This system is the result of the meditations of the men the most celebrated in France for their attainments in mathematical and physical science. The commission to whom this work was delegated, consisted, at first, of MONGE, MEUNIER, LAVOISIER, HAUT, BORDA, COULON, BRISSON, VANDERMONDE, MECHAIN, DELAMBRE, CONDORCET, LAGRANGE, and LAPLACE. To these were afterwards added, BERTHOLLET, HASSENFRATZ, and PRONY. Many of the representatives of the people also took a part in the labours of this commission.

When the resolution was taken to establish an uniformity of measures, it was also determined, that the new system should comprise every perfection of which it was susceptible. From this motive, and with a view to the greatest possible simplicity, it was decided, that the relations of the new measures should be decimal, and that new names should be invented to indicate those relations. Thus all the new measures of capacity, for instance, are decuple, centuple, sub-decuple, sub-centuple, one of another, and the name of each, at once, indicates that it is a measure of capacity, and that it has a certain relation with every other measure of the same species.

The ten-millionth part of a quarter of a meridian of the earth is taken as the basis of the whole system, thus fixing the quantum of the new measures invariably; so that if every species of standard mark should hereafter be destroyed, a new one may be constructed, by measuring anew a quarter of the meridian*.

* This advantage is not confined solely to the new measures, for as soon as the length of

The advantage of decimal relations, between measures, is incontestably very great; as a glance of the eye will, in many cases, suffice to perform operations which, in the common practice, would require multiplication or division. For example, knowing the value of a bushel of any commodity, if you would know the value of a *litron* (another French wooden measure) of the same commodity, you must perform a question in division; but knowing the value of the *bestolire*, you will know, at the same instant, the value of any other measure, greater or less. Thus, whatever would cost 4525 francs the *bestolire*, will cost fr. 45.25, that is to say, 45 francs, 25 centimes, the *lire*;—which is perceived without any operation of the pen.

To express certain weights, four different numbers are now made use of; a number of pounds, a number of ounces, a number of drachms, and a number of grains. The same method is practised in lengths, &c. In the new system, however, every weight, length, capacity, is always expressed by a single number; so that complex rules are hereby banished from arithmetic. Thus, a weight of 3 pounds, 14 ounces, 5 drams, and 61 grains, is expressed by the single number of gr. 1917.79.

The decimal division will also facilitate the use (otherwise so advantageous) of tables of logarithms; a use which cannot otherwise become very prevalent, on account of the necessity of reducing vulgar fractions into decimal fractions.

In the judgment of philosophy, one of the most important discoveries of modern times, is that of the utility of methodical nomenclatures*. Locke and Condillac have shown us the influence which the mechanism of languages has on the operations of the mind; how a well-con-

a quarter of the earth's meridian shall, by this operation, be divided into determinate toises, or feet, the length of the toise, or foot, will thenceforward become fixed, and cease to be arbitrary.

* There existed in languages certain methodical nomenclatures, before all their advantages were foreseen, or even guessed at; being adopted, so to speak, by instinct. Such is the mariner's compass. In this, we find four words sufficient to form the names of thirty-two winds, each name furnishing a clear idea of the wind which it represents. If we imagine an unmethodical nomenclature, in lieu of this, consisting of thirty-two isolated names, it would be requisite to learn the whole by heart, and be habitually in the practice of them, ere the learner could attain a specific idea of each.

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structed language contributes to render our ideas precise, clear, and easy to apprehend, to retain, to recal. A methodical nomenclature is a part of a language brought to perfection. Every term containing its own definition, paints, so to speak, the idea which it presents, and gives a relief to the mind of the person using it, in the same manner as the figures of geometry relieve the minds of geometricians. Two applications have been already made of this discovery; one to chemistry, which has succeeded admirably; and the other, more modern and less known, to a particular branch of anatomy. It remained to make a third attempt in the new system of measures*. By means of this nomenclature, knowing the signification of a dozen radical words, will suffice the learner to acquire the names and relations of all the measures composing the system. These names, and these relations, may be understood and learned by a single inspection of the table placed at the end of this article.

Of the objections urged against the system of new measures in France, some are founded solely on its novelty; others on its alleged imperfection; this last objection, however, is advanced by such as do not deny the necessity of a reform in the ancient system. Some persons pretend that unlettered rustics will never accustom themselves to names derived from the Greek; but do not these every day pronounce words deduced from a foreign origin, such as history, barometer, triumph, critic, &c. without so much as knowing from what language they are borrowed?—There is no law to compel persons to learn the names by heart; the practice of them will, doubtless, be introduced gradually; first, among those who have any relation with government; and then, in turn, among all the other classes of society.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE OF NEW MEASURES.

The new measures are of five kinds; *measures of length, of capacity, of weight, of superficies for land, and of wood for fuel.* For every kind, there are many measures

* If other parts of modern languages could be replaced by methodical nomenclatures, great advantages would result from such a reform. We might instance in the names of rigging of vessels, of according sounds in music, and of the different pieces which enter into the construction of works of architecture, carpentry, &c.; and perhaps also of colours, by considering them all as a mixture of red, yellow, and blue, as all the other colours may be made up of these three.

of different sizes, one of which has been taken as the basis of all the rest, and its name assumed as the root of their names. Thus METRE is called the principal measure of length; LITRE, of capacity; GRAMME, of weight; ARE, of superficies of land; and STERE, of wood for fuel. These words being the radical term of the names of other measures of length, capacity, &c. a relation is hereby preserved between the names.

The measures of length above the *metre*, are ten times, a hundred times, a thousand times, ten thousand times, greater than the *metre*. The measures of length below the *metre*, are ten times, a hundred times, a thousand times, less. To form the names of these measures, other words which indicate the relations of *ten times*, a *hundred times*, greater; and of *ten times*, a *hundred times*, less, &c. are placed before the word *metre*. The same annexes have been used to form the names of measures, greater or less, than the *litre*, the *gramme*, &c.

The relation of measures of every kind, to their principal measure, is found in the first column of the table; the designation of those measures in cyphers, after the decimal method, and, by considering the principal measure as unity, is in the second column. The *annexes*, which are to the number of seven, four for the measures above the principal measure, and three for those below it, are placed in the third column. The other columns contain the five names of the principal measures. Each *annex* may be conjoined with each of the names. Thus the weight equal to a centieme of *gramme*, considered as a particular measure, is named *centigramme*, and is expressed by gr. 0.01. the *gramme* being taken for unity. As all the names of the measures, formed on this plan, are not of equal importance, some of them only will, doubtless, be consecrated by use, although it was necessary to be able to form them all.

In order to avoid the hiatus in names compounded of the word *are*, it will be proper to say *myriare*, *kilare*, *hectare*, *decare*, in lieu of *miriaare*, *kiloare*, &c.

At the bottom of the table are expressed: first, the relation which the new measures have to one another; and, secondly, their relation to the ancient measures which they are intended to replace.

The monetary unit is named FRANC; it is divided into ten *decimes*, and the *decime* into ten *centimes*. As it is not subject to the methodical nomenclature, it has not been introduced into the table of new measures.

TABLE OF THE NEW FRENCH MEASURES, WITH THEIR PROPORTIONAL RELATIONS.

NAMES OF THE MEASURES.						
Relation of all the Measures to their principal Measure.	Expressed in Cyphers.	First Part of the Name, which indicates the Relation to the principal name.	Measures of Length.	Measures of Capacity.	Measures of Weight.	Measures of Superficies of Land.
Ten Thousand -	10000.	Myria -				
A Thousand -	1000.	Kilo - -				
A Hundred -	100.	Hecto -				
Ten - - -	10.	Deca -				
One - - -	1.		Metre	Litre.	Gramme.	Are.
A Tenth (décime) - -	0.1	Deci - -				
A Hundredth (centième) -	0.01	Centi - -				
A Thousandth (millième) -	0.001	Milli - -				
Relation of the principal Measures to one another.			Measures of Length.	Measures of Capacity.	Measures of Weight.	Measures of Superficies of Land.
Relation of the principal Measures to the ancient ditto.						

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IF you can find room in your Magazine, now and then, for some strictures on the modern mode of studying the law, I shall occasionally trouble you with a letter on that subject. It is a singular circumstance, that what is generally allowed to be so severe and dry a study, should have less time and attention bestowed on the attainment of it, than the commonest and easiest trade. Is it, that, terrified with the barren and forbidding garb it first assumes, the student flies with disgust from its apparently inexplicable mazes, and seeks, in dissipation and amusement, for that recreation which the law itself, to a mind well trained to it, can with such ease afford? or is it not rather from a deficiency in the mode of education of those young men who are destined for the bar?—The latter idea seems to me the most reasonable, which however, I will not at present discuss; leaving that to be the subject of another letter. What I propose now to consider, is the education, almost universally adopted, for fitting a person for the bar. A boy is sent to a school, where he acquires some Latin, less Greek, and a smattering of bad French; with these qualifications, he is sent, when about sixteen years of age, to one of our universities, without one notion of the law in his head; and in all probability, without having ever had one law book put into his hands. When arrived there, what is the improvement he makes? is a question that naturally arises, and may as easily be answered—he learns to shoot, to hunt, to ride with gracefulness and ease, and to be a six-bottle man, the highest praise a man can arrive at in college. But of what use will these elegant accomplishments prove towards the attainment of the law? This is, indeed, a question not so easy to be solved as the former; though, if we may judge from the strain in which the advocates of a college education speak, no father should regard it as a serious objection to his placing his son there;—it may, perhaps, be here objected to me, that there is a common law professor appointed at the university, and that it is the fault of the young men themselves, if they do not attend his lectures; admitting this, and receiving, for the present, the expediency of suffering such attendance to be merely optional; I will only ask, what is to be gained by the most assiduous attention to

these lectures? Without a previous acquaintance even with the first elements of the science, they are plunged into a labyrinth of law enveloped with mystery and technical expressions, out of which the lecturer himself is scarce able to extricate them, without giving opinions on cases, which would puzzle a Mansfield or a Law, with all the dogmatism of a collegian, and in many cases, with scarce the legal knowledge of an attorney's clerk. Having been two years at college, our student comes to town, with his head not overburthened with law, or his pockets with money—takes chambers, and is entered of an Inn of Court, the middle Temple for instance. His course here is too ludicrous to dwell long upon; and is such a burlesque, that to persons unacquainted with the subject, it will appear incredible:—two things only are required of him, these are—1st, to dine three days in each term in the hall, for two years;—2d, to perform, in that time, twelve exercises. These, however, he may compound for, at twenty shillings a piece; indeed, he is obliged to compound for eight, as it has been the custom, for many years past, not to perform more than four. The way this is done, is but little known; I shall, therefore, give a sketch of it. A question is proposed in writing, by the under-treasurer, which is *argued* before him, by four students; two of whom are to affirm, and the two others to deny: the first speaker rises with all due solemnity, and says, “under all the circumstances of this case, I think, if so and so be so, A takes an estate tail;” his opponent, with the same preamble, forms a directly opposite conclusion; the third professes himself as entirely of the same opinion with the learned gentleman who spoke first; and the fourth coincides in opinion with the second. Thus, after eating twenty-four dinners, and *arguing* four cases, he is, if he pleases, called to the bar; but before that period, he is generally placed with a special pleader, or equity draftsman, and practices for himself for some time in those departments, previous to his becoming a counsel learned in the law. Special pleading, and the utility of attending a special pleader, shall form the ground work of my second letter, and in the mean while, I remain, your's, &c.

A MIDDLE TEMPLAR,

London, June 9, 1797.

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE taken the liberty to furnish you with the following *corrigenda* & *addenda*, to the account which you gave in your last Magazine of the death and character of Mr. Mason. He did not proceed LL.D. nor was a F.R.S.; at least, he never used these additions, as may be proved by inspecting the titles of his various publications. He was not only an "able supporter of British literature and morals," but for many years a zealous assertor of British liberty; his good sense and extensive knowledge convincing him, that without liberty, "literature and morals" could not flourish, nor indeed scarcely exist. He professed himself a Whig, and supported that party in its occasional endeavours to preserve and reform our laws and constitution against the corruptions which time, and other causes, had gradually introduced. The first time in which he is remembered to appear in the field of politics, was in the great constitutional question respecting the Middlesex election, the decision on which he did not scruple to consider as a gross violation of the rights and privileges of the people. He, therefore, cordially joined with his friends, and the great body of independent freeholders throughout the nation, in their petitions and other constitutional proceedings for the recovery of their violated rights and franchises. He maintained, that the House of Commons ought to be fairly and freely elected by the great body of the freeholders; that its duration should be reduced to the ancient limits, and its independency secured by every proper expedient. Till the former was accomplished, he thought the people were imperfectly represented; and that without the latter, their liberties could not be safe, or long maintained. When, therefore, in the year 1779, and several following years, the city of London, along with most of the counties and great commercial towns throughout the kingdom, agreed to present their petitions to parliament for a more economical expenditure of the public money, and a more equal representation of the people, Mr. M. came forward, and took an active part in promoting these designs, as one who was convinced of their importance and real necessity. When the county of York assembled, on the 30th of Dec. 1779, and resolved unanimously, "that a committee of correspondence

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should be appointed, for the effectually promoting the object of the petition then agreed to, and also to prepare a plan of *association* to support that laudable reform, and such other measures as may conduce to restore the *freedom of parliament*," he was chosen upon the committee, and was consulted with, or assisted in, drawing up those various manly, high-spirited resolutions and addresses to the public, for which the Yorkshire committee were so celebrated; and which were afterwards generally adopted by the other associated bodies of Reformers*. Several other clergymen also came forwards upon this important occasion, roused thereto, no doubt, by the character, influence and example of Mr. Mason, and took a very active part in endeavouring to obtain that parliamentary reformation, which they then believed to be necessary, and the want of which is now so severely experienced. It is true, this part of their conduct exposed them to the frowns of the ministry, and the censures of a very reverend divine, who made use of several acrimonious expressions against them, and hinted that they were "NOT IN THE ROAD TO PREFERMENT." But they defended themselves with great spirit against these illiberal attacks. A manly and complete justification of their proceedings and designs, appeared in several of the county papers, soon after the charge was delivered; and though it was anonymous, the general opinion ascribed it to the pen of Mr. Mason†.

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* The whole of these papers and proceedings may be seen in the three volumes of political papers lately published by the Rev. Mr. *Weyill*—a name which will be respected, as long as distinguished talents, honour and consistency, are allowed to be virtues. He yet remains an *Abdul*, notwithstanding the unexpected, and now almost general, apostacy of his associates, who, after having taken great pains in stimulating the public to enquire into, understand, and procure their political rights, basely deserted their posts, abandoned their former sentiments and professions, and are many of them now among the most noisy and violent against all political reformation.

† This letter may be found in *Almon's* Remembrancer for the year 1779, or 1780. The Yorkshire committee noticed the attack upon them in the following memorable manner: "They (i. e. the committee) have been menaced by high authority; they have been defamed by *reverend calumny*; but conscious of the purity of their intentions, certain of the legality of their conduct, they cheerfully commit their reputation to the justice of their countrymen,

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The committee too, at their next meeting at York, resolved, "that a protestant, by entering into holy orders, does not abandon his civil rights;" they also resolved, "that the thanks of the committee be given to those reverend gentlemen, who thus preferring the public good to their own private emoluments, have stood forth the firm friends to the true interests of their country."

Such were the political sentiments and conduct of Mr. M. at the time above-mentioned, and for several years afterwards. But *tempora mutantur*, &c. &c. about the year 1794, he cast away his Whiggish principles, became a thorough Alarmist, and joined with, or, at least, connived at his new friends in reproaching those opinions which he had once so zealously promoted; and in ascribing a certain degree of moral depravity and guilt to those persons who yet adhered to them. As a member of the Yorkshire association, he was furnished with large parcels of tracts published by that body, and sent to every member of it, to be circulated in their respective neighbourhoods: now all these tracts were intended to point out national abuses, to propose constitutional remedies, and to promote a spirit of free, general discussion of political questions among the people at large. Certainly, therefore, Mr. M. by circulating these tracts, encouraged the people to enquire into their rights, and saw no impropriety or danger in free discussion. But of late, he appears to have adopted the common creed of the Alarmists, and to have thought, either that the public ought not to meddle with political affairs in any respect, or else, that all their information should issue from the pure source at the *Crown and Anchor*—any other being dangerous, if not criminal. In fine, like our great premier, he once thought the Augean stable wanted cleansing, and proposed that the work should be undertaken; but on entering into it, he found all right and clean: or else he agreed to the hackneyed illusive cant of anti-reformers in all ages, that if a redress of grievances is really wanted, the present is, of all others, the most improper time for such an undertaking, and that all those who think otherwise, are seditious innovators.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

and their personal safety to the protection of those laws which cannot be infringed without a direct assumption of DESPOTIC POWER.—Vide Wyvill's Tracts, &c. vol. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent N. B. (in your last Number) on the subject of large farms, has instanced two objections to them, which, however absurd and ill-founded they may, in his estimation, appear, contain much fact and fair reasoning. In support of his argument against the first, viz. that "large farms can, and do, withhold corn, and thus enhance the price;" he has simply adduced *individual*, instead of *collective* proof. It is not by the act of *one*, but of the *many*, farmers, who keep back their corn from market, that the price is increased; and it is proper to remark, that it is the occupiers of large farms only, who have the opportunity of reserving their stocks; whilst the small farmers are compelled, by the want of money, to prosecute their business, to carry their corn to market, and dispose of it at a moderate profit, compared with that which the *large farmer* derives from the reservation of *his*, until the granaries of the smaller farmers are nearly exhausted. Thus it happens, that they too frequently obtain their own price, and keep it up to an extravagant height; well knowing, that the millers have no other resources to which they can resort. N. B.'s argument, that "when a farmer reserves his grain, if the speculation answers to him, the public are also benefited by it," is surely unfair:—public benefit cannot arise from individual accumulation, when that accumulation is the result of a system of monopoly and extortion. The reservation of corn is alone justified by the most positive necessity; without which, it is frequently productive of the most dreadful consequences. It is, therefore, an object of the greatest importance, to keep the markets regularly supplied, and by that means prevent the continual fluctuation in the price.

In reply to N. B.'s remarks on the second objection, namely, "that one family only is supported, where two or more families might be supported;" it is obvious, that great national benefit would accrue from a diminution of the number of large farms, and the consequent increase of small ones; the occupiers of which would use their utmost exertions in the improvement of the land; and, in a short time, would derive, from the produce, a capital fully adequate to the common purposes of agriculture.

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The monopoly of small farms *must* detract from the sum of national prosperity. I grant that *capitals* are equally necessary in agriculture as in commerce: but those capitals must be more generally diffused, before real *public benefit* can result. Although it is laudable in the man, who employs a large capital to extend his agricultural speculations; yet if the same means were, even in a lesser degree, granted to the small farmers, the advantages of speculation and experiment would be more universally felt.

I am sorry to observe, that a desire of absolute authority and power has made great inroads into the minds of so many of the large land-holders in this nation;—men, who ramble over their vast territory, puffed with the vain idea of being “monarchs of all they survey”—who consider the labourer as a being unworthy their notice; but let such reflect, from whence their riches spring—let them view the wrinkled brow of the industrious husbandman, and remember, that his hands have filled their coffers—let them consider also, the scanty pittance he earns, who toils through life’s long day,” the scorn of arrogance, and the victim of unfeeling monopoly.

It is, therefore, earnestly to be wished, that the number of small farms may be increased; by which, the labourer will reap a reward in proportion to the sweat of his brow—content and happiness would beam on the countenance of the rustic—the distress of the cottager would be mitigated—and the coffers of the large farmer experience no abatement of their treasure.

B. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE HAPPINESS OF YOUTH.

Gay Hope is their’s, by Fancy fed,
Less pleasing when possessed;
The tear forgot as soon as shed,
The sunshine of the breast;
Their’s, buxom Health, of rosy hue,
Wild Wit, Invention, ever new,
And lively Cheer of Vigour born. GRAY.

THAT childhood and youth are the appropriate seasons of happiness, is an opinion, that, somehow or other, has gained almost universal assent. Whether it is, that man looks back upon the scenes of his past life, through a medium which at once magnifies the bright, and diminishes the dark spots; or that the relish of life ceases with its novelty: it is certain, that we daily hear from the man of business, oppressed by care—the man of leisure, burthened with the

weight of his own mind (which unlike every other recipient, weighs more heavily, as it approaches more nearly to empyricks)—and indeed from every other class of society, strong expressions of regret, that the *spring* of life is gone. The justice of such regret, is however disputed, and the happiness of youth denied, by Mr. GODWIN, in his *Enquirer*. The rank and estimation of Mr. G. as a moral philosopher, certainly adds to the interest which the student of man must feel in examining the grounds of such an opposition to the general opinion. An examination of which, I trust, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine will willingly permit his sheets to be the vehicle.

The enquiry involves observation (which includes experience) and reasoning; with respect to the former, it is useless to dispute; every one will draw his facts from his own recollections, and the examples ever before him. Though I think Mr. G. has too highly coloured his description of the Pains of Youth, I will waive an unavailing controversy concerning appearances, and examine his deductions from his own statements.

He begins with observing, that the opinion he opposes, has arisen “from the gratifying appearance of young persons;” the sprightly eye, the elastic limb, their kind temper, frankness, gaiety, and inexhaustible spirits. And are not these the unerring symptoms of that internal condition, whose existence, he, notwithstanding, denies? The body may contain the seeds of inveterate and mortal disease, and the exterior be yet blooming. But—

The thoughtless day, the easy night,
The spirits pure, the slumbers light,

That fly the approach of morn,

are incompatible with the “fury passions,” those “vultures of the mind,” by which man, as he descends the vale of years, is incessantly attacked, and ultimately destroyed. To acknowledge the frequency of those appearances in children, and yet deny their happiness, seems to me, to be affirming existence and non-existence at one time.

But the child “feels he is nobody,” and is subject to parental tyranny.—Granted.—He feels too, that he cannot fly with the sparrow, or make stone walls yield to his pressure. The incapacity arising from bodily weakness, and from the restraints of his parents, are equally irremediable by him; and he has not learned to distinguish between them:

he cries for the moon, and it is not given him—he wishes to play in the garden, and his papa locks the door; in both instances he soon dispels the momentary grief. He has not read “*Political Justice*”; he does not know, that it is unjust for him to be deprived of pleasure, which injures no other. He knows not that he ought to be free; he feels that he is a slave, and in general, he is contented.—Such is the child. With the youth, it is sometimes otherwise. The young man, who, from 15 to 20, is subject to domestic tyranny, feels the galling chain—reflection opens the pores of moral feeling, and the iron of oppression then enters his soul, which could not penetrate the callousness of ignorance. But is man, in this respect, much favoured beyond the youth? When the fetters of household oppression are removed, those of social tyranny, complicated as they are, by all the intricate, involved, and perplexed institutions of civilized society, yet remain. The youth who is emancipated from his parent and master, is still subject to the yoke imposed by constituted authorities, by privileged orders, and by law. He sees delightful gardens, which tempt every sense—he cannot enter them—they are *private property*. He hears the song of revelry, and sees multitudes crowd to the public festival—but he has no money. Life, to the majority of men, is an Eden, *stocked* with forbidden fruit: and for the refuse of the garden, they are compelled to surrender every exercise of individual mind, and labour incessantly. Compared with such restraints, the “bondage of twenty years” is surely not very heavy, freed as it is from the responsibility and cares of manhood.

“The pleasures of youth, too, are comparatively slight and worthless.”—*Worthless pleasure* is a combination I did not expect from Mr. G. Pleasures can be estimated only by their intensity and duration*; and sensual gratifications, whilst they are the most transitory, are the most intense of any†; and the superior enjoyment of them by the youth, Mr. G. concedes.

“The pleasures of youth are like the frisking and frolic of a calf:” and who does not envy such frisking and frolic, when he sees the bull tied, in the full possession of his powers, to the stake of ardent contest? His rope allows him a

wider range than his former fold—he too enjoys “self-complacency” and triumph, when he compares his personal abilities with those of his numerous assailants, and dashes them to pieces; yet, in the end, he is sacrificed to the barbarity and cupidity of his enemies.

But is it true that youth has not the pleasures of intellect? If the child’s taste be not “refined,” he has a taste which produces all the pleasures of refinement. In youth every passion has ample scope—*ambition* is equally efficacious in producing talent, whether its object be the empire of the world, or priority in a class. A bag of marbles excites *avarice* no less forcibly than the treasures of Peru; and as many artifices are practised to gain the favour of an usher, as of a minister of state. The triteness of these remarks is an evidence of their truth.

But “youth has its cares:” it is true, but they are those of the day only. The young man is a traveller in a country where his prospect is narrowly limited, the green pasture and the shady grove are sometimes succeeded by the hard rock and the moist fen; but the evil that is past, he forgets; that which is to come, he sees not; and his fancy easily rests on the termination of what is present. But man journeys on a wide heath, where a few woods and streams diversify the scene; the prospect is open, but that only enables him to discern the dangers he has to encounter, and to recollect the evils he has sustained.

It is not difficult to discover the cause of Mr. Godwin’s present opinion. In all his works he seems to consider the cultivation of the intellect, and the practice of benevolence, as *essential* to happiness. Whilst I allow the efficacy of these instruments of enjoyment, to minds suited to their delicacy and refinement, I am compelled to assent to the less flattering, but more simple, theory of *Helvetius*. Establishing, with him, all our motives of action on corporeal sensibility, I recognize equality of enjoyment by all men, during the gratification of their animal necessities. In the long intervals which separate these periods, active employment constitutes happiness.

The *Trader*, whose thoughts are intensely fixed on his pecuniary affairs—the *Lady*, at her toilette, assiduously labouring to gratify her love of admiration—the *Naturalist*, idly busy in furnishing his cabinet—the *Metaphysician*, “Immers’d in rapturous thought profound”—

* Paley’s Moral Philosophy.

† Helvetius on Man.

the Patriot, ardently occupied in the emergent duty of saving his country—and the Moral Philosopher, studiously engaged in the development and publication of truths, which promise happiness to mankind—ARE ALL HAPPY. They are equally free from *ennuis* and *painful motives* to exertion.

Even if man had more intellectual pleasures than the child, that would not determine the question of relative happiness. To know which of two vessels, of unequal bulk, is most nearly filled, we do not measure the liquor contained, but the vacant space at the top.

If we anticipate Mr. Godwin's *Milennium*, the superior happiness of children would cease. As the capacity of man would be greater, so must be his enjoyments. Yet Hume's simile should not be forgotten—"the decanter holds more than the wine glass—but neither can be more than full."

May, 1797.

SINBORON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read several observations in your Magazine, on a subject, that to me appears interesting—I mean coins; more particularly on the state of provincial coins.

The subject, I think, may be still farther amplified:—If, therefore, you have no objection, I will submit to your consideration, a few additional reflections, and will follow them up with a proposal: though I profess myself no great adept in the numismatic art; and shall implicitly leave the issue of my proposal to your judgment, and to that of your readers.

The first point of view in which I shall propose to consider coins, will be in reference to ancient literature:—though I expect to offer no observations, that have escaped others; more particularly when I recollect, how ingeniously the USEFULNESS of ANCIENT MEDALS has been handled by ADDISON.

The second point of view, in which I would wish to contemplate coins, is, in reference to any important transactions in our own time; and the proposal which I would submit to your consideration, is, when medals are struck, illustrative of any recent occurrence, of public notoriety, or of acknowledged utility, that a short history of the event, and a plate descriptive of the coin, should be inserted in your Magazine. How far the occurrence may be of sufficient importance

to insure celebrity, or how far the coin may display workmanship, so as to invite attention, must always be left to your decision.

My mind was led into this train, by the return of the 3d of June. This day was distinguished in Herefordshire, by the independent manner in which Mr. ROBERT BIDDULPH was chosen representative for that county, in 1796. The 3d day of June, therefore, is celebrated by the yeomanry of Herefordshire, and an appropriate medal is struck. I have sent you one of them; and, as I think some useful hints may be suggested on this subject, I shall be happy to pursue them in a future paper. But so much having already been said on coins, I hazard no observations, till I know how far, in your judgment, they may prove acceptable to your readers.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING had occasion, in the year 1790, to pass along the frontiers of that part of Tartary which borders on Poland, I have it in my power to send you the following authentic and unpublished anecdotes relative to the COSSACKS OF THE UKRAINE. I am not without hopes that they will interest many of your readers.

When a young woman, in the Ukraine, feels a tender passion for a young man, she goes to his parents, and says to him "*Pomagai-bog* *" (be you blessed of God). She then sits down, and addressing herself to the object of her affection, makes her declaration of love in the following terms: "Ivan, Theodore (or whatever else may be his name) the goodness I see written in your countenance, is a sufficient assurance to me, that you are capable of ruling and loving a wife; and your excellent qualities encourage me to hope, that you will make a good *gospodar* (husband or master). It is in this belief, that I have taken the resolution to come and beg you, with all due humility, to accept me for your spouse." She afterwards addresses the father and mother in words to the same effect; and solicits them earnestly to consent to the marriage. If she meets with a refusal, or apology, she answers, "that she will not

* The customary salutation, on entering a house.

quit the house, till she shall have married the object of her love." Sometimes the parents persist in their refusal; but if the girl be obstinate, and have patience to stay a few days or weeks in the house, they are not only forced to give their consent, but frequently to persuade their son to marry her. Besides, the young man is generally moved by her perseverance and affection, and gradually accustoms himself to the idea of making her his wife; so that the young female peasants of the Ukraine seldom fail of being provided with a husband to their mind, if they do but possess a tolerable share of constancy. There is no fear of their being obliged to leave the house of the youth they prefer: the parents never think of employing force, because they believe, that by so doing, they should draw down the vengeance of heaven upon their heads; and to this consideration is added, the fear of offending the girl's family, who would not fail to resent such behaviour, as a grievous affront.

The Cossacks have another singular usage, which is observed at the marriage of their daughters. When the hour for conducting the bride to the nuptial bed is come, her relations take her aside, and examine her, with the greatest care, to prevent her making use of artifice in the mystery about to be consummated.—As soon as the new-married couple are in bed, all the guests come dancing into the room; and if the bride utter sighs and complaints, the dance redoubles, and her kinsmen give a loose to their joy; but if she continue mute, the dance ceases, and they wait the event in silent sadness. When it proves favourable to her virtue, a red standard is hoisted at her window, and the neighbours come and congratulate the bride. But if her misconduct, or a defective conformation, prevent the appearance of the signs desired, a flag, with a hole in it, is hung out, and every one who chooses, has a right to load her with reproaches, of which her father and mother come in for a due share.

It sometimes happens, that the lord of a village, in the Ukraine, gives the peasants a dance before his door, and joins in it himself, with his wives and children. (Let it be observed, that most of the villages in the Ukraine are surrounded with thick woods, in which the peasantry conceal themselves in the summer, when afraid of a visit from the Tartars). Although the peasants are *serfs*, they have possessed, from time immemorial,

the right of carrying off any young woman they like from the dance, not excepting even the daughters of their lord, providing they do it with sufficient dexterity; for otherwise, their lives pay the forfeit of their temerity. On these occasions, they watch an opportunity to seize their prey, and hasten to conceal themselves in the thickest parts of the neighbouring woods. If they can find means to stay there four and twenty hours undiscovered, the rape remains unpunished, and they are at liberty to marry the young woman, provided she consents; but if taken before that space of time expires, they are beheaded, without farther ceremony.

On Easter Monday, early in the morning, the young men assemble in the streets, lay hold on all the girls they meet with, and pour five or six buckets of water on their heads. This sport is not permitted later than twelve o'clock.—The day after, the girls take their revenge; but as they are inferior in strength, they are forced to have recourse to stratagem. They hide themselves five or six in a house, with each a jug of water in her hand, a little girl standing centry, and giving the signal, when she sees a young man approach. In an instant the others rush out; surround him with loud acclamations, two or three of the strongest lay hold on him, the neighbouring detachments arrive, and the poor devil is almost drowned with the torrents of water that are poured upon his head.

The men have also another amusement on Easter Monday. They meet in the morning, and go in a body to the lord of the manor, to whom they make a present of fowls, and other poultry. The lord, in return, knocks out the head of a cask of brandy, places it in the court-yard, and ranges the peasants around. He then takes a large ladle, fills it, and drinks to the eldest of the company, who pledges him; and thus it passes from hand to hand, and from mouth to mouth, till the cask is empty. If this happens at an early hour, the lord sends for another, which is treated in the same way; for he is bound to entertain the peasants till sunset. But as soon as the sun sinks beneath the horizon, the signal of retreat is given; and those who are able, walk away. The rest pass the night in the open air; and in this manner, some have been known to sleep for upwards of four and twenty hours.

London, May 12, 1797.

S.

Fps

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WAS it not an oversight in your correspondent, Mr. TAYLOR, to say (page 260, in Mag. for April) that "Moses introduces a darkness over the face of the deep, without even insinuating that there was any cause of its existence?" Now, sir, I think, that so far from not insinuating that there was a cause, Moses expressly mentions it; his words are: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth; and the earth was without form, and void, and *darkness* was upon the face of the waters." If it was asked, what was this darkness? it would, with propriety, be answered, stagnate air; for the word which, in the first verse, is translated heavens, is also frequently rendered air; we read of the fowls of the שמים, or air, and השן, which signifies, as a verb, to impede, to keep back, and to stagnate, is here used as a descriptive name of the fluid; before it is said, the רוח, or spirit, moved on the face of the waters. But leaving, for the present, the Monads, Duads, and Triads, of the philosophers, surely no scholar can be at a loss for beautiful and sublime descriptions of nature, or its Supreme Author, since we have had so many great men, whose learning and taste have at all times been acknowledged, and who have confessed, that many passages in the Scriptures stood unrivalled, for their superior excellence to all other writings whatever. Certainly, then, their taste and discernment may be suspected, that cannot perceive those reiterated instances of the various excellencies, and beautiful passages, that are to be met with in the Scriptures. Neither need we go to any other book for some of the finest descriptions of the First Cause of things; for we should "exalt the Lord our God, and worship at his foot-stool, for he is holy." How beautiful and sublime is that address of David, when gifts were presented for the temple, 1 Chron. x. 11 and 12 verses: "And David said, blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our father, for ever and ever! Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord; thou art exalted head, above all. Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thy hand is power and might, and in thy hand it is to make great and to give strength unto

all.' After reading in Isaiah, ch. xl. 12 and 22 verses:

Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand,

And hath meted out the heavens by his span, and hath comprehended the dust of the earth in aierce;

And hath weighed in scales the mountains, and the hills in a balance?

It is he that sitteth on the circle of the earth, And the inhabitants are to him as grasshoppers; That extendeth the heavens as a thin veil, And spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in.

Well might it be asked, after this, as in the 25th verse—

To whom then will ye liken me;

And to whom shall I be equalled, saith the Holy One.

And thus should every mortal man consider of the most high God.

For thus saith Jehovah, the high and the lofty, Inhabiting eternity, and whose name is the Holy One:

The high and the holy place will I inhabit. And with the contrite and humble of spirit, To revive the spirit of the humble, And to give life to the heart of the contrite.

ISAIAH, lvii. 15.

June 13.

PHILOBIBLOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM your correspondent C. (No. XIV, p. 98) saying that "objections to the use of the blood of horned cattle, as food, can only arise from absurd prejudice," I am led to suppose that it may be matter of information to a part of your readers to know, that there are districts in this country, where *that* prejudice, at least, is not entertained by the inhabitants; and by some, perhaps, it may be considered as peculiarly applicable at the present juncture, to recommend to the attention of our *provisional cavalry* and *volunteer* guardians of our lives and fortunes,

" ——— Black puddings, proper food

For warriors who delight in blood."

Till I read your correspondent's letter, I did not imagine that a dish held in such estimation by our ancestors, in the days of Butler, was entirely unknown, at present, in any part of the island; but if such is the case, I am doubtful of gaining credit when I venture to inform you, that the blood of horned cattle is not only eaten when slaughtered, but procured, as an article of food, from the *living* animal, both in Scotland and the north of England. For the Abyssinians have gone only one step farther, and the narrator of the fact has been held up to ridicule. But Mr. Bruce, probably, from being a native of a country where it was com-

non

mon to make free with the fluid, had less difficulty in crediting the testimony of his senses, when he saw the solid and muscular parts of the same animal appropriated to the same use. In this county of Northumberland, it is a customary dish, at least, once a year; and I have eaten of it frequently. It may be dressed in various modes—but the most common, and the best, is to mix with it, while warm, a small proportion of oatmeal, and fry it as a pancake; in which state, as the Vienna author observes, it assumes the confidence of liver, but its taste is, in my opinion, much preferable, as it is not so bitter.

I have not a doubt, sir, that in former ages, the blood of horned cattle, obtained from the living animal, was generally used as an article of food in this country; and must have been particularly grateful to the inhabitants, at a season when their salted meat was exhausted, and their cattle, fed only on spontaneous herbage, yet unfit for slaughter. Now, when the same necessity no longer exists, it is still in the month of June that the northern farmer bleeds his cattle; not indeed for the sake of the blood, but from an idea that it is necessary to their health, because his father and grandfather never omitted it;—the *true* reason, by the bye, for more things than we are always perfectly aware of. I know not why I should suppose that “the blood of the hog is universally eaten without disgust;” for, in the highlands of Scotland, where the blood of horned cattle is relished as a luxury, the people could not even think of eating either the flesh or the blood of the hog, without horror; and only about a century ago, actually preferred starving to the eating of an eel. Your valuable correspondent, the Enquirer, has said, and said truly, “that legislators have nothing to do with the establishment of truth;” but they have much to answer for on the score of error; and why the blood of horned cattle did not share the same fate with the flesh of swine, and of fish without fins and scales, can only be accounted for by supposing, that it was too firmly established as a necessary article of food, for the promulgation of the laws of Moses to extirpate it; yet, to do the Hebrew legislator justice, he certainly never intended that his institutions should extend to the Hebrides.

In this communication, Mr. Editor, it were only fair for me to acknowledge, that I am not actuated by the same benevolent motives as your correspondent C. Indeed, when I consider the lavish waste and misapplication of human food, and of the means of producing it, I am

inclined to regard the article of blood as a remarkable exception, and in this country, at least, as an object of singular economy. For where it is not eaten, it is carefully collected, and applied in the chemical processes of various manufactures; by which means, in all probability, it contributes more to the comfort of mankind, than if it were entirely consumed as food. That it will in any wise tend to “diminish the price of any of the necessities of life,” a certain train of ideas prevents me from entertaining the least expectation:—but I have already troubled you with some opinions on that head, which, whether considered as proper, or improper, for insertion in your Miscellany, would, with equal impropriety, be repeated here. There was a time when, with some of your correspondents, I might have attributed the scarcity and dearth of these articles to the apparently obvious increase of population, had I not recollected that corn was exported by Spain, when that country contained twenty millions of inhabitants; and imported now, when its population is estimated at little more than a third of that number. And I might, to this day, have exulted in the prosperity, the riches, and the glory of my own country, could I have assigned any other adequate cause for the decline of Spain, than an influx of *seditious wealth*. But these difficulties led to enquiries and conclusions which preclude me from attaching that degree of merit their labours might otherwise claim, to the late researches of many ingenious men, into the best manner of preparing food, which ought not to be prepared at all: it is with disgust that I have seen the manner in which the members of the Board of Agriculture have amused themselves, and tantalized the nation: and it is with regret that I have seen science directed to the discovery of what, when discovered, was not worth knowing. For I must own, sir, that it affords me very little satisfaction to know, that soup may be made of bones, and bread of potatoes, so long as I know that better soup may be made of beef, and better bread of grain; and that, were the exertions of mankind directed to the means of mutual preservation, instead of their mutual destruction, every inhabitant of this island, were its inhabitants more numerous, by many millions, than they are, might be supplied with a sufficiency of both these articles, without sending to Ireland for the one, or to the shores of the Baltic for the other. I am, &c.

A POOR NORTHUMBRIAN.

March 13, 1797.

For the Monthly Magazine.

**COLLECTION DES NOUVEAUX
COSTUMES;**

*Or the Dresses worn by the Constituted
Authorities of the
FRENCH REPUBLIC.*

1. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

THE members composing this council wear a long white robe, a blue girdle, and a scarlet cloke, resembling the Roman *toga*; all of which are manufactured of wool. The *toque*, or dress for the head, consists of a bonnet of blue velvet, extremely like that worn by the Scotch Highlanders, and which, from the place where they are usually manufactured, is called a *Kilmarnock bonnet*.

2. COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

The vest is of the same form, the robe is of violet blue, the girdle scarlet, the cloke white, bordered with scarlet; the bonnet of violet blue velvet, to match the robe. All the garments, *la toque* excepted, are of wool.

3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

The Executive Directory has two dresses, the one for its ordinary functions, and the other for national festivals, &c.

1. Ordinary dress.—The outer dress, termed *l'habit manteau*, which is a coat, with broad lapells falling over the shoulders, is white, embroidered with gold. The scarf, which is tied across the middle, is blue, adorned with fringes of gold; and the pantaloons are white; as is also the inner garment, or waistcoat; the whole of silk. The hat is round, turned up on one side, by means of a gold button and loop, and adorned with a *panache tricolor*, or bunch of three coloured feathers. The sword is hung *en baudrier*, or by means of a rich shoulder belt, of a lively orange red. Blue strings in the shoes.

2. Grand, or dress of ceremony.—An upper blue garment, and above that (*un manteau nacarat*) a cloke, of a lively orange red colour. The shirt falls down in what is usually termed a *Vandyke collar*, with a rich border of thread lace in both dresses. Blue strings in the shoes.

**4. SECRETARY TO THE EXECUTIVE
DIRECTORY.**

A dress of the same form as that usually worn by the Executive Directory.—The whole costume is black, except a single red feather, in the *panache* of the hat. Black strings in the shoes.

5. MINISTERS.

The seven ministers are clad in a dress
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of the same form as that of the Executive Directory. The upper garment is black, and the lapells, vest, and pantaloons; of a deep poppy colour: the whole is silk, ornamented with borders wrought in coloured silk. The hat black, surmounted with poppy coloured feathers; the shoulder-belt for the sword is black, and the scarf white. Vandyke collar, bordered with a running pattern of thread lace. Poppy coloured strings in the shoes.

6. MESSENGERS OF STATE.

A long white vest, blue girdle, and pantaloons, and blue cloke, lined with red, in the Spanish manner. Black round hat, adorned with a white plume, streaked with red and blue. Half boots.

**7. DES HUISSIERS, USHERS, OR SER-
JEANTS AT ARMS, attendant on the
Executive Directory and Legislative
Bodies.**

Cloke, long vest, and breeches and stockings, or pantaloons, all of black. The scarf, worn by way of girdle, black. The head covered with a red bonnet, adorned with a plume of the same colour. A black staff, with an ivory head, is worn in the right hand.

**8. MEMBERS AND PUBLIC ACCUSERS
of the High Court of Justice.**

The vestments, which are white, bordered with red and blue, are the same as those worn by the Legislative body.—The bonnet is white, adorned with a three-coloured band.

The two Public Accusers, attendant on this court, wear a sky-blue robe, and bonnet, and girdle; and a white cloke.

**9. MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL OF
CASSATION, AND OF THE COM-
MISSARY OF THE EXECUTIVE
DIRECTORY, attendant on this and
other Tribunals.**

The same dress as the Legislative Body. The robe and bonnet of sky-blue, the cloke white, and the girdle red.

**10. TRIBUNAL OF CORRECTIONAL
JUSTICE.**

The members wear their ordinary dress, which is generally black. A small fascis, without the axe, is suspended *en sautoir*, or saltier-wise, by means of a blue ribband, with a red and white border.

**11. TRIBUNAL OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE.**

A *fascis*, with a hatchet, suspended *en sautoir*, by means of a red ribband, with a blue and white border.

12. CIVIL TRIBUNAL.

An eye, in silver, suspended by a white ribband, with a red and blue edging.

13. JUDGES OF THE PEACE.

No particular dress; but by way of distinctive mark, they wear an olive branch, cut in metal, and suspended at the breast, by means of a white ribband, with a very narrow border of blue and red. They also wield in their hands a white staff, of the height of a man, surmounted with an ivory head, on which is engraved a black eye.

14. ADMINISTRATORS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The dress of the same form as that of the Executive Directory. The upper garment black; lapels, cuffs, and vest of sky-blue. The scarf, worn as a girdle, white; breeches and stockings, or pantaloons, black. The hat round, black, and turned up on one side. It is adorned with a three-coloured plume, in which the blue predominates.

15. TREASURER.

Common black dress. On the left breast a key, embroidered in gold.

16. PRESIDENTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

A black round hat, surmounted by a plume, streaked with the patriotic colours. They also wear a narrow three-coloured scarf, falling across the shoulder, and meeting in a knot a little above the left-hand pocket. The other municipal officers are distinguished by the scarf alone.

17. AGENTS OF GOVERNMENT, in the French Colonies.

The vest is of the same cut and form as that worn by the members of the Executive Directory; the colours only are different: the cloak is blue, faced with scarlet, the vest white and long, the pantaloons white, the girdle and feathers of three colours, the embroidery and gold fringe very rich.

N.B. All the silks, cloths, embroideries, laces, &c. of the above, and also all the military dresses, must be of the production of the republic.

STAFF OF THE ARMY.

1. GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Blue coat, scarlet collar and cuffs, with a list of white along the latter; three buttons to the pockets; a scarf, by way of girdle, across the middle, of white and red, ending in a fringe of twisted gold. The collar, pockets, and facings, adorned with two rows of gold lace, in

the manner of embroidery, the first row being twelve, and the second eight lines in breadth. The hat, which is ornamented with a red *panache*, elevated above three party-coloured feathers, is bound with a lace, fourteen lines in breadth. The vest and breeches are white. The coat laced behind as well as before.

2. GENERAL OF DIVISION.

Blue uniform, scarlet collar and cuffs, yellow buttons. Three buttons on the coat. Red scarf, worn at the girdle, and ornamented with a three-coloured fringe. Gold-laced hat, surmounted by three poppy-coloured feathers, in a three-coloured *panache*. The cuffs, facings, &c. laced, as in the former, but no lace behind. Vest and breeches white.

3. GENERAL OF BRIGADE.

The uniform the same as the former, only one row of lace, fourteen lines broad. The hat, which is laced, is surmounted with three party-coloured feathers, and a *panache*, or plume, of the same colour. The girdle is sky blue, ornamented with a three-coloured fringe. Vest and breeches white.

4. ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Blue uniform, scarlet collar and cuffs, with a double row of gold embroidery, wrought in the manner of lace, and two button-holes on each side, of gold lace also. Two epaulets of corded gold. Laced hat, with party-coloured plume. White vest and breeches.

5. AIDES-DU-CAMP.

Blue coat and flaps, sky-blue collar, scarlet cuffs. An epaulet and *centre epaulette*. A scarf on the left arm, in conformity to the uniform of the general to whom they are attached. A three-coloured cockade, in a plain cocked hat, ornamented with a feather, tipped red and blue. Breeches and vest white.

6. ADJUTANT, OR ASSISTANT to the adjutant General.

The same dress as the former, except that they have not embroidered buttons on the collar and facings. A gold button and loop in the hat. White waistcoat and breeches.

7. COMMISSARY AT WAR, &c.

Coat of blue cloth, with lapels of the same colour, scarlet cuffs and collar, scarlet edgings to the pockets, and three buttons to each. White vest and breeches, large and small buttons of yellow metal, and the following legend, surrounded with a garland: "*Administration Militaire*." The collar, cuffs, &c. have a narrow gold-lace border. A black

black cocked hat, with an uniform button and gold loop, adorned with a national cockade. An uniform sword, adorned with a yellow *dragonne*, or sword-knot, and suspended in a black leather belt, denote the *Commissaires Ordonnateurs*.

N.B. The whole *Etat Major* appear in military boots, with black tops; and all those employed as commissaries, &c. who wear a small sword, carry also a large sabre, curved scymitar-wise towards the end.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSIDENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

HAMPSHIRE.

	Congregations.
ALTON	-
Andover	-
Basingstoke	-
Brokenhurst and Sway	-
Broughton and Wallop	-
Christchurch	-
Cowes (Isle of Wight)	-
Fareham	-
Fordingbridge	-
Gosport	-
Havant	-
LONG PARISH	-
Lyminster	-
Lyndhurst	-
Newport (Isle of Wight)	-
Petersfield	-
Portsea	-
Portsmouth	-
Ringwood	-
Romsey	-
Southampton	-
Tadley	-
Whitchurch	-
Winchester	-

Baptists - - - 8

Note. For several years there has been an academy at Gosport, under the direction of the rev. David Bogue. This gentleman has had the pleasure to see many young men formed for the ministry, under his tuition, who have gone forth, distinguished for their piety, and conspicuous for their usefulness. This academy was supported at the sole expense of George Welch, esq. banker, Cornhill, who died in Bath, Nov. 27, 1796. In all probability, this academy will not long survive the death of its supporter.

Besides this academy, Mr. Welsh sup-

ported the academy at Painfwick, in Gloucestershire; and another at Blackburn, in Lancashire, under the direction of the rev. James M^oQuhae. I think these three academies were supported by Mr. Welsh at the same time. That, however, in Lancashire, has been discontinued for some years; that in Gloucestershire, but very lately; and that in Hampshire was continued till the time of his death. The students that had then entered upon their studies, will remain the usual time with Mr. Bogue.

Mr. Welsh was a man of exemplary piety and diffusive benevolence. As he was anxious to do good, so was he judicious in his selection of objects. What can a man do, that is more beneficial to society, than to promote the interest of learning and piety? Many pious young men have been brought forward, with advantage, into the sacred ministry, by his means; by whose ministry, many sinners have been turned to righteousness, and, so far, a foundation has been laid for national exaltation. Were opulent dissenters to follow the example of Mr. Welsh, it would add much to their respectability and usefulness in the world.

Wareham, May 15, 1797.

B. C.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE arrangement of that very useful department of your valuable Miscellany, under the title of Provincial Occurrences, merits great praise, particularly the frequent notices of the inland navigations. These, however, would be still more valuable, if correspondents in every part of Great Britain would enable you, in future, to state the original estimate, length, numbers of locks, and their length and breadth, rise and fall, draught of water, course, and actual expence when completed. The information being chiefly conveyed by figures, might be comprized in a few lines, and would be highly acceptable to the public, and very useful to the people of this country, who are not such economists in their public works of that description, as you are in England. The canals of this island, I can state as a fact, cost, on an average, 12,000l. per Irish mile, or 1½ mile English! The attention of persons concerned in canals to this respect, I dare say, will give pleasure to most readers, and greatly oblige

Your constant reader,

Dublin, April 8, 1796.

S. J. T.

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MATHE-

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

QUESTION XXVII (*mis-numbered* XXVI, No. XIV).—*Answered by Hermes.*

LET x^2+2x and x^2-2x express the two numbers which fulfil the two first conditions; then if $2x^2+1$ and $4x+1$ be squares, the question will be answered. To effect this, their rectangle $8x^3+2x^2+4x+1$ must be a square; suppose it $=1+2x+bx^2$; $1+2ax+2x^2+a \cdot x^2+2abx^3+x^4$; then, by comparing the terms, we find $2a=4$, and hence $a=2$; also $2b=2-4=-2$, and hence $b=-1$; lastly, $-4x^3+x^4=8x^3$ (see the Appendix to *Hutton's Diaræan Miscel.* vol. iii.): consequently, by division, &c. $x=12$; which, substituted in the assumed expressions, gives 168 and 120 for the two numbers sought.

The same answered by Mr. James Ashton, of Harrington.

Put $x^2+2x=$ one of the required numbers, and $x^2-2x=$ the other; then x^2+2x+1 , and x^2-2x+1 are both evidently square numbers; but their sum is $2x^2$, and their difference is $4x$, hence, by the question, $2x^2+1$ and $4x+1$ must also be squares. Now put $4x+1=n^2$, then $x=\frac{n^2-1}{4}$, and here the least number that n will admit of (so that $2x^2+1$ and $4x+1$ may both be square numbers) is 7; then $x=\frac{49-1}{4}=\frac{48}{4}=12$; and hence 168 and 120 are the numbers required, to answer the conditions of the question; and the four square numbers are 169, 121, 289, and 49.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Joseph Youngs, of Norwich.

QUESTION XXVIII (No. XIV).—*Answered by the Rev. L. Evans, Froxfield, Wilts.*

By multiplying the first and second equations, we have $y^2+2xy+x^2=ab$, and the root is $y+x=\sqrt{ab}$. Mult. the second equation by xy , gives $y+x=bxxy$; therefore $bxy=\sqrt{ab}$, and $4xy=\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}$; this taken from $y^2+2xy+x^2=ab$, gives $y^2-2xy+x^2=ab-\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}$, and the root is $y-x=\sqrt{ab-\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}}$; which being added and subtracted with $y+x=\sqrt{ab}$, &c. gives $x=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ab}+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ab-\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}}$, and $y=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ab}-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ab-\frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{b}}$, as required.

The same answered by Mr. J. H. Harding, of Ringsfield, Devonshire, aged 16 years.

The product of the two given equations ($x^2y+y^2x=a$, and $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=b$) is (Equa. 3d) $x^2+2xy+y^2=ab$; make $ab=r^2$, and we shall have (Equa. 4th) $x+y=r$.

Again, the second equation multiplied by x^2y^2 , gives $x^2+y^2=x^2y^2$; which, taken from the first equation, leaves $a-bx^2y^2=0$, that is $x^2y^2=\frac{a}{b}$; make $\frac{a}{b}=s^2$, and we shall have (Equa. 5th) $xy=s$.

From the third equation subtract 4 times the 5th, and there will remain $x^2-2xy+y^2=r^2-4s$. Hence (Equa. 6th) $x-y=\sqrt{r^2-4s}$. Then by adding and subtracting the 4th and 6th equations, and dividing by 2, give $x=\frac{r+\sqrt{r^2-4s}}{2}$, and $y=\frac{r-\sqrt{r^2-4s}}{2}$.

This Question was also ingeniously answered by Mr. J. Ashton, Mr. T. Hickman, Mr. R. Wood, and Mr. Jof. Youngs.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

QUESTION. XXXII.—*By Mr. James Ashton, of Harrington, near Liverpool.*

The wall of a house being 30 feet high, a spout, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet length, is to be fixed on the top of it; it is required to find the angle the spout must make with the plane of the wall, so that the water may fall into a reservoir, on a horizontal plane, at ten feet distance from the bottom of the wall?

* * * *The Solutions to QUESTIONS XXV and XXVI (No. XIII) having been unfortunately lost, or mislaid at the printer's, the Authors of those two Questions are requested to supply us again with the solutions of them.*

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMARKS

EMINENT PERSONS.

This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c.; and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED
WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

AMAR

WAS, by birth, a gentleman of Grenoble, and a counsellor, under the ancient regimen, in the parliament of Dauphiné. In early youth, he was exposed to the calumnies of the abbé Elie, canon in the cathedral of Grenoble, who accused him of having offered violence to him (the priest) pistol in hand, to force him to impart the sacramental absolution to a young lady, his cousin, with whom he had cohabited in the secret practice of incest. Amar was able completely to refute this abominable calumny: the circumstance, however, seemed to inspire him with a melancholy humour, an aversion for society, and a predominant love for solitude. After having, therefore, fulfilled the duties of his profession, he constantly employed his leisure hours in the study of philosophy, and natural and political history. His reputation daily increased in the province of Dauphiné, both as an honest lawyer, and a well-informed man. In 1792, he was chosen by the department of *Isère*, a deputy to the National Convention. When the revolutionary government was moved and carried, by Danton, patriots of the most austere principles were selected for the offices of the committees of government; and AMAR was appointed a member of the committee of *General Security*. He immediately became the organ of that committee to the National Convention, the reports of which were, for the most part, drawn up by him; and all orders of arrestation were commonly signed by him. This power, with the exercise of it, could not fail to draw upon him the animosities of all the aristocrats and royalists, who imputed to him the various horrors of the revolutionary regimen. The most celebrated report made by AMAR to the National Convention, was that against the Girondine party, in November, 1793. It was in consequence of his report, that the National Convention issued a decree of accusation against the 21 Girondine members, all of whom

were soon afterwards beheaded. AMAR continued to exercise his functions until the death of Robespierre, when a new order of things was introduced. Cervere, who succeeded AMAR in the committee, spared no pains to stain the memory of his magistracy, and to involve him in the same proscription with Barrere, Vaudier, &c. All his efforts, however, proved fruitless; for though AMAR was known to be a violent patriot, or as it was then the fashion to call them, a *terrorist*, he was by no means a Robespierist. AMAR acted a very obscure part during the remainder of that sitting; and when the famous conspiracy of the 1st of Prairial was discovered, being afraid lest the inflamed spirit of party should suspect him of having been concerned in it (as others of his colleagues had been suspected) he concealed himself in the neighbourhood of Paris; neither durst he appear in public again, till the new government was re-established, and a general amnesty proclaimed for all past errors. He repaired, therefore, to Paris, in the winter of 1796, where he lived in great obscurity, and in honest poverty. He dined every day at Mrs. Meux's, in the Palais Royal, among other poor people, and was unknown to every one, until he, one day, happened to discover himself, by a jest:—going out of the dining-room, the landlady observed to him, that he had left his hat behind; AMAR politely thanked the lady, begged her pardon for being so distracted, and added, with the usual French vivacity—*It is better for me, madam, to leave my hat here, than my head on the scaffold*. These mysterious words excited a curiosity in the lady, to know who he was; and she took the liberty to ask his name. He replied, that he was AMAR, so much talked of in the time of the late government; that he was now happy to have escaped all farther proscription; and that he was satisfied with having spent his time and fortune in serving his country, although he had been rewarded by it with notorious ingratitude. The landlady, though by no means a republican, could not but feel some interest for a person

person so roughly handled by fortune, and she communicated her sentiments to some of her customers. Among them was a gentleman, who made it his business to become acquainted with him, and observing his good sense, his civility, his modesty, his various knowledge, and oratorical abilities, desired to know, why he had been so severe during his administration? AMAR, scarcely able to suppress a tear, replied—"Because we are French. If my name was hated by the enemies of the republic at home and abroad, I can pardon them, because I have done them the greatest injury. But when I find myself ill-treated by the republicans, I cannot help looking at the examples of Democritus and Heraclitus. We are French, and no other nation could betray such proofs of inconstancy and ingratitude. When I was in the committee, the revolutionary laws purported, that all forms were to be dispensed with, with regard to counter-revolutionists; that all suspected persons were to be arrested; and that the members of the committee were responsible for the execution of these laws, under penalty of death. Toulon was, at that time, in the hands of the English; Lyons was in open rebellion; all the southern countries of France, from Nice to Bourdeaux, from Marseilles to Orange, were embroiled in civil commotions; Valenciennes, Condé, &c. in the power of the Emperor; Landau and Strasbourg besieged; the Spaniards possessed Roussillon; and La Vendée menaced the very existence of the republic, and the metropolis itself. Certain it is, the republic could never have surmounted such a host of difficulties, if the committee had not adopted rigorous measures. It was the indefatigable zeal of the committee which saved France from so many combined and powerful enemies. Barras, Rewbell, &c. are become rich under the republic, and are esteemed; we have contributed to save the republic, and are poor, and despised." During the same winter of 1796, AMAR frequented the meetings of the new popular society of the Pantheonists, but was too prudent to take any very active part in it. When the conspiracy of Drouet was discovered, the legislative body issued a decree, that all the ex-members of the late convention should quit Paris in the space of twenty-four hours, under penalty of transportation. AMAR, who was of the number, remonstrated, that no suspicion could fall on him, who lived in Paris,

like a monk, in entire solitude, and that he did not mean to retire to Grenoble, where his recent misfortunes had left him no friend at all. His remonstrances not being listened to, the Executive Directory gave orders for his arrestation. AMAR was, consequently, carried before the high national court, at Vendôme, where, having been tried, the judges pronounced him not guilty, unless of a necessary disobedience. Accordingly, on the 28th of May, he was acquitted, and sent back to the ordinary criminal court of justice at Paris.

AMAR is about 40 years of age.—Whatever might have been his errors, while an active member of administration—and whatever may be the efforts of his enemies to slander him, no one has ventured, hitherto, to arraign him on the charge of ambition or rapacity: and he will always be esteemed, by considerate persons, as a man of principle, character, and integrity, who was led, perhaps, into some extremities not justifiable, from a mistaken notion of promoting the welfare of his country.

FABRE D'ÉGLANTINE

Was born at Châlons, in Champagne. He was early educated, by the care of his parents, in polite literature, and natural philosophy. From his youth, he felt an invincible inclination to court the muses, and in the year 1786 he published, in a French periodical work, entitled *Les Étrennes du Parnasse*, a little poem, called *Cadans sur Maure*, in which he drew a very charming picture of the moral pleasures that were to be found in that place, and its neighbourhood. This piece, however, was then considered as a juvenile composition, and fell very short of that high degree of celebrity which the author afterwards attained to. In the years 1789 and 1790, he published two well-known comedies: *Le Philinte*, and *L'Intrigue Épistolaire*. Besides his talents for writing comedies, he felt, like Molière, an inclination to perform parts on the stage. He accordingly acted his own plays in the theatres of Lyons and Nîmes. In 1792, his acknowledged patriotism caused him to be chosen deputy to the National Convention. In that assembly, during the winter and the spring of the year 1793, he acted a part not very commendable; for at that time, the Girondine party was the most powerful. It is very generally reported among the best informed people at Paris, that FABRE contributed, together with DANTON and ROBESPIERRE, to the famous

famous massacre of the 31st of May, when the Girondine faction was overthrown by a popular insurrection. What gives the appearance of authenticity to this report is, that FABRE himself, some days afterwards, observed to a friend, that the domineering spirit of the Girondines, who had engrossed all power and office, had induced him and his colleagues, in order to shake off the yoke, to throw themselves into the hands of the *Sansculottes*; that he could not help, however, foreseeing dangerous consequences from that day, 31st of May, as the same mob which they had taught to despise the legislature, might, at the instigation of another faction, overthrow him, in his turn;—thus FABRE appeared to have a presentiment of his own future destiny. On the overthrow of the Girondine party, and the establishment in power of the *Sansculoterie*, FABRE began to act a considerable part. He was appointed member of the Committee of Public Instruction, in which station, in the month of August, 1793, he gave his vote for suppressing all academies and literary corporations, which, from their privileges and aristocratic spirit, were considered as unfriendly to a truly Republican Government. In October, 1793, he submitted to the National Convention, the plan of a new calendar, which was afterwards adopted. The accuracy and regularity with which this calendar was executed, evinced an uncommon degree of knowledge in the mathematics and natural philosophy, and failed not to reflect on its author, great reputation. It gave birth, however, to a pleasant pamphlet, entitled, *Le Législateur à la Mode*, in which it was demonstrated, that the 31st chapter of the travels of Anacharsis, by the Abbé Barthélemy, where the description of the ancient Greek calendar was introduced, had furnished no inconsiderable part of the plan of the new Fabrine calendar. The *Sansculoterie* had now become too powerful to be tolerated any longer. In the winter of 1794, that faction was divided into two parts, the *Jacobins* and the *Carbottiers*, or, in other words, the *Robespierriests* and the *Dantonists*. FABRE was of the faction of Danton, and was confined, with Danton's adherents, in the prison of the Luxembourg. From that prison he wrote a number of letters, which were afterwards printed, these letters are highly extolled as beautiful descriptions of sensibility and talents in distress. After a month's imprisonment, FABRE was, with many

others, executed in the *place de la Revolution*, in April, 1794, in the 35th year of his age.

HERAULT DE SECHELLES.

Few men made a greater figure, and, it may be added, a more respectable figure, in the French revolution, during the six months previous to, and as many after, the fall of the Brissotines, as HERAULT DE SECHELLES. He was of a rich and distinguished family, who had given him a liberal education, and was, independantly of his patent place, as advocate general of the parliament of Paris, *ennobled*. He was born at Paris, and was chosen a deputy for that department to the National Convention. He enjoyed an independant fortune of his own, but he had very considerable expectations from a wealthy uncle, greatly advanced in years.

The fall of HERAULT is not, perhaps, wholly to be ascribed to the political sins imputed to him; he was unquestionably a republican to the heart, but, from a vanity which may be considered natural, he paid too much regard to the character he had acquired of being what the French term, *un joli garçon*. Thus, though his language was never incompatible with the austerities of the newly-adopted government, yet his dress was, by many, thought highly inconsistent with it, and frequent sarcasms would be thrown against him, on this subject, by his fellow deputies, who made it a point to dress as much as possible *en Jacobin*.

However unpardonable this offence against the exterior of republicanism might appear in the eyes of those shallow-minded reformers, who confound its attributes with its essence, others, at that time, with more influence in the measures of government, considered it as a peccadillo only, and fixed upon him as the most proper person to open a communication with foreign powers, for obtaining a peace. The Committee of Public Welfare distinguished him by the appellation and authority of *diplomatic member*. In this capacity he made various fruitless efforts to treat with two of the powers combined against the infant republic, but such was the haughty and overbearing tone and conduct of the league, at that period, that every overture was rejected with a disdain as rash as it has since proved puerile.

When those jealousies became general, which may be considered as the natural concomitants of a revolution like that of France,

France, and those who were in the secret of his duties and designs had conceived projects which they were sure HERAULT would not join in; they converted the means he had adopted for founding the hostile cabinets, and especially that of Great Britain, into suspicions, and charges of compromising the honour of his country.

Another act, unsupported, however, by proof, was imputed to him, which could not fail greatly to injure his reputation: it was, that he had employed more than one agent to vest a considerable sum in the English funds. The circumstances of his speaking English, and associating greatly with the English, in Paris, gave colour to those surmises. HERAULT not only failed in every endeavour at pacification, but the war, at this precise time, took a peculiarly unfavourable turn: several of the strong garrison towns fell into the hands of the allies, and these circumstances were, by the enemies of the diplomatic member, attributed to HERAULT's complaisance, and to the symptoms of weakness which he had betrayed in his offers for accommodation.

In collisions of parties of this kind, the least popular is sure to fall. While Robespierre and Couthon were flattering the powerful Jacobins in their hall, and the facile people in the tribunes of the Convention, HERAULT was inconsiderately trifling his time in the company of a *chère amie* and her mother, whom he had *gallantly* conducted to Paris, on his return from Chambéry, whither he had been sent on a commission, and on which expedition he was accompanied by the celebrated American JOEL BARLOW.

The envious foes of HERAULT DE SECHELLES had by far the advantage over him, in the people's eyes; since, while they were seen walking on foot to the Jacobins, or other popular societies, he was discovered in a *litré-à-litré* with a fair lady, at a splendid house, on the Boulevards, or peeping through the glass of a gilded chariot. These were scenes which, however tolerated a short time before, could not be looked on with composure by the stern eyes of republican; especially by those who considered themselves such *par excellence*. Thus the very man who had, a few weeks before, presented the plan of the new constitution to the Convention, and had presided in the Field of Mars, on the appointed day of confederation for its formal acceptance, was now treated as a

suspected person, by his colleagues in the government-committee; inasmuch that when BARRERE, on the 17th of March, 1794, announced to the Convention that HERAULT had been arrested, by the order of that committee, it appeared, that he had not, for several weeks, assisted at its councils.

Above half a million of people had lately looked up to HERAULT, on the elevated altar of liberty, and done homage to him, as personifying the new democratic constitution: he was now, sad reverse! about to be ingloriously sacrificed, on an ignominious scaffold!

Danton, the famous leader of another party, had been taken up the evening before HERAULT, by order of the same committee; and, as such violent factions give but little breathing-time to their antagonists, when the favourable moment arrives, for directing a blow with effect, the accused were brought to trial on the third day, and, to the surprise of a great many, the *act d'accusation* (indictment) charged them with conspiring together to overturn the National Convention, to re-establish royalty in France, and to massacre the Committee of Public Welfare. There are times when the *ipse dixit* of a popular orator is sufficient to condemn any odious character to public odium. The corrupt fervility of the Revolutionary Tribunal studied and obeyed the will of the few in power, who now appeared to have perpetuated their authority. The judge and jury, therefore, after the most inconsistent accusation and evidence, condemned HERAULT DE SECHELLES, and the other designated conspirators, to die by the guillotine. This the new tyrants called the *second weeding* of the republican garden, which work, if they had been allowed to proceed in their own way, would doubtless have ended in converting it into a desert for the chafe and pleasure of one or a few despots.

HERAULT, Danton, Chabot, Philippeaux, and five others, were, on the 5th of April, conveyed in three carts to the place of execution, compelled to wear the scarlet cloke, the opprobrious badge of treason; they suffered in the presence of an immense multitude, among whom, many did not fail to express their doubts concerning the justness of the sentence, and the truth of the charges.

HERAULT, who was but thirty years of age, was of a handsome person and pleasing address. He spoke with considerable energy when before the tribune, and

and told the people, as he ascended the platform of the guillotine, that they would soon distinguish their enemies from their friends. It was pretty generally believed that a rescue would have been attempted, as some hundreds of the society of the Cordeliers, women as well as men, had entered into an engagement to that effect. Robespierre, however, by means of his *moustards*, was apprized of the design, and frustrated it, by ordering the execution sooner than it was expected to happen.

DUFRICHE DE VALAZE'

Was born at Alençon, the chief town in the department of l'Orne. His parents were honest burgeses, who lived in circumstances which allowed them to give him a liberal education. As the paternal estate was divided among three brothers, his share was scarcely sufficient for his subsistence; he, therefore, entered himself at the bar, and for some time exercised the functions of a counsellor, with honour and reputation. Although he was considered as one of the best counsellors in the baillage, and pleaded causes with a grace and eloquence seldom witnessed in a provincial town, he had not many clients. Either his distinguished manners gave him an air of superiority, which was construed into affectation, and even folly; or by his well-known contempt for priests, and aversion to the established religion, he had drawn upon himself the disfavour of the inhabitants of a country where every man who did not go to mass, and rehearse his *chapelet*, was considered as an atheist.

His elder brother, who was also a counsellor, and reckoned as great an orator as himself, was well followed, and had many clients. He was, however, notwithstanding, a zealous partizan of the revolution, and, by that means, procured himself a seat in the Constituent Assembly. On this occasion he separated his interests from those of VALAZE', and thereby prevented the latter from being nominated deputy to the first assembly, where he would quickly have distinguished himself as a first-rate orator.

In the first Electoral Assemblies, the public mind was so prepossessed against VALAZE', that, although he outshone, as a public speaker, all the electors of the department, he was hissed and hooted whenever he opened his mouth. This treatment, however, did not disconcert him; and very frequently, after having allowed ample scope to the derision or

sarcastisms of the electors, he arose, and, with admirable *sang froid* and precision, repeated, verbatim, all he had spoken before, and refuted every objection made against him. His eloquence, like that of Alcibiades, bore along with it the suffrages of his enemies themselves, who, in spite of their inveterate prejudices, never failed to adopt his propositions.

VALAZE' was *maire* of a little town, called Essay, distant two leagues from Sees, and four from Alençon: in this capacity, he took care that all the decrees of the National Assembly should be rigorously executed; he explained the same to the peasants, directed the parishes of the canton in their operations, and managed all interests with such address, that he prevailed on the curate of the town to take the oath prescribed to the priests, and on an abbeys, with all the *religieuses* of her community, to acknowledge the constitutional bishop, and thereby separate themselves from the refractory clergy. Of all the religious communities known in France, under the name of Royal Abbeys, this was, perhaps, the only one which sacrificed bigotry to reason, and the necessity of circumstances: it was, doubtless, to the management of VALAZE' that we must ascribe this species of anti-superstitious phenomenon.

After having discharged successively the offices of elector, mayor, and administrator of the district, he was, at length, nominated deputy to the National Convention. It is well known that he early attached himself to the Girondist party, then the only party which was truly republican. He boldly avowed his principles, and never varied from them. The celebrated Madame Roland assures us, that the Girondist deputies sometimes met at the house of VALAZE', to concert measures to prevent the storm which the still increasing ascendant of the deputies of the mountain in the Convention, portended.

He had been appointed to draw up a report of all the papers found at Versailles, which were to serve as articles of accusation against Louis XVI. How he acquitted himself of this delicate and difficult commission, is well remembered.

On the famous 31st of May, when the decree of arrestation was carried against the twenty-two Girondine deputies, VALAZE' might have escaped, and found an asylum in the revolted departments, which might have lengthened out his

life, and perhaps saved him. He was pressingly solicited to take this step; he obstinately refused, however, and rather than fully his reputation by even the appearance of fear, he chose to remain at his post, and surrender himself to the satellites of Robespierre, who sent him, together with Brissot and his virtuous colleagues, to the scaffold, on the 31st of October, 1793.

VALAZE heard his sentence of death pronounced with *sang froid*, and without complaining. He had anticipated it, and provided himself with a poignard, with which he struck himself in the court before his execrable judges, who were covered with the blood of this wife and virtuous man. In fine, he died with all the enthusiasm of the most high-spirited Republican.

LIFE OF CHARLES BONNET, OF GENEVA.

This celebrated philosopher was born at Geneva, on the 13th day of March, in the year 1720. His ancestors, who were compelled to emigrate from France, in the year 1572, after the dreadful slaughter of St. Bartholomew's day, established themselves at Geneva. His grandfather was advanced to the magistracy, in that city, and he adorned an eminent station. His father, who preferred the station of a private citizen, paid unremitted attention to the education of his son. M. BONNET recompensed, at a very early period, his father's assiduity, by the amiableness of his disposition, and the rapid progress he made in general literature. When he was about sixteen years of age, he applied himself, with great eagerness, to the perusal of *Le Spectacle de la Nature*, and this work made such a deep impression on his mind, that it may be said to have directed the taste and the studies of his future life. What that publication had commenced, was confirmed by the work of *La Pluche*; but having accidentally seen the treatise of Reaumur upon insects, he was in a transport of joy. He was very impatient to procure the book, but, as the only copy in Geneva belonged to a public library, and as the librarian was reluctant to entrust it in the hands of a youth, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain his end.

By the possession of this treasure, our assiduous youth was enabled to make several new and curious experiments, which he communicated to Reaumur himself; and the high applause he gained, from so great a naturalist, added fresh vigour to his assiduity.

In compliance with his father's desires, he applied himself, though with much reluctance, to the study of the law. The works of *Burlamaqui* pleased him the most, on account of the perspicuous and philosophic manner in which the subject was treated; the institutes of *Heineccius* gave him some courage also, as he perceived order and connection; but the *Roman Law* terrified him as the *Hydra of Lerna*. Notwithstanding his application to these authors, he still continued attached to natural history, and was very active in making experiments. The experiments which demonstrate that tree-lice propagate without copulation, was communicated by Reaumur to the Academy of Sciences, and this circumstance occasioned an epistolary correspondence between M. BONNET and that great naturalist. This was, doubtless, very flattering to a youth of twenty years. The letter of Reaumur was accompanied with a present of that very book which he had borrowed, with so much difficulty, two years before.

Animated by such distinguished marks of approbation, he diligently employed every moment he could steal from the study of jurisprudence to the completion of his natural history of the tree-lice; to experiments on the respiration of caterpillars and butterflies, which he discovered to be effected by stigmata, or lateral pores; to an examination of the construction of the *taenia*, or tapeworm; in frequent correspondence with Reaumur; and in assisting *Trembley* in his discoveries, and publication, concerning millepedes, &c. Having, in the year 1743, obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws, he relinquished a pursuit which he had commenced with so much reluctance. In the same year he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he had communicated a treatise on insects.

BONNET being now liberated from his other pursuits, applied himself, without intermission, to collecting together his experiments and observations concerning the tree-lice and the worm, which he published in 1744, under the title of *Insectology*. This work acquired deserved approbation from the public, and was honoured by the commendation of the celebrated B. de Jussieu. He was reproached, however, in a periodical publication, with having paid too little attention to the delicacy of his reader; though his patience and accuracy were acknowledged to be deserving of praise. Such unremitted application and labour could not fail of becoming injurious to his health. Inflammations, nervous fever,

fore

fore eyes. &c. compelled him to relinquish the use of the microscope and the study of insects. This prevention was so extremely mortifying to a man of his taste and activity of mind, that he was thrown into a deep melancholy, which could only be subdued by the resolution inspired by philosophy, and the consolations of religion: these gradually roused him from a dejected state of mind. About the end of the year 1746, our philosopher was chosen member of the Literary Institution at Bologna, which introduced him to a correspondence with the famed Zanozzi, who may be deemed the Fontenelle of Italy.

In the year 1747, he undertook a very difficult work on the leaves of plants; which, of all his publications in natural history, bore the strongest marks of originality, both with respect to the manner in which his experiments were made, and the discoveries resulting from them. His extreme attachment to natural history gradually led him to a study of a very different nature: speculative philosophy now engaged his whole attention. The first fruits of his meditations in this department, was his Essay on Psychology. In this work, the principal facts observable in human nature, and the consequences resulting from them, are stated in a concise and conspicuous manner. He contemplated man, from the first moment of his existence, and pursued the development of his senses and faculties, from simple growth up to intelligence. The work, which was published without his name, met with great opposition, and was criticised with severity; but the censures were directed more against his expressions than his principles, nor were they of sufficient importance to impede the general acceptance of the publication.

His analysis of the mental faculties was simply a development of the ideas contained in the preceding work. It engaged his incessant attention for the space of five years; nor was it completed before 1759. It is somewhat singular, that both he and the *Abbé de Condillac* should have illustrated their principles by the supposition of a statue, organized like the human body, which they conceived to be gradually inspired with a soul, and the progressive development of whose powers they carefully traced. In the year 1760, this work was published at Copenhagen, by order and at the expence of Frederick V; and it was followed, in 1762, by contemplations on

organized bodies. In this the author had three principal objects before him: the first was to give a concise view of every thing which appears interesting in natural history, respecting the origin, development, and re-production of organized bodies; the second was to confute the two different systems founded upon the Epigenesis; and the third was to explain the system of Germs, indicate the ground upon which it was founded, its correspondence with facts, and the consequences resulting from it. This work was received with much satisfaction by natural philosophers. The Academy of Berlin, which had proposed the same subject, as a prize-question for 1761, declared that they considered the treatise as the offspring of close observation and profound reasoning; and that the author would have had an indubitable right to the prize, if he had confined his labours to the precise statement of the question. It must also be recorded, to the honour of the great *Maisseries*, that he reversed the interdict which the public censor had laid upon this book, under the pretext that it contained dangerous principles.

The Contemplations of Nature appeared in 1764. In this work, the author first enlarged upon the common conceptions entertained concerning the existence and perfections of God; and of the order and uniformity observable in the universe. He next descends to man, examines the parts of his composition, and the various capacities with which he is endowed. He next proceeds to the plants; assembles and describes the laws of their economy; and, finally, he examines the insects, indicates the principal circumstances in which they differ from larger animals, and points out the philosophical inferences that may legitimately be deduced from these differences; and he concludes with observations respecting the industry of insects. This work being of a popular nature, the author spared no pains in bestowing upon it those ornaments of which it was susceptible. The principles which he thus discovered and explained, induced him to plan a *system of moral philosophy*; which, according to his ideas, consisted solely in the observance of that relation in which man is placed, respecting all the beings that surround him. The first branch would have comprehended various means, which philosophy and the medical science have discovered, for the prevention of disease; the preservation

and augmentation of the corporeal powers, and the better exertion of their force: in the second, he proposed to show, that natural philosophy has a powerful tendency to embellish and improve our mind, and augment the number of our rational amusements, while it is replete with beneficial effects, respecting the society at large. To manifest the invalidity of opinions, merely hypothetical, he undertook, in the third place, to examine, whether there were not truths within the compass of human knowledge, to which the most sceptical philosopher must be compelled to yield his consent, and which might serve as the basis of all our reasonings concerning man and his various relations. He then would have directed his attention to a first cause, and have manifested how greatly the idea of a deity, and supreme law-giver, favoured the conclusions which reason had drawn from the nature and properties of things; but it is deeply to be regretted that his health, impaired by incessant labour, would not permit him to complete the design.

His last publication was the *Palingenesis*, which treats of the prior existence and future state of living beings.

Of his publications in natural history, those deemed the most excellent, are, his *Treatise on the best Means of preserving Insects and Fish*, in Cabinets of Natural History; a *Dissertation on the Loves of the Plants*; sundry pieces on the Experiments of Spallanzani, concerning the Reproduction of the Head of the Snail; a *Dissertation on the Pipa*, or Surinam toad; and different Treatises on Bees.

In the year 1783, he was elected honorary member of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris; and of the Academy of Sciences and the *Belles Lettres*, at Berlin.

Much of his time was employed in a very extensive correspondence with some of the most celebrated natural philosophers and others. Of this number were *Reaumur*; *De Geer*, the *Reaumur* of Sweden; *Du Hamel*; the learned *Haller*; the experimental philosopher *Spallanzani*; *Van Swieten*; *Morvan*; and that ornament of Switzerland, the great *Lambert*. He entertained, however, the utmost aversion to controversy. He thought that no advantage to be obtained by it could compensate for the loss of that repose which he valued, with Newton, as the *rem prorsus substantialem*. He never answered remarks that were made to the prejudice of his writ-

ings, but left the decision with the public: yet, ever ready to acknowledge his errors, he was sincerely thankful to every one who contributed to the perfection of his works. He was used to say, that *one confession, I was in the wrong*, is of more value than a thousand ingenious confutations.

His literary occupations, and the care he was obliged to take of his health, prevented him from travelling. He delighted in retirement, and every hour was occupied in the improvement of his mind. The last twenty-five years of his life were spent in the same rural situation where he had passed the greater part of his early days; yet, notwithstanding the pursuit of literature was his supreme delight, he never refused to suspend his studies, when the good of his country seemed to demand his services.

He was chosen, in 1752, member of the Grand Council, in the republic of Geneva; and he assisted regularly at their deliberations, till the year 1768, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence, his moderation, united with firmness; by his good sense and penetration, in cases of difficulty; and by the zeal with which he endeavoured to reclaim his fellow citizens to that ancient simplicity of manners which had been so conducive to the welfare of the state, and to the love of virtue, so essential to the existence of genuine liberty. His conduct, in every case, was consistent with his principles. He took no pains to accumulate wealth, but remained satisfied with a fortune equal to his moderate wants, and to the exercise of his benevolence. The perfect correspondence between his extensive knowledge and virtuous deeds, procured him universal esteem.

In the year 1788, evident symptoms of an *hydrops pectoris* manifested themselves; and from this time he gradually declined. He sustained his indisposition with unremitted cheerfulness and composure. After various fluctuations, usual in that complaint, he died, on the 20th of May, 1793, in the seventy-third year of his age; retaining his presence of mind to the last moment; administering comfort to surrounding friends and relatives; and attempting to alleviate the distress of his disconsolate wife, in whose arms he expired.

As a demonstration of the high value placed upon his labours and talents, by the literati, we have only to remark, that he was member of most of the learned societies of Europe.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO TERROR.

MONARCH of the gloomy train!
Which haunt the fear-distracted brain;
I feel—I feel, my lab'ring breast,
Grim Terror, by thy potent spells possess'd:
As thy dismal scenes unfold,
The flagging stream of life grows cold;
My trembling limbs, my bristly hair,
My hurried breath, and starting eye,
Fix'd, tho' blatt'd—all declare,
Tremendous power, thy ghastly form is nigh!

Upborn by thee, amid the darken'd air,
Now dimly breaks the boiling deep below;
While the livid lightnings glare—
While the raging whirlwinds blow!
Hark! by starts, what mournful cries
'Mid the mingled storm arise!
Some vessel strikes, with sudden shock,
Upon the lurking pointed rock:
O mercy! hear the dying crew!
See how aloft the straining surge they gain!
'Tis past—the dim discover'd fragments view,
Snatch'd in wild eddies o'er the fiery main.
Their agonizing cries are o'er—
Deep, deep they sink—to rise no more.

Too well that cruel smile I read,
Turn'd on the spot, where thousands soon must
bleed;
Whose bright arms, gleaming from afar,
Now swell the savage pomp of war.
As array'd, on either hand,
Front to front, the squadrons stand;
Ere the shrieks of death resound—
Ere they bite the crimson ground;
See grim Havoc, hot from Hell,
With all the furies in her train,
Hov'ring low, with dire delight,
'Twixt the closing ranks of fight;
Prepar'd the tide of blood to swell,
And scour the groaning plain:
Now the thundering peals arise,
Vengeful shouts and dying cries;
Till Vict'ry waves her purple flag on high,
And echoing triumph rends the tortur'd sky.

'Tis night! now o'er the silent field,
By the pale moon's light reveal'd,
I see thee steal to view the feast of death!
To hear the faint expiring groan,
The mutter'd prayer, the hollow moan,
The parch'd throat gasping hard for breath;
Arm'd with a dagger deep imbr'u'd,
While coward Rapine prowls the slippery
plain,
And giant Slaughter, smear'd with blood,
Reclines his weary limbs on heaps of slain!
But who is she? Misfortune's child,
With hurried step, and aspect wild,
Who hither seems to move?
And bending oft, surveys each palid face,
As if she wish'd some friend to trace?
Alas! she seeks her love!

And, lo! his breathless corpse she spies—
She cannot weep—swift frenzy lights her
eyes,
She shrieks, she falls, and on his mangled
bosom dies.

Now waving high, in proud disdain,
His broad red pinions o'er the tainted plain,
See savage War exulting flies,
Wasted on a million's sighs,
Where Ambition points the road,
Scenting afar new scenes of blood;
Yet, wherefore lag you fiends behind,
By earth accur'd—by life abhorr'd—
Wheeling, like vultures, on the infected wind,
Dreadful followers of the sword?
Famine and pestilence! I know you now,
The country's blasted as you tread;
The groaning city's chok'd with dead,
Your horrid work's complete!
No face is seen, no sounds arise,
Save where some wretch infected flies,
And screams along the empty street!

Grim power! O spare my aching sight,
Nor call thy foul unreal train to light,
By Superstition formed of old,
In sickly Fancy's giant mold!
Yet, lo! they come—along the midnight air
What spectres dire in wild confusion sweep!
See by yon dim and dismal glare,
At once they sink into the yawning deep;
While faintly from the gulf below,
Rise the shrieks of tortur'd woe!

Now deep within the tang'd dell,
I hear the wizard's mutter'd spell:
Round him sit a ghastly brood—
The setting moon is turn'd to blood!
Prompt his orders to perform,
Rush the spirits of the storm;
Pitchy darkness veils the skies—
Piping loud the winds arise.
Hark! they howl along the heath,
While the fiends, with mournful yell,
To the benighted wretch foretell
Scenes of woe and death!

The storm is past! and o'er yon mould'ring
tower
Steals through yon sable clouds a silv'ry beam;
Avaunt! thou visionary power,
Nor lead me to the haunted stream,
That laves its ivy'd walls.
In vain—its gloomy paths I tread;—
What horrid phantom now my sight appals?
From the green pavement bursts the shrouded
dead;
A clear blue flame conducts it through the
gloom,
'Mid broken ruins to the fatal room;
And now it points the blood stain'd bed!
—The firm-built turret shakes, with dismal
sound,
'Mid lonely courts that spread their echoes
round;

The

The iron clank of chains I hear,
While shrieks of torture swell more near.
Scarce the crazy boards uphold
The armed spectres that advance;
While one behind, of horrid mold,
Impels them with his fiery barbed lance;
And oft, transfixing each, in fury, cries,
'Thus, every hour, the guilty murd'rer dies!'

Fearful yawns the dark profound!
Muttering thunders heave the ground!
Down, through her even entrails, lo! we sweep,
'Till a dim distant light just glimmers from the deep.

Behold the damned crew—
O'er the furnace blue;
By the blimstone's livid flame,
Doing "a deed without a name:"
Around them heavier hangs the cavern'd gloom:

While summon'd to foretell
The dark designs of hell;
In accents dread the monstrous throng,
Chaunt the strange prophetic song,
And write, in blood, the fated warrior's doom.

S. W.

VERSES LEFT IN A CHAISE BY A CANDIDATE ON HIS CANVASS.

HOW happy is the Peer's unchanging lot,
Forgetting voters, and by votes forgot;
For him no more the well-paid sexton rings,
For him no more the venal poet sings;
Peers, ravish'd with the whistling of a name,
Leave wretched commoners to toil for fame;
The golden key awaits their ready hand,
The blushing ribbon, and the milk-white wand.
Far other thoughts my restless soul employ,
Far humbler visions, and more vulgar joy;
Eight station'd couriers bear me from afar,
Twelve different steeds successive whirl my car,
From town to town, from house to house I fly,
Yet "where's our candidate?" the voters cry—
So from each corner of some festive hall,
At merry Christmas eager children call;
Still in the middle stands the fool's contest,
By all invited, and of all the jest—
What strange vicissitudes of woe and bliss!
Each toothless wife, each tender maid I kiss;
Now with loud curses badger'd from the door,
Now "—for ever! boys, and butchers roar;
Alas! in vain, for *** appears,
Loud shakes his purse in every voter's ears;
*** sneaks forth with promises and lies,
Points to the church, the army, and excise—
Can Poverty from gold withdraw his hand?
A gauger's rod what voter can withstand?—
Retire, presumptuous man! in time retire!
Say, if thou can'st, to what thou would'st aspire?
With friendship, love, and philosophic ease,
Form'd to be pleas'd, and wishing still to please;
Say, could'st thou add one real pleasure more,
To all the blessings you enjoy'd before?
Could'st thou retard, by all that man could say,
Thy country's ruin for a single day?
Retire, presumptuous man! in time retire!
Leave knaves to plunder, and let fools admire.

R. L. E.

MEDITATIONS OF AN INVALID, DURING
A LONG CONFINEMENT.

ENCHAIN'D in solitude and woe,
I vainly hope or vainly mourn;
While o'er the grave my sorrows flow,
Of joys, that never must return.

Ere while in Fancy's airy choir,
With rapid hand I wak'd the lyre,
To many a blithsome strain;
No tear had ever dimm'd mine eye,
Mine heart had never heav'd a sigh—
Save for another's pain.

Ah! cruel Memory, why renew
The pangs which else might cease?
Why thus the fleeting shade pursue,
Of my departed peace?

On beds of pain my blasted strength reclines,
Slave to disease, and hopeless to be free:
For me no zephyrs blow, no moon-beam shines,
No morning dawns, no seasons change for me.

Farewel! companions boon of youthful joy—
The song, the dance, the banquet, and the bow'r!

Torn from the ways of mirth, e'er mirth could cloy,

Silent I mark the slow revolving hour.

Yet let me, with impartial eye,
The long-lost ways of mirth review;
Reason, perchance, may check this sigh,
And peace my weary soul renew.

What are the joys for which I weep?
The bubbles of a day:
The dreams of Pleasure's feverish sleep,
That in their birth decay.
Where their unhallow'd footsteps fly,
The virgin bloom of Virtue fades,
Wisdom and Peace their aid deny,
And seek Reflection's tranquil shades.

But heedless of impending fate,
Man wanders in imperial state;
High rears his head, and gazes round,
With fancy'd joy, and fancy'd triumph crown'd;
Bids Mirth and Ease his nod obey—
Bids Thought resign her spleenful sway—
And rushes to the promis'd joys
Of Vanity and Noise!—
See yon fantastic crew,
Pleasure's varying steps pursue:
Jocund they frisk on fairy ground,
In many and many a mazy round;
Now retreating, now advancing,
Joy and Laughter round them dancing,
Spurning Care and mocking Sorrow,
Bidding Reason frown to-morrow:
Till as the flow'ry wilds they tread,
Sudden—the bloom of Youth is fled,
And Age has silver'd ev'ry head.

Age has revers'd the spell—the shadowy train
Of roscate smiles is melted into air:
Leafless the trees, and desert is the plain,
Scorch'd are the meads, the mountain sum-
mit bare.—

No

No treasur'd blessings crown the mental store,
 To cheer the languid moments as they roll :
 Reason, too late recall'd, avails no more,
 And fruitless, keen remorse corrodes the soul.
 But who are they, with eyes of fire,
 That seize the rattling car of wild Desire ;
 And following fast as Frensy leads,
 Urge into rage the madd'ning steeds—
 And chase o'er Danger's sultry heath,
 Guilt and her first-born—Death ?
 Hostile to ev'ry friendly care,
 The warning voice—the parents' prayer,
 They hurry to the brink of black Despair :
 Then down the dreadful steep
 They plunge ten thousand times ten thousand
 fathom deep,
 To find their woe, and wail their folly,
 In realms of endless Melancholy—
 'Mid pangs, that only sin can know—
 Vengeance above, and penal fires below !

From such delusions safe immur'd,
 In salutary grief I dwell ;
 From danger, by disease secur'd ;
 And screen'd from furia in my lonely cell.
 Far hence Temptation roves,
 While Wisdom gilds these gloomy groves ;
 And Piety, with charms of holy power,
 Purges from vain Desire each suff'ring hour—
 Presenting nigh, and yet more nigh,
 The glories of eternity !

* Why then disquieted, my soul—
 Why art thou vexed fore ?
 Hope thou in God, thine help of old,
 Thine help for evermore.

ÆGER.

EFFUSION TO A YOUNG LADY,

Whose unambitious worth endeared her to all her acquaintance ; and who had assisted herself for a short time from Society, on account of the Illness of a Brother.

WHILE affection, deck'd with borrow'd
 grace,
 Each var'ed plan to captivate displays,
 Thy modest virtue, thy ingenuous heart,
 Disdains the vain embellishments of Art—
 What tho' thy lovely face do not disclose
 The harlot beauties of the vermil rose ;
 Still does that face, adorn'd with truth and sense,
 Glow with th' unsullied blush of innocence.—
 Tho' grief, array'd in robe of sable hue,
 O'er thy sweet form a veil of sadness, threw ;
 Soon shall that form its wonted charms assume,
 And hail a brother, rescu'd from the tomb.
 So the pale violet, wet with vernal show'rs,
 Droops its fair head among its neighb'ring
 flowers ;
 Emerging from the clouds, the orb of day
 The silv'ry drops dispels with soft'ning ray ;
 To meet his beams its silken petals spread,
 And through the air a grateful fragrance shed.

G.

* Psalm xlii. 5.

TO THE RISING SUN.

SEE ! how with thund'ring fiery feet,
 Sol's ardent steeds the barriers beat,
 That bar their radiant way ;
 Yoke'd by the circling hours they stand,
 Impatient, at the god's command,
 To bear the car of day.

See ! led by morn, with dewy feet,
 Apollo mounts the golden seat,
 Replete with seven-fold fire † ;
 While dazzled by his conqu'ring light,
 Heav'n's glittering host, and awful Night,
 Submissively retire.

See ! cloth'd with majesty and strength,
 Thro' sacred light's wide gates at length,
 The god exulting spring :
 While lesser deities around,
 And demon powers his praise resound,
 And hail their matchless king.

Thro' the dark portals of the deep,
 The foaming steeds now furious leap,
 And thunder up the sky :
 The god to strains now tunes his lyre,
 Which Nature's harmony inspire,
 And lavish as they fly.

Ev'n dreadful Hyle's sea profound,
 Feels the enchanting, conqu'ring sound,
 And boils with rage no more ;
 The world's dark bound'ry Tart'rus hears,
 The life-inspiring strains revere,
 And stills its wild uproar.

And while, thro' heav'n, the god sublime,
 Triumphant rides, see rev'rend Time
 Fast by his chariot run :
 Observant of the fiery steeds,
 Silent the hoary king proceeds,
 And hymns his parent fun.

See ! as he comes, with gen'ral voice,
 All Nature's living tribes rejoice,
 And own him as their king ;
 Ev'n rugged rocks their heads advance,
 And forests on the mountains dance,
 And hills and vallies sing.

See ! while his beauteous, glittering feet
 In mystic measures ether beat,
 Enchanting to the sight ;
 Pæon, whose genial locks diffuse
 Life-bearing health, ambrosial dews,
 Exulting springs to light.

Lo ! as he comes, in heav'n's array,
 And scattering wide the blaze of day
 Lifts high his scourge of fire,
 Fierce demons, that in darkness dwell,
 Foes of our race, and dogs of hell,
 Dread his avenging ire.

Hail, crown'd with light, creation's king !
 Be mine the task thy praise to sing,
 And vindicate thy might ;
 Thy honours spread thro' barb'rous climes,
 Ages unborn, and impious times,
 And realms involv'd in night.

Minor-Place, Wiltworth.

T. TAYLOR.

† That is, with his own proper fire, and
 the fire of the other planets.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. HARWOOD, of Lichfield, is shortly about to publish *Alumni Etonenses*, in quarto. This work will comprehend a catalogue of all the provosts and fellows of Eton college, and of King's college, Cambridge, from the foundation, in 1443, to the present year; with a biographical account of the most eminent of them, and a list of the preferments which were held by the rest.

DR. WARTON'S new edition of Pope, in nine volumes, octavo, with additional Notes, and a whole length engraving of Pope, will be ready for publication the first week in July.

THE REV. H. H. NORRIS, of Hackney, is preparing for the press a volume of *Strictures on the Discipline, Liturgy, and Articles of the Church of England*; accompanied with an Address to its Ministers, respecting a more evangelical conduct.

A new edition of **MONTUCLA'S** *Histoire des Mathématiques* is hourly expected in England; and as the history will be brought down to the present time, every mathematician will be anxious to see this new product of the republican press at Paris.

MR. L. T. REDE, late of the Inner Temple, has circulated proposals for printing, by subscription, a Free Examination of the Laws of England, in Theory and Practice; with an Enquiry into such Modern Deviations from the Ancient Spirit of the Constitution, as prove the Necessity of a Digest and Reform. The work to be elegantly printed in one volume quarto. The price, one guinea, half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery; and not being intended for general publication, the number to be printed will be limited to the number of Subscribers.

CAPT. JONES, of the 14th regiment, announces, by subscription, an Historical Journal of the British Campaign on the Continent, in 1794, with the Retreat through Holland, in 1795. It will be printed in quarto, and dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of York.

DR. BREE, of Birmingham, is about to publish a work on the Asthma, in one volume, octavo.

MR. WILLIAM JONES, optician, of Holborn, has just completed a corrected and enlarged edition of the late Mr. George Adams's Geometrical and Graphical Essays.—He has also in the press, a new and improved edition of the same author's Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy.—And likewise, a new edition of Essays on the Microscope, with corrections and additions, from the author's copy, and occasional Notes, by Mr. *Frederic Kanmartier*, Fell. Lin. Soc. This work is expected to be ready about the end of next month.

BAROLIN'S New British Globes, of 18 inches in diameter, containing all the latest discoveries and communications, with considerable improvements, in the manner of mounting, &c. by **MR. WILLIAM JONES**, are nearly completed, and will be ready for sale in about two months.—The Celestial Globe contains nearly 6000 stars, nebula, clusters, &c. all rectified to the year 1800, or the commencement of the next century, by **MR. W. JONES**.—The Terrestrial, engraved from a drawing containing all the latest discoveries, determined position of places, &c. by **MR. ARROWSMITH**.

MR. THOMAS KEITH, teacher of the mathematics, is about to publish, by subscription, an Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and the Orthographic and Stereographic Projections of the Sphere.

MR. BURGESS, bookseller, of Ramsgate, has announced for publication, during the summer, "A Series of Familiar Poetical Epistles, from Mr. Simkin Slenderwit, summering at Ramsgate, to his dear Mother in Town."

The Bath and West of England Society, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have published the Eighth Volume of the Letters and Papers of their very useful and respectable body. The credit which that society has derived from its former proceedings is generally known; and the repeated new editions of these volumes afford a convincing proof of the estimation in which the labours

labours of the Society are held. In a future Number, in our Account of the Proceedings of other Public Societies, we shall present our readers with an analysis of the novelties contained in this volume.

The Abbé DELILLE has given a new specimen of his poetical talents, in his *Amie & Voltaire*.

The Duke de LA VAUGUYON, who was lately dismissed from the command of the body-guards of the person styling himself Louis XVIII, has published a pamphlet, entitled, "*Lettre de Monsieur le Duc de La Vauguyon au Roi, sur sa Disgrace*."

General FITZPATRICK's speech, relative to the imprisonment of *La Fayette*, has been translated into French at Hamburg, and is now in circulation throughout the continent.

LALLY TOLLENDAL, so celebrated on account of his own and his father's misfortunes, has written an eloquent appeal to his countrymen, in behalf of the exiled French: the following is a copy of the title-page: "*Défense des Emigrés Français, adressée au Peuple Français*."

J. B. GAIL, professor of Greek literature in the college of France, has lately published a French translation of a number of the Dialogues of Lucian; he has selected those which present, in their *ensemble*, a synopsis of the mythology, which that philosopher so ingeniously ridiculed.—The same author has also lately published a translation of the *Idylls* of Theocritus.

M. MIRABEAU formerly published a literary fragment, called *Essai sur l'Amitié*; this has lately been reclaimed by the original author, and republished, with additions. M. de RIVAROL is the person who complains of this literary piracy.

DUMOURIER, after regulating, for some time, the destinies of Europe, now superintends the literature of the North, in a journal published at Hamburg.

The Academy of Stockholm has offered a reward of 26 ducats for the best Historical Dissertation on the Herring Fishery on the coast of Sweden.

The German poet KLOPSTOCK, has just published an ode, entitled, *Die ZWYTE HÖHE*, which he has translated into French:

Aufgeschwungen hattest du hoch über der menschheit.

Elançé t'étois tu hautement au-dessus de l'humanité.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XVIII.

Größe dich, Gallien, hattest dem Krieg' entstehend, der Erde

Grandeur toi, France, avois à la guerre renouant de la terre.

Völker alle besiegt des Alterthums und die spätern,

Peuples tous vaincus de l'antiquité—& les plus tardifs,

Durch das melodische himmlische wort.

Par la mélodieuse céleste parole, &c.

About 300 Letters of HUET, the bishop of Avranches, in Lower Normandy, have been lately discovered (together with other valuable manuscripts) in the library of an emigrant Ex-jesuit. These are all written in Latin. It appears, however, from the *eulogium* on HUET, pronounced by the Abbé de OLIVET, that there were originally between 500 and 600 letters of that learned man, written in Latin and French, to different men of letters, his contemporaries.

The following remarkable and interesting experiment in Galvanism has been lately made by VALLI, an Italian experimentalist; it does not appear to have been made by any other foreign chemist, and therefore may be considered as original: Let a frog be prepared after the manner of Galvani; strip off that part of the skin which covers the muscles of the legs and thighs, so that the muscles may remain exposed; take in one hand one of the legs of the frog, and after that manner suspend the rest of the body of the animal, you will then have elevated the leg of the frog, which you hold in your hand; next you will have suspended to the same leg the thigh, the thigh pan and the crural nerves bare; and lastly in the lower part the vertebral column. The other leg, of which you have not hold, will, of course, remain floating in the air. According to this disposition, take the last-mentioned leg in the other hand, bend it back on the thigh, and cause one of the muscles of the leg, or of the thigh to approach gradually to the crural nerves; you will perceive, at the very instant of contact, very sensible agitations and contractions. This experiment is the more remarkable, as the result strikingly exemplifies the power of animal electricity, without the intervention of metals, or of any other substance foreign to the body of the animal. It will succeed equally as well, if in the process, you use silk gloves, or gloves of any other description, competent to intercept the communication between you and the animal you handle.

The following Literary Journals, formerly of the highest celebrity in France, have all been discontinued since the commencement of the Revolution: *Le Journal des Savans*, *Le Journal Encyclopédique*, *Le Journal de Physique*, *Le Journal d'Histoire Naturelle*, *Les Annales de Chymie*, *L'Esprit des Journaux*.

GIROD CHANTRANS read lately to the Philomathic Society of Paris, an observation which he had made on the *conserva bullosa*, a plant which he had preserved dry for about eighteen months, and which then resembled nothing but a small heap of greyish dust: this, however, after the vase which inclosed it was filled with water, gradually resumed its green colour, its little tubes filling up again, and new filaments growing. This was not a resurrection merely in appearance, like that of dry mosses after they are wetted again, but real and complete, like that of certain animals. He communicated also an observation relative to the organization of the *Byssus botryoides* & *velutina*, which varies according to the times in which it is observed. At first it is nothing but a confused assemblage of corpuscles; after which follow the tubes, which, when they become developed, they also fill up with similar corpuscles. These corpuscles he considers as the grains, or eggs, of the *Byssus*.

The same writer has also noticed a common mistake of naturalists relative to two members in the male shark, which they have hitherto considered as the genitory organs of those fishes. These are demonstrated by BLOCH to be a sort of paws, articulated or jointed, by means of which, in the act of copulation, the male is enabled to gripe and compress the female. Monsieur HERBST has also made a similar discovery with respect to the double parts of cray-fish, hitherto always treated as organs of generation, and which he proves to be intended for the same uses as in the instance above-mentioned. These discoveries form a new point of union for fishes and insects in the history of the affinities of animals. It is erroneously, therefore, that Linnæus has said in his System of Nature, of the fishes which he has called *Amphibia nantia*, "*mares pene duplici insidentes feminis*," since there are only two genera of fishes on which these parts are found, and in these they are not organs of generation, but a kind of articulated extremities. The bones

of which these extremities are composed, have been already described separately by BATARRA, in the *Atti dell' Accademia di Siena*, Vol. IV, p. 358*.

GUSTAVUS III, king of Sweden, had purchased, at Rome, some valuable antiquities, an account of which has lately appeared at Stockholm, under the title of *Ex museo Regis Suecæ antiquarum e marmore statuarum Apollinis Minjagetae, Minervæ pacificæ, ac novem Musarum series integra, post Vaticanam unice, cum aliis selectis præfixæ artis monumentis, ad curam C. F. Von Fredenbeim, inspectore of the the king's cabinet, in folio*. The plates are seventeen in number. Among these monuments is a very singular bas-relief, representing a tripod placed upon an altar, about which a serpent is winding; at the bottom of the altar is a flambeau; on the altar this inscription appears: *Malus Genius Bruti*. Facing it stands a winged genius, with his bow bent, in act ready to strike the serpent; the costume of the genius is Phrygian or Persian. The editor conceives this piece to have been of the early times of Augustus, prior to that perfection which the arts attained in the subsequent part of his reign.

The Batavian prints make the most honourable mention of HENRY DANIEL GUYOT, institutor of the deaf and dumb at Groningen. This worthy pupil of the Abbé de l'Épée (who is also an evangelical minister) meets every day with astonishing proofs of success in his virtuous undertaking. Extraordinary public honours have been paid to him on this account by his fellow-citizens. J. A. METGER is now appointed an associate of his useful labours. The National Convention also of Batavia, have passed a resolution, purporting, that "the virtuous Guyot has deserved well of suffering humanity," and has promised its protection to the institution, which now contains about thirty pupils.

* ROESSEL, in his *Memoirs on Insects*, has given a correct representation of these parts, in the fifty-sixth plate of the third volume; but in his explication of this cut, in his description of fresh-water cray-fish, he acknowledges his ignorance of the use of them. He gives his opinion, however, that they are not the sexual parts of the male, as the femoral vessels never terminate in that kind of organ, but in two vessels which are seated between the last pair of true claws.

✂ This Reader is requested to correct, with the pen, an error of the printer in the first page of this article, and to read, for "Barolin's new Globes"—"BARDIN's new British Globes." Mr. BARDIN's name is doubtless familiar to many of our intelligent readers.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
MEASLES - - - - -	10
Scarlatina Anginosa - - - - -	6
Small Pox - - - - -	3
Swine Pox - - - - -	2
Malignant Fever - - - - -	3
Catarrh - - - - -	6
Acute Rheumatism - - - - -	3
Gout - - - - -	2
Oralgia - - - - -	1
Pleurisy - - - - -	1
Inflammation of the Bowels - - - - -	1
Peritoneal Inflammation - - - - -	1
Summer Fever - - - - -	1
Aphthous Sore Throat - - - - -	2
Puerperal Fever - - - - -	1
Acute Diseases of Infants - - - - -	6
Herpetic Sore Throat - - - - -	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Athenia - - - - -	24
Hysteria - - - - -	3
Syncope - - - - -	2
Epilepsy - - - - -	1
Cephalæa - - - - -	3
Apoplexy - - - - -	1
Paralysis - - - - -	2
Dropsy - - - - -	6
Chronic Rheumatism - - - - -	5
Cough and Dyspnoea - - - - -	15
Spitting of Blood - - - - -	4
Pulmonary Consumption - - - - -	8
Pleurodyne - - - - -	3
Dyspepsia - - - - -	12
Gastrodynia - - - - -	4
Enterodynia - - - - -	3
Diarrhæa - - - - -	3
Chlorosis - - - - -	4
Fluor Albus - - - - -	4
Mentorrhagia - - - - -	2
Prolaps Uteri - - - - -	1
Worms - - - - -	3
Gravel and Dysury - - - - -	4
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	2
Schirrhous Liver - - - - -	1
Scrophula - - - - -	6
Tubes - - - - -	5
Herpes Zoster (Shingles) - - - - -	2
Herpetic Ringworm - - - - -	3
Scaly Tetter - - - - -	1
Porriço - - - - -	2
Itch - - - - -	3
Morbus Pedicularis - - - - -	1

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian - - - - -	1
Hectica Senilis - - - - -	5
Hectica Adolescentium - - - - -	2
Hemicranium - - - - -	1

The cold and wet weather in the month of May protracted the duration of inflammatory diseases, and made an

unfavourable season for the measles, scarlatina, &c. In a girl, about nine years old, the eruption of the measles was suddenly repelled, soon after its appearance, by exposure to cold. A most violent fever ensued: the pulse became quick, small, and irregular:—the tongue was moist, though furred—the eyes dull and heavy—the skin pale and livid—the extremities generally cold;—she had a slight cough; her breathing was laborious, and attended with a rattling in the throat, owing to an increased secretion of phlegm from the lungs.—She was usually comatose; but when disturbed, extremely querulous and fretful.—She drank only milk and water; and took no other food, nor any medicines. The above symptoms continued, without much variation, for four days; and she died on the ninth day of the disease.

Since the commencement of warm weather, in the present month, both the measles and scarlatina have appeared in their mildest forms: in two cases of measles, the eruption was not attended with the least catarrhal complaint, nor with any febrile symptom, excepting a slight fur on the tongue.

The species of sore throat, termed *angina herpetica*, is little noticed by medical writers. It is preceded by violent shiverings, head ach, pain of the stomach, nausea, aching pains in the limbs, a quick pulse, flushing of the cheeks, restlessness, and great heat of the skin during the night. A day or two after the commencement of these symptoms, there is felt a disagreeable roughness in the throat, with a difficulty and pain in swallowing. On the third day, little watery vesicles arise on the uvula, tonsils, &c. and are attended with a sensation of soreness or pricking. On the fourth and fifth day, clusters of herpetic pustules appear about the mouth, and sometimes on the red part of the lip. On the sixth and seventh day, the fluid in the pustules turns yellowish; the internal vesicles break; and the fever subsides. On the eighth and ninth, the slight ulcerations in the throat are healed, and the circular blotches about the lips are covered with slight scabs, which soon fall off; and the patient experiences no farther uneasiness.

The deaths in the bills of mortality, from the 23d of May to the 20th of June, are stated as follows :

Asthma and Consumption	-	-	344
Apoplexy and suddenly	-	-	15
Aged	-	-	92
Abortive and still-born	-	-	51
Convulsions	-	-	258
Child-bed	-	-	13
Cancer	-	-	4
Droopy	-	-	53
Fever	-	-	105
Gout	-	-	7
Gravel	-	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	-	15
Jaundice	-	-	2

Inflammation and Abscess	-	-	20
Lunatic	-	-	3
Measles	-	-	22
Mortification	-	-	13
Palsy	-	-	6
Pleurisy	-	-	3
Small Pox	-	-	37
Sore Throat	-	-	1
Teething	-	-	15
Thrush	-	-	3
Water in the Head	-	-	7

Out of this number 318 died under two years of age, 26 between eighty and ninety, and one person between ninety and a hundred.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of May and June.

Mr. TODD'S HYDRAULIC PUMP.

ON the 9th of May, letters patent were granted to Mr. THOS. TODD, of Hull, Yorkshire, engine-maker, for a new invented hydraulic pump.

The hydraulic pump of Mr. Todd's invention, in some particulars, bears a resemblance to the ordinary one, but he has contrived to double its powers by the following means :

Having prepared the piston cylinder, which may be twelve feet high, he cuts from the bottom thereof about three feet ; at the end of the great cylinder he places an atmospheric valve, and to the top of the small cylinder a serving valve. In the bottom of the small cylinder, which contains the serving valve, is inserted an oblong elliptical curved tube, of equal calibre with the principal cylinder, and the other end is again inserted in the top of the great-cylinder. This tube is divided in the same manner as the first cylinder, with atmospheric and serving valves, exactly parallel with the valves of the first cylinder. The pump thus having double valves, produces double effects, which effects may be still farther increased, by extending the dimensions.

The cylinder is screwed, for service, on a male tube-screw, which projects from the side of a reservoir, or water cistern, and is worked by hand.

The piston-plunger is worked by a toothed segment-wheel, similar to the principle of the one used in working the chain-pumps of ships belonging to the royal navy ; and the wheel receives motion from a hand-winch, which is considerably accelerated by a fly-wheel of variable dimensions, at the opposite end.

This pump, in addition to its in-

creased powers, possesses another very great and prominent advantage. By screwing to it the long leather tube and fire-pipe of the common engine, it is in a few minutes converted into an effective fire engine. Hence, whoever possesses one, may be said to have a convenient domestic apparatus against fire. Three men can work it, one to turn the winch, another to direct the fire-pipe, and a third to supply the water.

Mr. GARLICK'S PROGRESSIVE MOTION MACHINE.

On the 9th of February, letters patent were granted to Mr. Aaron Garlick, of Dagenwald, county of Chester, spinning machine maker, for a machine which produces progressive motion in spinning and roving cotton, &c. &c.

Mr. GARLICK'S machine is of the loom kind, in the form of a parallelogram, elevated on four corner pillars, and consists of three rows of cotton spindles in the front.

The cotton spindles receive their motion from three long round bars, placed horizontally, one over the other, upon both ends of the loom, and these again are turned by three large toothed wheels, the upper one of the three gives motion to the other two.

Thus the progressive motion is communicated to the cotton spindles in the same manner as it is to the different parts of a common time-piece—by a train of wheels, placed vertically instead of horizontally. In the centre of the wheels are inserted the points of the great horizontal bars, and thus the first motion produces all the rest. A lever hand-winch is the means employed to work the loom.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

LES Délasséments Militaires; the favourite divertissement, composed by Monf. Gallet, as danced at the King's Theatre, adapted for the Piano-Forte, by Joseph Mazsinghi. 5s.

Goulding.

This publication consists of fourteen movements, so constructed as happily to contrast and relieve each other. The first movement, or overture, is in common time, and is conceived in a bold and manly style. The second in $\frac{3}{4}$ andante, is smooth and pleasing, as also is the third in $\frac{3}{4}$ maestoso. The succeeding movement is of a less striking character; nor are we greatly attracted by the fifth; but the sixth, in $\frac{3}{4}$ vivace, and the seventh, in common time, andante, are charmingly imagined, especially the latter. With the two following, in $\frac{3}{4}$ allegro, we are particularly struck; and the tenth in $\frac{3}{4}$ vivace is agreeable, though somewhat common-place. The eleventh and twelfth, in $\frac{3}{4}$ spiritoso, possess much spirit and hilarity; and the thirteenth, a Polonoise, is characterised by much sweetness and novelty. The finale, in $\frac{3}{4}$ allegro, is a rondo, the subject of which is pleasing and original; and the reliefs are judicious; particularly one in the minor, and another in the fifth of the key major.

Musica del Ballo, intitolato La Ritrovata Figlia di ottoneii, composta e ridotta ad Ufo di Cembalo, or Piano Forte. Dedicata a S. M. L'Imperatrice Maria Teresa de Bourbon, dall'umilissimo, e rispettosissimo Servitore Leopoldo Kozeluch. 7s. 6d.

Li ley.

The music of "La Ritrovata Figlia" fills fifty-five pages. The movements are various, and admirably adapted to the several scenes to which they are appropriated. Among them we cannot but distinguish the pastorale, the Fanfare, La Temp-st, La Sorpresa, the Marcia Lugubre, and the concluding Ciacone. Many passages of perfect novelty occur in these movements, most of which display the science as well as ingenuity of the composer. In their present form they are perfectly congenial to the piano-forte, and calculated, as much to improve the finger, as to delight the ear, of the young performer.

The Clarinet Preceptor, or the Art of playing the Clarinet rendered easy to every capacity. 5s.

Goulding.

The author of this publication professes to give "every elucidation relative to

the clarionet, in the most clear and simple manner; and by which any one may, without the assistance of a master, learn to play, with taste and judgment, in a short time." What more book-instruction can effect towards perfecting the pupil, this work may justly pretend to perform. The precepts are methodically and judiciously laid down; and besides the information principally and exclusively requisite for the clarionet performer, includes much general tuition. The scale for this instrument is portrayed in a very perspicuous and satisfactory manner; and the "scale of cadence" we think, highly useful. Many niceties and particulars are here noticed and explained, which are not commonly found in instruction books; and the airs, tunes, duets, &c. which accompany the work, are well-chosen exercises.

Stop Bellona's Crimson Car. written by G. S. Carey, and composed by J. Ambrose. 1s. 6d.

Riley.

Mr. Ambrose has evinced considerable genius in this vocal effort. Much characteristic spirit pervades the composition, and exhibits the poet and the musician hand-in-hand. We are obliged, at the same time, to observe, that some few theoretical inaccuracies appear, which a thorough acquaintance with the laws of composition would have avoided; and the accompaniment is not, perhaps, always so appropriated to the sense as a perfectly chaste judgment would have directed.

Six Sonatas for the Harpsichord or Piano-Forte, by Madame La Marquise de Montalembert. 7s. 6d.

Birchall.

Madame La Marquise de Montalembert merits much praise by these pieces. She has not selected for the exercise of her talents, the higher sphere of instrumental composition; but, so far as her plan extends, she has acquitted herself with much success. The style is simple, clear, and attractive; and the young practitioner may derive much improvement from her publication.

Old Vocal Delights, with a New Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Price 3s. Skillern.

Of this work, which is designed to be periodical, only the first number has yet appeared. Its contents are chiefly French airs, some detached, others taken from French operas. They are, for the most part,

part, chosen with judgment ; and, together with the Italian air, *Padrona Bella*, and the English catches, "*I've lost my boise*," and "*Mr. Speaker, tho' 'tis late*," form a desirable collection of vocal music.

Of Noble Race was Shenkin, with variations, for the Piano-Forte, by Signor Molini. 1s.

Skillem.

Sig. MOLINI has rendered this celebrated Welch air an acceptable exercise for practitioners on the Piano-Forte. The variations he has given it are fanciful, without too great a digression; and active, without too much difficulty.

Sereno Raggio di Bella, as sung by Signora Stace, in the Comic Opera of L'Albore di Diana, composed by Sig. V. Martini. 2s. 6d.

Lavenu.

This air is conceived with much vigour and chasteness of fancy. It is given in score, and we find the several parts adjusted with the skill of a real master. The Accompaniment of the Flauti and Oboe are particularly happy, and add greatly to the brilliancy of the effect.

Two easy Duets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by Sig. Agrippino Rocelli. 3s.

Lavenu.

Sig. ROSSELLI has not displayed any considerable portion of taste in the present publication. In some passages he is happy in his expression; as at the words "*ne'al mio dolore*," in the first duet, and "*vo narrando l'amor mio*" in the second. They are both in the key of E flat, major, a circumstance which we would have wished had been avoided. In a publication consisting of two pieces only, the relief of different keys would certainly have been eligible.

Fifty Select Tunes, adapted to the best parts of the first Ninety-Six Psalms. 7s. 6d. Linley.

This collection of church music, which is published for the benefit of THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, contains, besides almost the whole of the tunes generally brought into parochial use, some new ones; some by CHARLES-WORTH, others by SPOFFOTH, and one by Dr. MILLER. They are all given for two voices, and are harmonized by Spofforth. In their present form, they present an agreeable assemblage of sacred music, and are particularly eligible for the Sunday use of private families.

The Art of Modulation, in one Grand Lesson and two Preludes for the Piano-Forte,

1

Harpsichord, or Organ, by Bemetzrieder. 10s. 6d.

Skillem.

Mr. BEMETZRIEDER, in his title, quotes the French author, Caillot, applying to himself the sentence, "*Par ses ouvrages il a ennobli la musique*." We are sorry we cannot coincide in the application. The present work is certainly little calculated to ennoble the musical science, or to improve the student in harmony; it wants method, conciseness, and perspicuity. The matter, though in many places not without merit, is so disposed, as often to be utterly unintelligible to the pupil; and, except to a master, still more frequently impracticable. We have long regarded this author as a real musician, and perfectly qualified to inform the rising race of performers, and have, therefore, regretted that he did not reduce his didactic labours to a style of greater simplicity and clearness; and by illustrating his precepts, and placing his examples in a more obvious point of view, render his publications intelligible to that class of practitioners, for whose information and improvement they are expressly designed.

The Introduction, March and Dance, in the Interlude of the Fairy Festival, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, composed by T. Atwood. 2s.

Lavenu.

The introductory movement to this little publication is in F moderato. The subject is remarkable for its prettiness and novelty; and the style throughout is consistent and uniform. The march and dance, which it is employed to introduce, are also good in their kind; especially the former, which contains more of that bold simplicity demanded by the fife and drum, than we generally meet with in modern marches.

Incantation, as sung by Miss Leak, Master Welsh, and Mrs Bland, in the Fairy Festival, composed by T. Atwood. 1s.

Lavenu.

This Incantation, and the above Introduction, March and Dance, are all, we believe, that Mr. ATWOOD has published of the Fairy Festival. We here find a trio introduced by four lines solo, sung by Mrs. BLAND. The melody is pleasing, and the bars are constructed with considerable art and address. The music of the trio being repeated to two additional verses, it bears the form of a ballad harmonized, and produces an agreeable effect.

A CORRECT

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES.

SEPULCHRAL Monuments in Great Britain, applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners; Habits, and Art, at the different Periods, from the Norman Conquest to the Eighteenth Century, with introductory Observations by *Mr. Gough*, Vol. II. in super-royal folio, with Plates, gl. 9s. bds. Robinsfons.

BOTANY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Botanical Dialogues between *Hortensia* and her four Children, designed for the Use of Schools, by a Lady (recommended by *Dr. Darwin* and *Sir Brooke Boothby*) 8vo. 7s. 6.

Johnfon.

Transactions of the Linnæan Society, Vol. III. 11. 5s. bds. Sold by *Mr. Price*, at the Society's Room, No. 10, Pantion-square.

An Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening, by *Charles Marshall*, vicar of Brixworth, 12mo. 5s.

Rivingtons.

Observations on the Structure and Economy of Plants: to which is added, the Analogy between the Animal and the Vegetable Kingdoms, by *Robert Hooper*, M.D. &c. 3s.

Fletcher and Co. Oxford; and Rivingtons.

A short History of Insects, designed as an Introduction to the Study of that Branch of Natural History, and as a Pocket Companion to those who visit the Leverian Museum. 3s. 6d.

Whites.

The Botanist's Calendar and Pocket Flora, arranged according to the Linnæan system: to which are added, References to the best Figures of British Plants, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Whites.

Dickson's Botanical Catalogue, alphabetically arranged according to the Linnæan system, 8vo. 5s.

J. Hamilton.

CLASSICS.

Q. Horatii Flacci Opera; — cum scholiis veteribus. Cætigavit, & notis illustravit *Gul. Baxterus*. Varias Lectiones & Observations addidit *Jo. Matthias Gesnerus*; quibus & suas adpersit *Jo. Carolus Zennius*, Prof. Gr. Litt. Vitiberg. Editio Nova, priore emendatio, 8vo. 12s. bds. Mundell, Glasg:w; and Robinsfons.

DRAMA.

The Honest Thieves; a Farce, in Two Acts, altered from the Committee, by *T. Knight*, 2s.

Cawthorn.

EDUCATION.

A new Classical Dictionary, for the Use of Schools, containing every thing illustrative of the Mythology, History, Geography, Manners, Customs, &c. occurring in the Greek and Roman Authors, by *Thos. Browne*, A.B. 5s.

Robinsfons.

Letters on several Subjects, from a Preceptress to her Pupils who have left School, by *Mifs C. Palmer*, 2s. 6d.

Newbury.

Mythology compared with History, for the Use of young Persons: to which is added, an Enquiry into the Religion of the first inhabitants of Great Britain; from the French of *M. l'Abbé de Tressan*, by *H. North*, 8s.

Cadell and Davies.

The Ninth Edition, with Additions, &c. of *Nugent's French Dictionary*, 4s.

Dilly.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Revolution, or an Apology for my Conduct in the Public Employments which I have held, by *D. J. Garat*, late Minister of Justice, &c translated from the French, by *Robert Heron*, esq. 5s. Mudies, Edinburgh; and Johnfon.

The History and Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia, in the year 1762, from the French of *M. de Rulhiere*, 4s.

Longman.

The History of the Campaign of 1796, in Germany and Italy, composed from authentic materials, 8vo. 6s.

Robinsfons.

Private Memoirs relative to the last Year of the Reign of Louis XVI, by *Ant. Fr. Bertrand de Moleville*, Minister of State at that time, 3 vols 11. 1s.

Cadell and Co.

Secret History of the French Revolution, from the Convocation of the Notables, in 1787, to Nov. 1796; from the French of *Francis Pagar*, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Longman.

Second Edition of the Chronologist of the present War, with Additions, &c. 4s. 6d.

Robinsfons.

The History of the Puritans, or Protestant Non-conformists, from the death of King Charles II, to the Act of Toleration in the Reign of King William and Mary II, in 1688, by *Daniel Neal*, M.A. a new edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by *Joshua Toulmin*, D.D. to which are prefixed, some Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author, Vol. IV and V. 12s. 6d.

Johnfon.

INTERNAL ECONOMY.

An impartial and comprehensive View of the present State of Great Britain; its Advantages and Disadvantages, with Methods of improving and mitigating them, by the Rev. *G. S. Keir*, M.A. 1s. 6d.

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A new Edition, corrected and continued to the present Time, of *Mr. Ruggles's History of the Poor*, 4to. 15s.

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The first Report of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts of the Poor, containing an Account of the Society, &c. 1s.

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Juridical Arguments and Collections, by *Francis Hargrave*, esq. 4to. 11. 71.

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The Commentaries of *Sir W. Blackstone*, carefully abridged and continued to the present Time, with Notes, by *W. Curry*, 8s. bds.

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The New Pocket Conveyancer, or Attorney's Complete Pocket Book, by *J. B. Bird*, of New Inn, esq. 2 pocket vols. 10s. 6d.

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An Assitant to the Practice of Conveyancing, by *J. B. Bird*, esq. 3s. 6d.

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A Second Edition, with Additions, of *Mr. Turner's Practice*, &c. of the Court of Chancery, 4to. 10s. 6d.

Clarkes.

Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes, by *David Hume*, esq. Adv. Pro of the

Law

Law of Scot. in the Univ. of Edinburgh, 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Balfour, Edinburgh; and Robinsons.

A continuation of *Mr. Williams's Justice of the Peace*, to Trinity Term, 1796, 3s. Robinsons.

The Law Dictionary, explaining the rise, progress, and present State of the English Law, in Theory and Practice; originally compiled by Giles Jacob, now greatly enlarged and improved, by T. E. Tomlins. 2 vols. 4to. 3s. 3d. boards, or 3s. 10d. bound. Longman, &c.

MEDICINE.

Three Treatises on the Brain, the Eye and the Ear, illustrated by twenty-one Tables, by *Alex. Monro*, M.D. Professor of Medicine, Anatomy and Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. 4to. 1l. 5s. Robinsons.

The History of the Small Pox in Great-Britain; comprehending a Review of all the Publications on the Subject, by *W. Woodville*, M.D. vol. I, 7s. Phillips.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In June, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[For an Account of the Mutiny at the Nore, see the latter part of this Magazine.]

ONE of the most important circumstances which has occurred in the course of the month, is the secession of the minority from both Houses of Parliament.—A measure of the same nature was in agitation during the American war, and of the nature, plan, and object of that secession, we expect to be enabled, in the course of the succeeding month, to afford our readers a satisfactory account.

Previous to this secession, however, Mr. Fox conceived it a duty to his country to submit to the House of Commons, on the 23d of May, a motion for the repeal of the Treason and Sedition Bills, which were passed into laws near the end of the year 1795. With respect to the first of these Bills, namely, that which came from the House of Lords, he did not trouble the House at much length, but confined himself to observations upon two points, 1st, That the Bills unnecessarily extended the laws of Treason, because the Statute of Edward the Third, in the plain, simple, and obvious construction of it, was entirely adequate to the prevention or punishment of that offence. The life of the king was guarded as carefully as the valuable life of the chief magistrate of the country could be. Secondly, that another part of the Bill is productive of the most serious consequences; he meant that part where all publications of libels upon a second conviction, enable the judges to go far beyond what they have ever been allowed to go before. If such a law had been passed a hundred years ago, some of the greatest ornaments of the country, whose writings have been admired, and whose principles have instructed us, might have been transported to Botany Bay. There might have been times, he said, in which, upon the modern principles, a great part of the works of Locke would have been construed to have had a tendency to bring the government of the country into contempt. Mr. Fox then referred to the case of Mr. WILKES, who had been prosecuted for repeated libels; if the Bills in question, he said, had existed before the present reign, Mr. WILKES would, upon the second conviction, have been sent to Botany Bay. We are told that a part of this island, the North, was subject to that barbarous law, which was so lately introduced into this

country; Mr. Fox said, he had been present at debates that took place upon this subject, and had read other documents which clearly convinced him, "that such was not the law of Scotland, and that those who had inflicted such sentences, would meet with the day of just retribution." But whether it was the law of Scotland, or not, he knew that we had ministers here, who were resolved to send men to Botany Bay for so vague a crime as that of sedition; who would have sacrificed the lives of men, for their political opinions—sacrificed them for what proceeded from an excess of love for the constitution of Great Britain—for carrying opinions, which were right in their principle, to a degree of extravagance which might deserve censure. Such was the crime; the punishment was to send persons, who might have been excellent men in other respects, to die in distant climes, to transport persons of *extraordinary learning and abilities*, such as Mr. GERRALD possessed, and to mix them with the most illiterate and abandoned of the human race; such was the conduct of ministers.

Upon the second Bill, Mr. Fox observed, that the fundamental Rights of the People were, to speak their minds freely, to state their grievances to legal authorities, and, by so stating them, to procure redress. This is recognized in the Bill of Rights, respecting the power of the subject to petition the Crown. The Bill in question, he contended, went to abridge and diminish the exercise of the right the people had to petition the Crown and Parliament. It tended even to circumscribe the right; it left us in full enjoyment of it, as far as relates to laws that were pending, but it clogged it in every thing that respected grievances felt from the laws that have passed; it made a distinction between assemblies called by sheriffs, and assemblies called by other individuals; a distinction of the most dangerous kind, because it made a difference between those who had an elective franchise, and those who had not. He farther contended, that the Bill added greatly to the power of the magistrates, and that there seldom had been so many refusals to convoke meeting, as since the passing of this Bill. The sheriff of Suffolk, when requested to convene a meeting, gave as a reason for not doing it, "that the points had been often

often discussed before, and *that he was going to town!*" Respecting an assertion which had been made, that events had declared in favour of the two Bills, Mr. Fox observed, that he regarded this as one of the many instances of the total ignorance of human nature, and of the utter incapacity invariably evinced by the present administration. He said, the strength of the Executive Government could not be increased without weakening every other part, and making the government itself pay a fine for its injustice, and a mulct for its weakness. That wise legislators should not so stop up the current, as to make it, at some future period, burst upon us like a torrent—they should open new channels—they should be in a constant habit of increasing the privileges of the people—they should, at least, yield to necessity, and endeavour, by an able direction of the stream, to prevent it from being clogged and checked in its career, and from breaking like a torrent, and overwhelming us. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the Acts in question. Mr. Serjeant ADAMS replied, at great length, to the eloquent and impressive speech of Mr. Fox; he contended for the necessity there was of passing the Treason and Sedition Bills, and for the salutary consequences which they had produced. The learned Serjeant was followed on nearly the same ground, by Major ELFORD, Colonel FULLARTON, Lord MORPETH, and Mr. ELLISON. To the observations made by these gentlemen against the motion, Mr. Fox made an argumentative and energetic reply. When the House divided, there appeared for the motion, 52; against it, 265. This was the last motion Mr. Fox made in the House; but, in a few days afterwards, he supported Mr. GREY.

On the 26th of May, that great national question, a PARLIAMENTARY REFORM was again agitated in the House of Commons: Mr. GREY prefaced his motion for this purpose, with a speech of great and impressive eloquence, in the introduction to which, he observed, that after recollecting the fate which every proposition from that side of the house had met with, he had not very sanguine hopes of success, but a determination to do his duty prevailed over every other consideration. While he pressed upon the house the necessity of reform, he did not go upon natural and imprescriptible rights, but avowed himself an enemy to

universal suffrage. Before he could give his consent to that principle, the advocates for it must prove, to his conviction, that they will ever be able to derive those advantages from it with which they flatter themselves. After examining the component parts of the English constitution, he took his first data upon this interesting subject from the following proposition or question—"What is the end and object of the House of Commons." The House of Commons was intended to be a real representation of the great body of the people. As such, it was meant by those who framed it, to be an especial check upon the executive government, to have the strongest and most efficient controul over the public purse, and to be a true and watchful guardian over the rights and privileges of the people. But for some years past, the parliament has certainly not been what the constitution appointed it to be. In the conduct of the American war, the House of Commons, instead of proving itself a check upon the executive government, and a watchful guardian of the purse of the nation, had placed an implicit confidence in the assertions and promises of ministers, and had opened the purse-strings of the nation, to a very lavish expenditure. The present minister, on his first appearance in that house, had attributed the disgrace and misfortune of that war, the loss of the American Provinces, the dreadful slaughter of a hundred thousand brave, but, unfortunate subjects, and the scandalous expenditure of more than a hundred millions of money, to the want of a due and fair representation of the people in the House of Commons; yet, strange to relate, the same man, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, had not only lived to see this country brought to a much more melancholy state than it was at the end of the American war, but had had a large and principal share in bringing on that almost intolerable load of disgrace and misfortune himself, and had persisted and still persists in following those steps which he had deprecated in those who had conducted that war; and refused and still refuses to the people a free and fair representation in parliament, to the want of which, he himself had attributed all the misfortunes brought upon this country, by the ministers of that period. Instead of being a check upon the executive government, the last and present parliaments had continually sanctioned all the measures of ministers, by their approbation.

probation. Mr. Grey next gave the general outlines of the plan of reform which he had to propose. The trifling alteration which he would wish to take place in the county representation was, that instead of ninety-two members, it should hereafter consist of one hundred and thirteen. This increase to be made by an addition of members to some of the most extensive counties. As, for example, the county of York, which now only sends two members, he proposed should return six, that is, two for each riding. He farther proposed, that to the freeholders already entitled to vote at county elections, should be added all copyholders and leaseholders, above a certain rent, and holding above a certain time. The next alteration he proposed, related to the remaining four hundred members, and those he recommended to be elected by a certain description of persons only. That description of persons was, resident householders, paying taxes. In order still farther to promote the object of this plan of reform in parliament, he proposed, that the poll should be taken in the several parishes of the town or city, for which the election shall be held, at the same hour on the same day. He also hinted, that if these propositions were agreed to, he meant to propose an alteration in the duration of parliaments. Mr. Grey, after asserting that the present parliament had not the confidence of the people, added, that his attempts at several times had been of no avail, and, he therefore took that opportunity of informing the house, *that after that night he should no more trouble them with his attendance and observations.* He concluded with moving "for leave to bring in a bill, to improve and amend the representation of the people in the House of Commons."

Mr. ERSKINE seconded the motion, in a speech replete with energy and legal argument; in which he endeavoured to convince the house of the necessity of an immediate reform, in order to prevent a revolution, which would otherwise inevitably happen.

Mr. PITT's speech, on this occasion, was intended to persuade his hearers, that the modern reformers did not mean to confine themselves to any modification of the House of Commons, and the representation of the country; on the contrary, what they described by the word *reform*, was nothing less than an alienation of the principles of the British constitution; although they sometimes availed themselves of the topics of parliamentary reform,

which they neither would apply to parliament for, nor considered parliament as competent to give. They had borrowed the principles of reform, the novel doctrines of the *Régis of Man*, from French proselytes, from *Paine*, from the jacobin and affiliated societies, and from that shallow philosophy, which, under a specious mask, had endeavoured to impose on the world one of the wildest species of bigotry which had ever existed.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and Mr. SHERIDAN, spoke in favour of the motion. Mr. FOX also strongly defended the motion of his friend Mr. Grey, and, like him, concluded with taking at least a temporary leave of the house. "I have no intention (said he) of wholly deserting my duty in this house; but since ministers have been so repeatedly convicted of failure, since parliament still continues confiding in and supporting them, notwithstanding the alarming condition of the country, I shall certainly think myself justified in giving more of my time to my own private concerns, than I hitherto have done, and less of it to fruitless exertions in this house." Mr. FOX also expressed a wish to see the present ministers banished from the king's presence and councils for ever, as the most certain step to preserve the constitution; but "I have no wish (said he) to form a *part of any new administration* that may succeed them." When the house divided, the motion was negatived by 256 against 91.

On the 30th of May, the DUKE of BEDFORD, in the House of Lords, moved a very strong address to his majesty, setting forth the calamitous state of the nation, and the incapacity of his ministers, and praying him to dismiss them from his councils for ever, as a necessary preliminary to the Salvation of the country. After taking an extensive review of the commencement and progress of the war, and asserting that ministers had uniformly disappointed the confidence reposed in them; he undertook to prove that even if peace were concluded during the present summer, fifteen millions more would be wanting, and additional taxes, to the amount of three millions; so that the war would create an annual burden of at least ten millions, of which only three millions had as yet been felt by the public.

The DUKE of ATHOL opposed the motion, and maintained that ministers still deserved the confidence of the house.

The

The DUKE of GRAFTON, in a most pathetic and eloquent speech, implored their lordships to consider the situation of the country; enforced the Duke of Bedford's arguments, and concluded by saying, that after having claimed the privileges of stating his reasons to his sovereign, he should withdraw from public affairs.

The EARL of GUILDFORD supported the motion, as did the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, in as able a speech as was ever made in that house. LORD AUCLAND opposed it; when the house divided, there appeared, contents (including proxies) for the address 14, non-contents 91.

For some time previous to these debates, it has been said that a change of administration was in agitation; Mr. Pitt, it is rumoured, chagrined, and humbled, by the total disappointment of all his most sanguine expectations; and feeling his own incompetence to the situation in which he finds the nation involved, has at length, seriously meditated on a retreat from office, provided he could effect it on *his own terms*. Application, therefore, we have understood, was made to a certain great and brilliant orator, by some members of the house (whether with or without the concurrence of the minister, we cannot pretend to determine) for the formation of a new ministry, upon popular principles. The arrangement, however, was to have been to the exclusion of a great statesman, to whom the country has ever looked up, because it was insinuated, that prejudices existed against him in a certain quarter, which could not for the present be removed. Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY was mentioned as the probable Chancellor of the Exchequer, and two of the present ministers were to remain in, who were supposed to be the Lord Chancellor and Mr. DUNDAS. The Earl of MOIRA, Lord THURLOW, and three or four of the leading members of Mr. Fox's party, were, with them, to have constituted the cabinet; and peace and a parliamentary reform were to have been the immediate measures stipulated for. Whether the negotiating parties, however, had any proper authority or not, we cannot determine.—But we have understood, that though the great statesman to whom we have alluded, declared, with his usual magnanimity, that no personal consideration should ever lead him to withstand or oppose any measure that might be supposed for the good of his country, still

the sentiments of his friends were unanimously against the proposal; they remembered the snare that had been laid for Lord CHATHAM; and they determined that to accede to such a proposal would be to abandon for the emoluments of office, the principles and the cause to which they had already sacrificed so much.—That the country could not be saved without an entire change of system and of men—that to unite with any of the present ministers would be disgraceful and pernicious; and that an administration, in which the country could place the fullest confidence, was essential at this crisis. The negotiation, therefore, it is scarcely necessary to add, proved abortive.

IRELAND.

The terror which the late conduct of administration in Ireland has infused into the people, may be mistaken for returning tranquillity. Terror may for a moment induce a people to submit, but a sense of injury will act as a continual stimulus for them to seize the first opportunity of showing their resentment against the measures that have been taken to over-awe their independence. The diurnal prints of the sister kingdom, not dreading the law, but the "vigour beyond the law," appear to have found it necessary, lately, to suppress their usual freedom of communication, lest they should be the victims of what, in modern language, have been termed, "strong measures." Though such measures of government may have rendered the disaffected in Ireland passive for the present, affairs, both public and private, political and commercial, wear an unpleasant aspect; party is in the extreme—opinion has degenerated into animosity, and the yeomanry, who were considered as the preservers of order, are weakened by the violence of some resolutions which the moderate disapprove. Four or five of the militia have been shot, for certain breaches of the articles of war. Dublin is said to be crowded with the poor and the distressed, and twenty thousand fellow creatures, chiefly unemployed manufacturers and their families, are literally starving.

FRANCE.

In the Council of Five Hundred, the President LAMARQUE, on the 20th of May, observed, that he regarded the period of the renewal of the Supreme Authorities as that of the completion of the French Constitutional Act, of which it regulated the movements—as the period

riod when all the seeds of discord would be destroyed—when all prejudice and hatred would disappear—when all factions being crushed, would suffer reason again to resume her empire, and to secure that of the laws—when peace would produce general prosperity—when the danger of extremes would be acknowledged, and wisdom would be the guide and ruling star of Government. He then expressed the strongest hope and desire to see the National Representatives united, and rallying round the Constitution, and rivalling the executive authority only in its respect and obedience to the Constitution accepted by the people—without it, nothing but confusion, anarchy, and destruction could arise: with it, all the channels of prosperity would be opened. The President contradicted, in the name of the nation, the infamous falsehood of those who wished to stain the memory of the first friends of Liberty, and the founders of the Republic. He mentioned, with enthusiasm, the names of MIRABEAU, VERGNAUD, and CONDORCET, men whose names, he contended, would be ever dear to their country. He concluded, by expressing sentiments of the most lively gratitude and affection for the members, who, by lot, were excluded from the assembly, and of high consideration for those also who had been lately elevated by the people.

On the same day in the same Council, after the requisite forms had been gone through, the names of the newly elected members were called over. On that of Bertrand BARRERE being read, bursts of laughter and loud murmurs took place; but when the name of PICHEGRU was pronounced, most of the members arose, and respectfully contemplated that illustrious General, thus distinguished by his fellow-citizens. Then proceeding to the appointment of its different officers, the Council chose Pichegru for President, and Simon, Vaublanc, Henry Lariviere, and Parisot, Secretaries. It was afterwards resolved to send a message to the Council of Elders to inform them that the Council was constituted. Barrere's election was afterwards declared null and void.

On the 4th of June, Eschossieriaux the Elder, on a question concerning the colonies, proposed to enforce the Constitution in them, and to grant an amnesty for all revolutionary crimes. General Jourdan rose, and, after some preliminary observations, said, that it was to be feared lest Santhouax, declaring open re-

billion, should surrender St. Domingo to the English. He therefore thought that a general should carry out their recall to the Commissioners, and force them to obedience. It was also his opinion, that the repeal of the law of the 5th Pluviose would be dangerous; he therefore moved the order of the day upon that repeal; and proposed, "that a message be sent to the Directory, to investigate the papers against its agents, and that it be called on to adopt the measures necessary for the pacification of the colonies." This was the maiden speech of the conqueror of Fleurus, it was well conceived, framed with all the frankness and simplicity of a soldier, delivered in a dignified tone, and listened to with attention. The Council adopted the plan of the committee, namely, to rescind the decree of the 5th Pluviose, as to St. Domingo. By that decree, the Directory was authorised to send Commissioners to the colonies. The Directory was also charged to take the necessary measures to restore peace in St. Domingo.

On the 6th of June, at one o'clock, the Members of the Directory, with their Secretaries, assembled *en costume*, in order to receive BARTHELEMY, the new Member of the Directory, elected to succeed Letourneur, who went out by lot; and the new Director was received with the prescribed forms and solemnity.

ITALY.

The oppression exercised by the State Inquisitors, the Nobles, and those immediately under their influence, in the Republic of Venice, upon some unfortunate individuals of the celebrated army of Italy, have at least accelerated, if not caused a total change in their form of government.

Whilst the French army was engaged in the defiles of Styria, the government of Venice took the opportunity, in the passion week, to arm 40,000 peasants, uniting them with ten regiments of Slavonians, to intercept all kind of communication between the army and the places in the rear. All persons in the Terra Firma, who had received the French favourably, were arrested. In the squares, coffee houses, and other public places in Venice, all Frenchmen were insulted and reviled as regicides, and atheists. The priests, in their pulpits, encouraged the assassination of the French. At Castiglione de Mori, their soldiers were disarmed and then killed; and on the great roads from Mantua to Legnano, from Cassano to Verona more than

than 200 Frenchmen were assassinated. On the second feast in Easter also, at the ringing of the bell, all the French were assassinated in Verona. Neither the sick in the hospital, nor those who, in a state of convalescence, were walking in the streets, were spared; they were thrown into the river, where they died, pierced with a thousand wounds from stilettos and pikes. As soon, however, as General Buonaparte was apprised of these enormities, he hastened to bring the guilty at his feet, and declared the government of Venice an enemy to the French Republic. He immediately ordered all who had been arrested for their opinions, to be set at liberty. He seized upon the Venetian territories on Terra Firma, and dispersed the deluded peasants. The advocates and defenders of liberty in Venice took this opportunity of calling meetings, and deliberating upon a change of government.

In the month of May, a revolution was effected in the ancient city of Venice. A municipality of 50 members of the several states was erected in that capital, under the presidency of six French Commissioners, appointed by General Buonaparte—the golden book, the robes of ceremony of the Nobles and Senators, and other Ensigns of aristocracy, were burnt, and great confusion prevailed. Many of the rich nobles fled, to secure themselves under the protection of the emperor.

The tricoloured flag was flying at St. Mark's Place. Afraid of their Slavonian soldiery, the Venetians sent vessels to facilitate the arrival of the French troops, who entered Venice on the 16th of May; and on the 20th of May the French General Baraguay d'Hilliers had his head quarters at Venice, with six thousand men, and a superb fleet, at his disposal.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

ON Friday morning, June 2, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg, with their suite, in four carriages, set off from St. James's palace, for Harwich, on their way to Germany; and on the following day, embarked on board a frigate, lying at that port, for the continent.

The county of Middlesex petition to the king, for the removal of his ministers, &c. concludes with these words: "We, therefore, most humbly solicit your majesty to dismiss your present CRIMINAL and INCAPABLE ministers from your councils, by which alone it is possible that public credit may be gradually restored, and that peace may be obtained on safe and reasonable terms." When the petition was put to the vote, not a single hand was held in opposition. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to Mr. BYNG, "for his upright and independent conduct in parliament;" but on a similar vote being proposed in favour of Mr. MAINWARING, it was generally scouted.

The Marybone petition to the King, signed by 8000 inhabitants, concludes with this spirited representation: "Your people are patient, but there is a point, beyond which, no nation that values its liberties, will ever submit.—They have learned, that resistance to oppression is a duty commanded by God, and expected by their country; nor is it in the power of ministers, with all their threats and cunning, to tear this lesson from their hearts."

Marriages in and near London.

H. Brown, esq. of Portland-Place, to Miss Sabine, of Hillerdown House, Devon.

At St. George's church, Hanover-Square, S. Bowles, esq. to Miss E. Rushout.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-Square, Lieutenant-Colonel Childers, of the 11th Light Dragoons, to the Hon. Miss Eardley, daughter of Lord Eardley, of Belvidere, Kent.

T. Vardon, jun. esq. of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Tartatt, of Gould-Square.

At St. George's church, Hanover-Square, T. Howard, esq. of Rickmanworth, to Miss Sedgwick.

W. Agar, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Talbot.

At St. James's church, G. Smith, esq. of Saville-Row, to Miss Sawyer, of Heywood-Lodge, Berks.

H. Bridges, esq. of Buckingham-Place, Sussex, to Miss Watton, late of Great Portland-street.

At St. George's church, Bloomsbury, G. Allenby, esq. of Holbeach, Lincoln, to Miss Harrington, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

R. Harrington, jun. esq. treasurer of Guy's Hospital, to Miss Pelly, of Upton, Essex.

At St. James's church, J. Moleley, esq. of Outden-Hall, Suffolk, to Miss P. Galway, of Tofts, Norfolk.

At Chelsea, the Rev. W. Garnier, eldest son of G. G. esq. of Wickham, Hants, to Miss North, eldest daughter of the bishop of Winchester.

Deaths in and near London.

At Fulham, Sir A. S. Hammond, captain in the navy, and one of the colonels of marines. —This officer received a contusion in his head, on the 1st of June, 1794, from the effects of which, though slight in appearance, he never perfectly recovered, and which is thought to have hastened his death.

At Lambeth Palace, aged 15, Miss Moore, only daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Aged 98, C. Shipman, esq. of Dean-street, Soho; formerly a major in the Blues.

On the 10th inst. in Great George-street, Mrs. Moore, wife of Peter Moore, esq. and daughter of the late Colonel Richmond Webb. —This highly accomplished and most excellent lady endured a long and painful illness, embittered by the death of her eldest son, a most promising youth, a few months before her own, with singular fortitude, and pious resignation: —in the several relations of daughter, wife, mother, friend, and companion, she shone most conspicuously; her understanding was solid, and highly cultivated; her penetration exquisite; her mind was elevated, and her manners elegant, condescending, and captivating; ever attentive to the wants and wishes of others, and indifferent to her own; she made her happiness consist in administering to theirs, and became, in consequence, the object of their fondest love and veneration:—she was ever a zealous and able advocate in the cause of injured worth; a generous apologist for human infirmity, and most scrupulous in abstaining from all censure of others, even of those who had repaid her kindness with ingratitude; her benevolence and charity to the unfortunate was widely and wisely diffused;—in possession of affluence, Providence, to render her virtues the more refined, and her example the more beneficial, subjected her to many severe trials, in which she sustained her part to admiration; and is now gone to receive her great reward.—Her remains were interred, on the 17th inst. in the family vault at Hadley, by the side of her dear son's, respectfully attended by a long train of sincerely sorrowing friends.

In her 14th year, Lady Mary Cecil, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

In the Poultry, aged 86, Mr. H. Williams, callico-printer.

Mrs. Johnson, of Queen-Square, Bloomsbury.

Aged 75, G. Neale, esq. senior surgeon to the London hospital.

In Craven-street, W. Sumner, esq. banker.

D. Cameron, esq. of the house of Harley, Cameron, and Son, George-street, Mansion-House.

Mr. E. Head, of Union-Place, Lambeth.

Aged 79, at his seat at Audley-End, the Right Hon. Lord Howard de Walden, field-marshal, &c.

T. Coventry, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

Mrs. Fly, of the Stable-Yard, St James's Palace.

At Hampton-Court, Dr. W. L. Perkins, a physician of extensive practice, formerly of Boston, New-England.

In Harley-street, Miss Charlotte Mills.

In Queenhithe, P. Heapy, esq.

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At her house in Hertford-street, Dowager Lady Grefley.

Mrs. Slater, wife of T. S. esq. major of brigade, in the island of Jersey.

Mrs. Woodbridge, of Gt James-street, Bedford-Row.

T. Watton, esq. goldsmith, in Aldersgate-street

Mr R Payre, sen of Old Bond-street.

At Upper East Sheen, Surrey, Mrs. C. Travers.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Dr. R. Warren, physician to the King and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At his house in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, George Keate, esq

W. Jenkin, esq. one of the Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Stanley, wife of C. H. S. esq.

Miss S. Leely, of Basinghall-street.

Joseph Exupere Bertin, doctor-regent, and ancient professor of the faculty of medicine, member of the academy of sciences of Paris, and author of a number of excellent pieces relative to anatomy; and particularly, of a copious Treatise on Osteology. He has left, in the hands of his son, several pieces, which are completed, but have not yet been published;—one is a Treatise on the *Muscles*, and another on the *Senses*. Two, however, one relating to the *Vessels*, and the other to the *Nerves*, which were submitted to the approbation of the faculty of medicine, and the academy of sciences, have been unhappily lost by the commissaries to whose care they were entrusted.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, June 26, 1797.

THE prospect of a fresh Negotiation for Peace has considerably affected the Price of Stocks, since our last; but the rise has not taken place in THAT proportion, which it has at the close of former wars. The Discount upon *Scrip* is lowered; but the market is still crowded with sellers.

BANK STOCK, on the 26th last month, was at 118; fell on June 2, to 116½; rose again, on the 14th, to 130½; and is, this 27th of June, at 116½.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th of last month, were at 75; and shut on the 7th of June, at 73½.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 26th last month, at 60½; fell on June 2, to 59½; rose again on the 14th, to 64½; and are, this 27th of June, at 64½.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 26th last month, at 48½; this stock shut on the 2d of June, at 48½.

LOYALTY LOAN is at Discount of 11½.

THE NEW OMNIUM at a Premium of 11½. CONSOLS for the opening are at 54½.

3 Q

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SORT of public library has been lately opened at Bamborough castle, by the direction of the trustees for managing the estates of the late lord Crewe. The library is chiefly a donation from the late rev. J. Sharp, grandson of the archbishop of York of that name, and contains the most valuable parts of the library of that prelate (being a comprehensive collection of books in all branches of literature, particularly theology, ecclesiastical history, English history, the best editions of classics, political pamphlets, &c.) with the addition of some other collections. It appears, that the charitable institutions, which now flourish at Bamborough castle, have received much of their progressive improvement from the Dr. J. Sharp, first-mentioned, who not only raised the great tower from a state of ruins, and converted it into a commodious mansion for himself and his successors, but provided that it might never want sufficient funds for future reparation. From 1758 to his death, he expended considerable sums, for the benefit of these charities, with little assistance from the trustees. The library is open to the public one day in every week.

The sum of 78l. 15s. has been lately remitted to Berwick bank, by the bishop of Durham, the dean and chapter of do. and the trustees of lord Crewe's charity, as the amount of their subscriptions (in shares of 20l. 15s. each) for the relief of the French ecclesiastics.

Alkaline salts, viz. different sorts of chrystals, barilla salts, pearl ashes, &c. of the manufacture of Lord DUNDONALD, are now preparing for sale, in large quantities, at the works established near Newcastle. It appears, from a letter, published in the Newcastle papers, by Mr. W. Hind, druggist and chymist, of Newcastle, and a number of other letters and certificates from eminent manufacturers, that the sale of the above articles is already established in that town and neighbourhood, and rapidly increasing; upwards of 3000 persons having been supplied with them in the course of a few weeks) that the saving of soap for domestic purposes, turns out to be considerably more than what has been stated in the printed notices; that the use of the salts will, in all probability, become generally adopted; and that, on the whole, the process of lord Dundonald is one of the most important discoveries ever made in this country.

Married.—At Newcastle, the rev. R. Ingram, B.D. of Sidney College, Cambridge, to

Miss M. Shaftoe. M. Hewitson, jun. to Miss Chapman. Lieut. Col. W. Kerr, of Little Dean, Roxburghshire, to Miss J. Forster, daughter of the late M. F. esq. of Bolton, Northumberland. J. Wardle, esq. of Crowling hall, near Redale, to Miss Cram, of the Three-mile Bridge, near Newcastle.

Died.—At Newcastle, Mrs. Wardle. Aged 72, Mr. T. Henzell. Aged 70, Miss M. Roberts. Mrs. Hey. Mrs. Winship, highly respected by a numerous acquaintance. Mr. J. Alderson, his death was occasioned by a fall down stairs the preceding evening. In Gateshead, Mr. T. Richardson, and Mrs. Nichole.

At North Shields, after a few hours illness, Mr. J. Walmsley. Suddenly, Mr. J. Potter. Of a decline, having nearly completed her 81st year, Miss Boutflower. At South Shields, Mr. A. Harrison.

At Durham, Mrs. Afton. At Stockton, aged 78, Mr. J. Stephenson, a quaker, formerly an eminent grocer and woollen-draper. Mrs. Sampson of Pelton, Durham. At Kirkharle, Northumberland, the lady of Sir W. Loraine, bart. At Winyard, Durham, aged 64, T. Woodfield, esq. many years principal steward to the late J. Tempest, esq. M.P. for the city of Durham.

At Sunderland, W. Maddison, a mariner; being intoxicated, he was warned by the bystanders, not to take a leap off the quay into a keel, which he was meditating—when he replied, with a volley of oaths, that “he would go to hell in a flying leap,” and instantly jumping off, his breast struck with such violence against the gunnel, as to occasion his immediate death.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Skiddaw and the neighbouring mountains (called the Cumberland Alps) were covered with a deeper snow, on May 16, O. S. than at any time during the months of December and January last. In many places, at the foot of the mountains, the snow fell twelve inches deep.

Scarcely a vessel arrives at the ports in this county, from Ireland, which is not crowded with persons and families flying from that distracted country.

Married.—Mr. G. Mounsey, of Sedburgh, Yorkshire, to Miss Hayton, of Harrington. The rev. Mr. Fletcher, vicar of Daisdon, to Miss Grisdale, daughter of the rev. B. Grisdale, D. D. of Carlisle, prebendary of Salisbury, and chaplain in ordinary to the King.

At

At Middleton, Westmoreland, Mr. J. Fawcett, to Miss Coulthwaite.

Died] At Whitehaven, in her 19th year, Miss M. Fleming. Mr. J. Rookin, sen. formerly master of the ship *Minerva*. Mrs. M. Ellwood. Mrs. Rule. Mr. T. Royal, formerly master of the ship *Trial*. Capt. Waters, of the ship *Resolution*. Mr. R. Agar. Aged 61, Mr. F. Younghurst, formerly master of a vessel. At Drogheda, Ireland, suddenly, Mr. A. Hall, of Whitehaven.

At Workington, aged 53, Mr. W. Kay. Aged 47, Mr. H. Westray. Mr. R. Bell, deservedly respected for his abilities and moral conduct; he was formerly manager of the iron works, at Clifton. Aged 87, Mr. Scott. Mrs. E. Dodd. At Riggs in Engbleton, Mr. T. Robinson, of Workington.

At Carlisle, G. Harrington, esq. After a short illness, T. Foster, esq. justice of peace for Cumberland. Mr. J. Jackson.

At Middleton, Westmoreland, aged 83, Mr. J. Frith. At Threlkeld, aged 73, Mr. W. Gaskarth. Aged 30, Mr. R. Mason. At Pardshaw Hall, parish of Deane, aged 73, Mr. J. Usher, an ingenious mechanic. At Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, aged 81, Mr. A. Saul, a Quaker; innocent in life, and inoffensive in his manners. At Kendal, in the prime of life, after a short illness, Mr. J. Gough, surgeon and apothecary.

Near Broughton, in Furness, aged 97, Mr. R. Dickinson, a respectable yeoman. At Broughton, in Furness, aged 80, Mrs. Benson; she left more than eighty children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. At Kullingtown, aged 103, Mr. Giffenan; he had married five wives, the last of whom, aged near 53, brought him a son about eighteen months ago.

LANCASHIRE.

A plan is in contemplation to bring water from Bootle spring, to Liverpool, by virtue of the act granted to Sir Cleave Moore, in 1710. A similar attempt was made some years ago, but failed, from the contracted views of the managing proprietor. The present proprietors, who are well qualified to support the expence of so considerable an undertaking, are well skilled in this particular branch of business, and are persons of very liberal principles, propose to offer a certain portion of shares to the corporation of Liverpool, or to private individuals; and also to authorize a committee to fix the price of water, grant leases, appoint officers, &c. Forty-one carts are at present employed to distribute water in the northern parts of the town, which are not only insufficient to answer the purpose, but are justly considered as no small nuisance.

Married.]—R. Clayton, esq. of Bamber-bridge, near Preston, to Miss Cruise. Mr. J. Threlfall, of Liverpool, to Miss Mayor, of Freckleton. R. Cardwell, esq. of Blackburn, to Miss Selater, of Bradford.

Died.]—At Manchester, Mrs. Heywood. Mr. W. Barrow, merchant. Mrs. Seyers. Aged 90, Mr. J. Lies, the oldest methodist in Manchester. Mr. J. Bardsley. Mr. E. Holt. Mr.

P. Berry. Aged 84, Mrs. G. Ridge, mistress of a boarding-school, and a lady of exemplary life and manners. Aged 63, Gerard Boardman, he had faithfully served a family in Manchester, during 30 years. Miss Marriott. Miss Jackson. In Salford, Mr. J. Shaw. Mr. P. Bichen-hough. Mrs. M. Lightboun. Mrs. B. Brown, of Alport town. At Hamburgh, Mr. D. Milner, merchant, of Ardwick.

At Liverpool, aged 74, Mrs. Tarleton, formerly of Cueden. Mrs. Griffith. Mrs. Eillon. Mr. G. Fearon, ship-builder. Mr. B. Cleland, formerly an officer in the 10th regt. of dragoons. Mrs. Longton. Mrs. Arrowsmith. Mr. D. Scott, box-office-keeper at the Theatre-royal. Mrs. Newall. Mrs. Pennant. At Eccleston-hall, near Liverpool, Mr. J. Frodsham, he was honest, sober, cheerful, and sincere. In the Bahama islands, last April, aged 17, Mr. J. Palmer, jun. of Liverpool, a youth of an amiable character. At Bristol, Mr. Ham-merton, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Paget, and Mrs. Lawson. At Blackburn, Mr. W. Charnley, attorney, and one of the coroners for the county. Aged 18, Miss E. Sykes, of Gateacre. Aged 75, Mr. L. Ormerod, of Whitwell, at the bottom of the forest of Rossendale. At Bury, aged 85, Mrs. Yates.

Mr. T. Taylor, of Bolton. Mr. W. Barrow, of Pendleton. At Preston, Mr. W. Low. Mrs. Farrer. Mr. J. Marth. Mr. J. Jackson. At Cantsfield, Mr. H. W. Tatham.

YORKSHIRE.

All the green part of the fells, on the ridge of mountains which extend from the northern part of this county to Brampton, in Cumberland, are covered with swarms of insects, of a dark brown colour, which, in size and shape, resemble caterpillars. They cover the herbage so profusely, that the cattle cannot possibly graze without swallowing great numbers of them.

The sum of 109l. being the surplus money of a certain subscription, raised at Doncaster, for benevolent purposes, has been lately transmitted to York, one half to be appropriated to the discharge of prisoners for small debts in the castle, and the other to the lunatic asylum for taking in and maintaining lunatic patients being paupers.

A skate was lately caught by some fishermen, in the bay of Burlington, which weighed upwards of sixteen stone!

EARL FITZWILLIAM has proposed to the Dearne and Dove Canal Company, to make, at his own expence, a navigable branch, which shall extend from Cob-caring, on the Dearne and Dove Canal, to Ellicar Collieries, on condition that the said branch shall be, at all times, supplied with water from the company's reservoir at Ellicar.

Within the last three years, the poor rates levied in the township of Sheffield, have been nearly doubled!

The correspondent of a York paper recommends the following composition for marking sheep, as answering every purpose of pitch or tar, without being at all detrimental to the manufacture of the wool: two pounds of white

refin; three pounds of tallow, and half a pound of wool or Portugal oil—the whole to be gently simmered over a fire in an iron pot.

At the late meeting at Diffield, of the East-Riding Agriculture Society, it was resolved, that, "The large and continued importation of foreign grain into this kingdom, by drawing away our specie to pay for it, not only drains the country of its money, but has also the still worse tendency to diminish the value of our own grain, by over-stocking the market, and that, should the importation be allowed still to continue, it would soon become impossible for the farmer to pay his rent, taxes, tradesmen, &c. &c."

Married.—Mr. J. Wreaks, of Sheffield, to Miss Fernell, of Spring House, near Chesterfield. R. Motion, Esq. banker, of Hull, to Miss E. Robinson, of Kendal. At Tinsley, near Sheffield, E. P. Walker, Esq. of Balby, near Doncaster, to Miss Ibbotson. L. Shadwell, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss J. Cayley, third daughter of Sir G. C. Bart. of Brompton. At Hull, after a courtship of three hours, Mr. Mosely, to Miss B. Barber, of Gainborough. Mr. Ellis, attorney, of Halifax, to Miss Bayne, of Pateley Bridge, near Rippon. T. Dennison, Esq. of Normanby, Lincoln, to Miss Thompson, of Hull. Stephen Chetham, of Leeds, aged 22, to Faith Stephenson, of the Old Duke, public house, in Great Woodhouse, aged 71.—This tender pair danced a hornpipe on the evening of her wedding-day.

Died.—At York, aged 81, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh. Mr. P. Forbes. Mrs. Hotham. Mr. W. Pyemont, common councilman for Monk Ward. Aged 66, Mr. W. Hawkswell. At Acomb, near York, Mr. Draycott, late of the theatre-royal. Mr. Crigan, surgeon of the 46th regiment, at York, in a duel with Lieut. Colonel Bell, of the same regiment.

At Hull, aged 76, Mrs. Clark. Mr. J. Brook, landing waiter of the custom-house. Aged 67, Mrs. Gray.

At Bercas Hill, near Hull, J. Stovin, Esq. Justice of Peace for the East Riding. He maintained and instructed, at his own expence, ten poor children of the parish of Paul, and gave pecuniary relief, medicines advice, &c. to the poor of his neighbourhood, with great liberality. He was distinguished by universal philanthropy, and by impartial and benevolent attention to the duties of magistracy.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Kay, an officer of excise, in different parts of the kingdom, upwards of 40 years. Mr. Stephen Chapman, a celebrated blind musician. Mr. J. Hawke. Mr. Barker, apothecary. Mr. W. Lord, of Cricket Inn, near Sheffield. Mr. J. Billam, of Killamurth. At Mearbrook, near Sheffield, aged 83, F. Flower, Esq. of Clapham, Surry. At Leeds, Mrs. M. Copperthwaite. Mrs. Peart. Aged 78, Mrs. Dawson. Miss S. Smithson. Mrs. Cattaneo. Mrs. Shepherd. Mrs. Waddington, of Haddingley, near Leeds. At Doncaster (on the road to Buxton) after several weeks' lingering illness, aged 66, J. Wilson,

Esq. Recorder of Pontefract. As a magistrate, he devoted the greatest part of his time to the service of the public, and in private life he was a noble benefactor of the poor and distressed. He possessed comprehensive powers of mind, a penetrating judgment, a brilliant imagination, &c. &c. and in his mode of reasoning, displayed a subtlety of disquisition, and depth of argument, combined with an easy flow of eloquence. He administered justice, with the strictest impartiality and integrity, and was, moreover, a firm friend and kind master, &c. &c.

On board the Kensington, a few days' sail from Calcutta, R. Gale, Esq. in the service of the East India Company, and son of the late R. G. Esq. of Northallerton. At New Malton, Mr. W. Thouton, At Thirkleby, aged 87, the Rev. Eu. Calf, vicar of that place 47 years. At Ryehill, in Holderness, aged 81, R. Bell, Esq. At Rippon, aged 60, Mrs. Waddilove, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. the Dean. At Bradford, Lieut. Clayton, late of the 73d. regiment of foot. The Rev. T. Cawley, vicar of Great Ouseburn. Miss E. Bower, of Scorton, near Catterick. At Laughton le Mothe, aged 87, Mr. W. Penitence, clerk of that parish upwards of 70 years. At Whitby, Mr. H. Barrick, ship builder, and Mrs. Maxwell, formerly of Scarborough. At Beverley, aged 56, Mrs. Audas. At Nunmonkton, the Rev. Mr. Hornby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a late meeting of gentlemen, land-owners, farmers, &c. of this county, held at Boston, it was resolved unanimously, that a petition and representation should be presented to the House of Commons, praying for a repeal of the act which authorises the free importation of foreign corn into British ports, as all actual scarcity, and apprehension thereof, has now ceased; and as the price of corn is so depressed, as not to afford a due compensation for the charge of raising the same.

Married.—S. R. Fyde, Esq. eldest son of T. F. Esq. M.P. for Boston, to Miss Carleton. Mr. C. Marris, surgeon, of Winterton, to Miss Jackson, of Wentbridge.

Died.—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Langley. Mrs. Bell. Upwards of 80, Mr. J. Taylor. Aged 59, Mr. T. Burrows, of Wragby, near Lincoln.

At Lacey, near Great Grimsby, Mr. J. SheerSmith; his wife had died about a month before.

At Heckington, aged 78, Mrs. Baxter. Mr. R. Elkington. Mr. C. Barr, of Owmby, near Spital: returning home from Gainsborough market, he fell from his horse, and was so much bruised and hurt by the accident, that he died the same evening.

Mr. J. Holland, of Market-Deeping. At Spalding, Mrs. Worrall. Mrs. Sanderfen. Mr. Vickery, apothecary, of Bourne. At Edenham, within the space of a fortnight, Mr. T. Royston, jun. Mrs. L. Royston, his mother, and Mr. T. Royston, his father. Aged 82, Mr. Cole, of Stamford; he was apparently in good health the preceding evening.

At Boston, Mr. Rose. At Granzham, Mr. Rawlinson. At Lowth, Mr. Grey; a respectable

able merchant, esteemed in private life. Mrs. Caparn, of Sleatford; her life exhibited a pattern of the conjugal, moral, and social virtues; and her death of resignation and fortitude, under some of the most afflictive circumstances which humanity is liable to. At Stanton, aged 70, Mrs. Bailes, widow of the late Mr. B. of Doncaster.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

This justices of peace for this county have given notice, by public advertisement, that they intend to take into consideration a presentment made by the grand jury, in March last, against the inhabitants of the county, relative to the state of the common jail, at Nottingham. This is declared in the indictment to be ruinous, inconvenient, and insufficient for detention and safe custody; the cells are represented as "*small, damp, noisome, and incumbrance*," so that "*a free circulation of air is prevented, and the health of the prisoners is liable to be greatly injured thereby*," &c. &c.

A petition has been presented to the King, signed by 1020 inhabitants of Newark, which, in energetic language, enlarges on "*the wickedness and corruption of ministers; their limiting the means of exercising the constitutional right of petitioning; attributes to their incapacity and misconduct, the disasters in Ireland, which threaten a fatal dismemberment of the empire*;" and charges ministers with "*squandering incalculable sums, and seeking to shed the blood of innocent men*," &c. &c.

Married.]—The rev. E. Pearson, B.D. rector of Rempton, to Miss Johnson, of Bedford-square, London. The rev. W. Clay, of Southwell, to lady Burrell.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Barnett. Aged 22, Mr. G. Barker, a promising young man. At Liverpool, aged 66, the rev. Dr. N. Clayton, late minister of a dissenting congregation on the High Pavement, Nottingham. At Basford, near Nottingham, aged 88, Mrs. Alton.

At Bingham, aged 74, Mrs. Wioth. At Newark, Mr. J. Lacey, and Mrs. Ellis. At Southwell, W. Doubleday, gent. The rev. Mr. Robinson, rector of North Clifton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—A. Ward, esq. of Derby, to Miss Hopper, of Nottingham. P. Gell, esq. of Hopton, to Miss G. Nicholas, of Bowbridge-field. Mr. Simms, surgeon, of Derby, to Miss Swift, of Duffield.

Died.]—At Derby, aged 66, Mr. M. Moore. At Spondon, aged 82, Mrs. Johnson. Aged 53, J. Flamstead, esq. of West Hallam. At Litchon, Ar. Bedford, M.D. late of Chesterfield. Aged 23, Mr. J. Dawes, of Little Over.

CHESHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Thompson, surgeon and apothecary, of Neston, to Miss Walley, of Chester. C. Gibbon, esq. of Whitchurch, to Miss Kent, of Nantwich. Mr. J. Neild, of Millington, to Miss Wood, of Cheadle.

Died.]—At Chester, aged 104, Mrs. Raine. Mrs. Lowe. Mr. J. Durden, attorney, late of Manchester.

Aged 77, Mrs. Formoson, of Nantwich.

Near Tattenhall, Mr. T. Aldersey. Aged 109, Catherine Richardson, of Malpas; the air of which elevated situation she had breathed about 80 years. She enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health to the last.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.]—At Oswestry, Mr. T. G. Kendall, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss A. Roberts, of Loppington.

Died.]—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Hughes. Near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Maddock.

Mrs. Richards, of Pendeford, a young woman universally esteemed and beloved for her amiable endowments, and friendly and benevolent disposition. At Shitnall, Mrs. Bennett, a kind benefactress to the poor. Mrs. Medlicott, of Bishop's Castle.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—R. Dunbar, esq. to Miss C. Lister, of Armitage-park. The rev. H. Waller, LL.B. of Farmington, to Miss Dolphin, daughter of the late J. D. esq. of Shentone.

Died.]—At Stafford, Mr. J. Clark. At Swinertonstone, aged 49, B. Fitzherbert, esq. Miss M. Sneyd, of Belmont. Aged 38, Mr. G. Young, of Cheadle. At Hanley, Mr. R. Mare. At Leek, Mrs. Lowe. At Alrewas, Mr. E. Thompson, late of Tamworth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. J. W. W. Horlock, of the Rocks, Gloucester, to Miss Smith, late of Normanton, in this county. The rev. Mr. Hook, rector of Saddington, to Miss A. Farquhar, second daughter of Sir W. F. bart.

Died.]—At Leicester, Mr. Clough, grocer. Aged 84, Mr. Kirk. Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Mr. C. Comedian. In the prime of life, deservedly lamented, Mr. T. Copson, hosiery. Mr. Taylor. Aged 91, Mr. Barry, formerly of the Lion and Lamb inn, but of late years retired from business, with a handsome property.

Suddenly, at Leicester, Lieut. John Heyrick, of the 15th light dragoons, late an attorney, and the captain of the Leicester volunteer cavalry. The intemperate and unrestrained violence of his passions had led him into numerous eccentricities and irregularities, and created him many enemies. His talents were, however, such as made him conspicuous in a provincial district; and his friends characterise him as having possessed "an uncommon share of natural abilities, and splendid accomplishments, as a gentleman and a scholar."

Mr. Tebbutt, of Kegworth.

At Loughbro', aged 84, William Starkie, framesmith, and member of the Old Friendly Society, held at the Angel Inn, several years prior to the rebellion in 1745; at which time he was a member, and remained for ever since, till his death. Within the last thirteen years, he has received out of the fund of the said society 101l. 19s. having been totally incapable of any kind of work. Aged 29, Mr. J. Allen.

At Saxeley, suddenly, Mrs. Horton; she had been afflicted nine years with the dropsy, and, during that time, had been tapped 21 times, by Mr. Peake, surgeon, of Leicester, who had extracted from her, by those different operations,

operations, 1776 pints of water, which weighed 6321 pounds!

RUTLAND.

Died.—Mrs. Burgefs, of Ridlington-Park, near Uppingham, a Quaker; a lady of a most humane and charitable disposition, and from her other excellent endowments, justly considered as an ornament of the county in which she resided.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.—The rev. Mr. Phillipson, rector of Herringwell, &c. to Miss Tharp, of Chippenham, near Newmarket. Mr. J. Brown, printer, to Miss E. Hodson, daughter of Mr. H. printer of the Cambridge Chronicle. The rev. Dr. Laughton, to Miss Tookie, both of Chippenham. The rev. Dr. Douglas, master of Bennett college, Cambridge, to Miss Mainwaring, niece to professor Mr. Mr. Evans, attorney, of Ely, to Miss Boyce.

Died.—At Cambridge, Mr. B. Jeffs. Aged 71, Mr. S. Willson. Mrs. Willett. Aged 84, Mrs. Sykes. After a few hours' illness, Mr. Agostino Isola, upwards of 30 years teacher of the Italian language in the university. Mr. C. Sharp, an ingenious turner.

At Newmarket, Mr. T. Robson, stable-keeper. Aged 80, Mrs. Scotman.

At Wood Dalling, aged 83, Mrs. M. Dye. Mr. J. Astwood, of Wendy. Mr. B. Fyth, of Watford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.—At Hemingford, Mr. Billets, formerly of St. Ives.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A water communication is now established between Stafford, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, Dudley-port, Birmingham, and Fazeley; and also, between Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Coventry; and the village of Bugbrooke (on the grand junction canal) in this county. Boats have lately begun to pass and repass every week to and from Bugbrooke and the above places.

Married.—T. Smith, esq. to Miss Eccles, daughter of the rev. J. E. late rector of Stoke, Bruern. J. W. Draper, esq. of Peterboro', to Miss M. A. Balour, daughter of the late Admiral B.

Died.—At Northampton, Mrs. Jeffrey, in her 77th year. Mrs. M. Williamson, relict of Mr. Alderman W. who served the office of mayor, in 1744. She lived in the punctual discharge of every religious duty, and died (worn out with age and infirmities) with all the resignation that virtue, with all the expectation Christianity can inspire. She was highly esteemed and respected by all her acquaintance.

Mr. Bachelor. Mrs. Douglas. In the prime of life, a few days after having been delivered of a daughter, Miss Johnson, the lady of T. J. esq. respected and beloved by her numerous friends and acquaintance, as well as by her affectionate husband and relatives. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Miss Ekins, late of Hardingstone, near Northampton. Suddenly. Mr. Eden, of Finedon.

At Burton Latimer, sincerely lamented, Mr.

Baker, a respectable farmer and grazier. T. Marriott, gent. of Newnham. At Scaldwell, Mr. Palmer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the late county meeting, at Warwick, convened by the sheriff, in consequence of a requisition delivered to him, signed by forty-eight peers and gentlemen, BERTIE GREAT-HEAD, esq. moved a petition to the King, praying him to dismiss from his councils his present ministers, &c.; which was supported by Sir J. THROGMORTON, Sir FR. BURDETT, and other gentlemen. Not a single word was spoken in opposition. In order to ascertain the sense of the meeting, in the most impartial manner, the sheriff desired both parties to separate, when, after the fullest scrutiny, he declared, that "*the sense of the majority was decidedly in favour of the petition.*" Uncommon exertions had been employed by the ministerialists, under the influence of the EARL OF WARWICK, LORD DENBIGH, &c. to collect all their force on this occasion; they were surpassed, however, both in numbers and zeal by the freeholders, who supported the requisition, hundreds of whom (all other modes of conveyance being pre-engaged) had walked on foot, in the course of the preceding night, twenty, thirty, or forty miles. The meeting was one of the largest ever remembered there.

The distressed state of the manufactures of Birmingham may be partly collected from a late return of the assessors, who, out of 15,000 inhabitant housekeepers, could only procure the taxes from one-fifth part of them!

Married.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Zuill, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Hart. Mr. E. Getley, of Birmingham, to Miss Mills, of Billesley-Hall. Mr. Fowler, surgeon, of Atherstone, to Miss Johnson, of Ryton Lodge, near Coventry. T. Barnard, esq. to Miss S. Parks, both of Birmingham.

Died.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Jackson. Mr. J. Prosser, of Hereford. Mrs. Goebsbury. Mrs. A. Worton. Master Jones, the eldest son of Mr. T. J. Mr. Gardner. Mrs. Brailford. Mr. J. Hipkiss. Mrs. Lowe. Aged 16, Master C. Walker, the seventh son of Mr. W. W. Aged 99, Mrs. E. Hays; a member of the funeral society. Mrs. Hubbard. Mr. Street, many years an officer of excise. At Newport, Salop, Mrs. Barnard, of Birmingham.

Mr. G. Goddard, of Dale End. Miss M. Repton, of the Castle Hills, Church Bickenhill. At Great Haywood, suddenly, while carousing, with a bottle of gin in his hand, Mr. W. Athis, schoolmaster. R. Moland, esq. of Springfield; one of the acting magistrates for the county. Mr. R. Hammond, of Digbeth. At Corley, aged 76, Mrs. Bradnisk. At Billstone, Mrs. Tomkys. Mrs. Richards, of Pendeford, near Wolverhampton. Aged 22, Miss L. Palfrey, of Finham. Mr. J. Yates, of Deritend. Mrs. Crockett, of Handsworth. Mr. R. Wilkes, of Chapel Ash, near Wolverhampton. At Coventry, Mrs. Ewbank. Mr. J. Owen, of the Priory. Mrs. Sturdy. Mr. J.

dan. Mrs. Carr. Mrs. Ault, a quaker. In London, W. Smallbroke, esq. principal registrar to the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. At Walsall, aged 73, S. Cooper, gent. universally lamented as a strictly honest man.

In Birmingham work-house, aged 109, J. Knowles, a pauper. He was born on Candlemas-day, 1638, and entering very early into the army, served as a private sentinel under the duke of Marlborough, at the memorable battle of Blenheim.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At Powick, P. Delamott, esq. to Miss Spicer, of the county of Devon.

Died.—At Worcester, aged 66, Mr. G. Lingham. Aged 78, J. Wilkinson, esq. of Stockton, Durham. Mrs. Garmston, At Henwick Hill, near Worcester, aged 80. Mrs. J. Wainwright. Aged 59, Mrs. Weeks. Mr. Crowe, of Old Swinford. Mr. Samuel, of Tenbury. Aged 72, in the parish of Great Malvern, Mr. J. Hotchkins.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Leominster canal is now completely navigable, from Mable Wharf to Leominster: a communication was also opened, June 1, between that canal and the river Severn, at Bewdley. By this conveyance, goods of all kinds are transported fifteen shillings per ton cheaper than by the former mode.

Married.—W. T. Money, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, capt. in the East India company's service, to Miss E. Money, of Hum-House, parish of Marcle, in this county.

Died.—At Hereford, aged 80, Mrs. A. Kyffin; she lived in the conscientious practice of the duties of religion, in the doctrines of which she firmly believed.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.—At Chepstow, Mr. W. Hughes, shipwright, aged 65, to Miss M. Jenkins, of Caldicot, aged 16!

Died.—At Monmouth, T. Morgan, esq. M.P. Mrs. Bowen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. T. Pruen, of Grays Inn, London, to Miss Andrews, of Cheltenham. At Gloucester, Major Douglas, to Miss C. Hopkinson, daughter of Colonel H. late of the 15th regiment of Light Dragoons. At Newnham, G. H. Ma'on, esq. major in the late 102d regiment, to Miss Jones, of Hay Hill. At Stapleton, C. Campbell, esq. to Mrs. Elton. W. Rogers, esq. of Llanthomas, near the Hay, Brecon, to Miss Smith, of Gloucester.

Died.—J. Whitthorne, sen. esq. of Charlton King's. At the Grange, near Stroud, W. Burgh, esq. lieutenant in the navy. The rev. W. E. Edwards, rector of Westborough.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the last Oxford quarter sessions, it appeared, that scarcely any of the millers of the county had complied with the directions of the late act, injoining them to put up, in some conspicuous part of their mills, a table of the prices, in money, for which the several operations of the mill are to be performed—a number of them were accordingly mulcted in the

legal penalties. The same complaint has occurred in other provincial districts.

Married.—Mr. T. Greenwood, of Easington, to Miss Saunders, of Great Milton, a young lady of polite accomplishments, and a handsome fortune.

Died.—At Oxford, aged 32, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. principal of Hertford College. Mr. J. Binks. Mrs. Loden.

Mr. J. Chapman, student of Balliol college, son of Mr. C. alderman of Bath. While bathing in the Cherwell, he was suddenly seized with the cramp, and was drowned in the presence of three young gentlemen, who were unable to afford him any assistance. His body remained three quarters of an hour under water before it was found and taken up. He is regretted as a youth of agreeable manners.

Aged 74, after a lingering illness, Mr. J. Parsons.

At Henley, Mr. J. Shaw. After a few days illness. Mrs. Treacher, relict of the rev. T. T. rector of Ardley. Mrs. H. Mackarnes, of Chipping Norton. At Witney, aged upwards of 60, Mr. J. Fitchell, many years surveyor of the turnpike roads in that neighbourhood. In his 50th year, Mr. Meades, of Easnam.

At Cassington, aged 77, Mrs. A. Belgrave. Miss F. A. Weyland, of Wood Eaton. Aged 83, Mr. J. Denner, late of Stow Wood. Aged 81, Edw. Skinner, parish clerk of Bampton, upwards of 46 years. Near Bampton, aged 97, Mr. H. Yeatman. Near Henley, Mr. W. Sarney. Aged 94, Mrs. Brigham, of Rotherfield Peppard.

At Chipping Warden, near Banbury, aged 66, the rev. M. Lamb, D.D. chancellor of the diocese of Oxon, and some time principal of Magdalen hall. For these, and other preferences, he was principally indebted to the Guilford family, by whom he was deservedly respected. He was possessed of great equanimity, true Christian benevolence, and all the virtues which form a worthy and respectable character. His literary attainments were considerable.

Aged 65, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Clarke, daughter of Mr. Alderman Austin, late of Oxford.

At Hampstead, Miss Finch, sister of R. F. esq. of Headington.

At his father's seat, at Plas-Madoc, Denbighshire, Mr. M. Youde, gentleman-commoner of Hertford college, Oxford.

At Bloxham, Mrs. Counce.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.—At High Wycombe, Miss Smith, late of Rofs, Hereford.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.—R. Sutcliffe, esq. of Bradford, Yorksh., to Miss Crofts, daughter of T. C. esq. late high sheriff for this county.

ESSEX.

The Rev J. Filewood, rector of Stifford and Sible Hedingham, has lately gained from the sea a considerable quantity of land, by a new and much improved method of imbankment.

In pursuance of a requisition delivered to the sheriff,

Sheriff, signed by 120 gentlemen (among whom were Lords GUILDFORD, MAYNARD, and PETRE, five baronets, and three members of parliament) to consider of the propriety of addressing the king, "*to dismiss from his councils those ministers whose measures have reduced us to our present calamitous situation*," &c. A meeting of the county was held, May 29, when F. HONEYWOOD, esq. moved a petition suitable to the tenor of the requisition, which was seconded by Lord Viscount MAYNARD. Mr. MAJENDIE moved an adjournment, on which the question for a division was loudly and repeatedly called for. This was refused by the sheriff, who abruptly dissolved the meeting; the original motion was, of course, lost. Thus the most numerous assembly of the county ever before remembered, was prevented from expressing its opinion on the very important question, for the decision of which, alone, the freeholders had been convened! Copies, however, of the petition moved by Mr. HONEYWOOD, were afterwards circulated throughout the county, and signed by great numbers of the inhabitants, &c.

G. DOWNING, esq. of Ovington, was lately installed at Chelmsford, with great pomp, Provincial Grand Master of the Order of Free-Masons for this county. On this occasion, the sum of 107l. 2s. was collected among the brethren present, for the use of the Free-Masons' Charity for Female Children, in St. George's Fields, near London.

Died.—Aged 17, Mr. T. Budworth, of High Laver. Mr. W. Gibson, of Hadleigh. Aged 26, Mrs. Withett, of Dedham. Aged 84, Mrs. Sus. Greenwood, of Halstead, a quaker. At Witham, R. Callis, esq. formerly an officer of dragoons. J. Utterton, esq. of Cobbin-House, near Waltham Abbey. Miss F. Nightingale, of Roxwell. At Thaxted, the rev. Mr. Maion, curate. The Hon. Mrs. Olmuis, of New Hall, Boreham. At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Mixer. Mr. J. Woods; he was suddenly seized with a numbness in his feet, and a pain in his breast, of which, with other paralytic symptoms, he died soon afterwards. Mr. May, of Maldon. At Colchester, Mrs. Bannell, wife of Mr. Alderman B. Mills Keymes. Lieut. Elliot, of the 22d regiment, in the barracks, in a duel with Mr. Cowan, assistant surgeon. They both fired at each other, when Lieut. E. wounded Mr. C. in the leg, and Mr. C. shot Lieut. E. through the upper part of the head, in consequence of which he died a few hours afterwards.

NORFOLK.

At a late meeting of the freemen, freeholders, and others inhabitants of Norwich, in common-hall, it was resolved unanimously, that a petition should be presented to the King, praying him "*to dismiss his present ministers from his councils*," &c. Among other representations, the petition urges, that "*of the several objects which have been successively held up to public expectation, not one has been obtained; that a plan of intimidation has been adopted, which has made encroachments on British liberty;*

that the middle classes are deprived of many of their domestic comforts; that our credit, national and mercantile, is brought to the brink of ruin; that the rapid spread of discontent threatens the speedy approach of new calamities at home, and that a storm has been raised, by the tyranny of military law, in the sister kingdom." In the conclusion, ministers are declared to be "*men who have forfeited the public esteem*;" and the King is requested "*to replace them by others, whose wisdom and integrity*," &c. &c. It was also resolved unanimously, that "*this meeting has been convened by legal and constitutional authority, and that any petition from this city in opposition to that now resolved upon, is contrary to the acknowledged manner of ascertaining the opinion of the citizens, and unbecoming the character of Englishmen.*"

May 29, in the evening, several brutal outrages were perpetrated at Norwich, by some soldiers of the Iniskilling Dragoons, quartered in that city. Mr. THRELWALL having announced his intention to deliver two lectures there, his murder was publicly avowed to be the object of these ruffians. A little before the time appointed for the commencement of the lecture, seven or eight of the Iniskilling Dragoons rushed into the lecture-room, where several persons of both sexes were assembled, exclaiming, with horrible execrations, "*Down with the Jacobins*," "*massacre them all*," &c.; and seconded their threats, by wounding severely with bludgeons, the persons present. The company was then dispersed, and the lecture-room was instantly demolished. The soldiers afterwards proceeded to maltreat the landlord of a neighbouring public-house, driving him out of a garret-window into the street, and terrifying his wife, then in the eighth month of her pregnancy, to such a degree, that she forced her way through a slight part of the partition into an adjoining house—the house they gutted, and destroyed the furniture. On the appearance of the mayor, the soldiers dispersed, but afterwards assembled to the number of some hundreds, and demolished another public-house in the neighbourhood, knocking down, and materially hurting many persons, among whom was an amiable young lady of sixteen years of age. The other regiments quartered in the city, behaved with exemplary good order, nor was there found, in the extensive population of Norwich, more than one inhabitant profligate enough to join with the military depredators. As there was every probability that the outrages would be renewed, Mr. THRELWALL thought proper to quit the city privately, in a post chaise, and return to London. Among other implements of destruction provided by the rioters, was an axe, newly ground and sharpened for the occasion.

Married.—At Greta Green, T. A. Kerri-son, esq. of Norwich, to Miss H. Eellman, of Wetheringsett, Suffolk. J. Mosely, esq. of Osden, to Miss Galway, of Tofts. Captain Preston, in the Oporto trade, to Miss Tolver, of Yarmouth. Mr. T. Newton, sen. of Lakenheath, to Mrs. Aggas, Hockwold, Wilton: their ages united amounted to nearly 150 years.

years. H. Hulton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss Heald, late of Northreps. F. Latham, esq. to Miss D. Ganning, of Norwich. At Denton, N. Claydon, esq. to Miss S. Bocking. A. Beevor, esq. of Cringleford, to Miss Branthwaite, of Stiff key.

Died.]—At Norwich, aged 67, Mr. B. Garthson. Aged 46, Mrs. Spratt. Aged 30, Mr. W. Mapes. T. Havers, esq. a gentleman of strict honour and integrity, and of circumspect conduct in every situation through life; his loss is sincerely deplored by the religious community with which he was connected, and of which he was a very exemplary member. Aged 18, Miss H. Mack. Aged 75, Mr. C. Ellinett, a truly honest and industrious man; he died in the house wherein he was born and had resided through life. Aged 70, Mrs. Ives. Aged 23, Miss M. Pitchers. Aged 63, Mrs. Ritson. Mr. J. Johnson, of Stonehill Farm, near Norwich. At Memel, in Prussia, May 18 last, Mrs. Drake, niece of Mr. Pue, gent. late of Norwich. At New York, March 27 last, Mr. W. Beazor, formerly of Norwich.

Mr. R. Davy, of Kenning Hall. Miss S. Hewitt, of Holt. Mrs. Andrews, of Oulton. In Jamaica, March 23 last, aged 25, Mr. T. Etheridge, of Starston. At Rushall, Mr. J. Cunningham. Aged 97, Mrs. Slipper, of Potter Heigham. T. Cole, gent. late of Paston. The rev. E. Holden, rector of Gillingham &c. At Wymondham, aged near 90, Mr. Willson.

Mrs. M. Mays, of Foulham. Mr. J. Nelson, of Dereham. At West Newton Parsonage, aged 92, the rev. J. Sharp, vicar, with other preferences: he was preferred to the living of Babingley, in 1732, and was many years father of the doctee; he maintained through life the character of a worthy man and a good Christian. At Ringland, aged 102, Mrs. A. Ames: she retained the use of her limbs and faculties to her last hour; she resided at Shottisham nearly 90 years of her life.

Aged 70, Mr. T. Garrod, of Heigham. Aged 32, Mr. A. Davies, of Beccles. Aged 76, Mr. J. Kerr, of Mattishall Bergh. Miss Fellows, of Shottisham. At E. Dereham, A. George, gent. After a lingering illness, arising from a cancer in her mouth, Mrs. S. Wigg: of exemplary conduct as a step-mother, and attentive to the various duties of social life; she was greatly beloved by her numerous family and friends. At Thetford, Mr. T. Jefferies, collector of excise. Aged 24, Miss E. Steele, of Buckleham.

Aged 25, Mr. C. Burrows, of Litcham. Mr. F. Pauke, sen. of Runcton. Aged 70, Mr. W. Howard, of Northreps. Mrs. S. Long, sister to J. L. esq. of Dunton, formerly high sheriff of this county; concerning the validity of whose testament there were two famous trials, upwards of thirty years ago, by the last of which her brother's will was set aside, and she became vested in his estates, as heir at law. October 29 last, at Nassau, Bahama Islands, of the yellow fever, aged 19, Mr. J. Crisp, son of Mr. C. of Watlington.

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Jasper Danford, of Bramfield: while riding the shafts of a broad-wheeled waggon, with his back reclined to the horses, he was pressed so violent against the head of a maple-tree, which grew on a bank and projected over the road, as to occasion his immediate death.

On board the Comet ship of war, in Yarmouth Roads, aged 42, captain T. Middleton, commander: he had just arrived from the Mediterranean, where he had been actively employed during the greater part of the present war, and had highly distinguished himself in assisting to destroy the French fleet, at Toulon. For his services in this action he obtained honourable and particular notice in the London Gazette, which recorded that event. In the American war, when only commanding a transport vessel, he received a reward of 500l. by a vote in parliament, for his fidelity in some important service. He was not only distinguished as a gallant officer, but respected for his philanthropy and truly benevolent disposition.

At Bodney Hall, aged 44, the hon. Mrs. C. Dillon, sister to Lord Viscount D. of Ireland: though born with beauty, and endowed with many talents and accomplishments, she secluded herself, at an early age, from the world, and retired to a monastery, at Montargis, in the South of France, whence she was compelled to return, in 1793. She has since resided in this county, with the original companions of her retreat. To the few who were acquainted with her, her innocent and unostentatious life has been an example of what true philosophy is capable of; that philosophy which is found in religion, and the science of which is the highest wisdom.

SUFFOLK.

Married.]—At Jersey, Lieut. Hodgkin, of the Loyal Suffolk Fencibles, to Miss Fiott, of that island. Mr. W. Clark, master of the grammar-school at E. Bergholt, to Miss S. Branwhite, of Lavenham.

Died.]—Mr. Lemon, of Finborough. At Pakefield, Mr. W. Machin. Aged 45, Mr. W. Green, of Fakenham mills. Miss Franklin, of Drinkstone. Aged 76, Ms. J. Rid'ey, of Woodbridge. At Bury, Mr. W. C. Steele. Mrs. Dinece.

Aged 66, Mr. Robert Sutton, one of the family justly celebrated for the introduction and successful practice of inoculation in this country.

Mrs. Godfrey, of Mildenhall. Mrs. Gibson, the elder, of Ipswich. Mr. J. Danse, of E. Bergholt, schoolmaster, greatly regretted by his pupils and acquaintance.

SUSSEX.

Lately, at Chailey, during a storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, the ground was covered with hail-stones as large as marbles; the meadows, in which cattle were seen quietly feeding at noon, were, before three o'clock, several feet under water; and in the lower part of the village the flood rose, in that short space of time, to the height of ten feet.

At a late meeting of the subscribers for

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ENCLOSURE

ENCOURAGING the BREEDS of CATTLE and SHEEP, and ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY among the LABOURING POOR, the EARL of EGREMONT in the chair, it was resolved, that a premium of twenty guineas should be paid to the owner who shall exhibit the best three-year-old bul, subject to certain conditions, on a day specified; and a premium of ten guineas to the owner of the second best, subject to the same conditions; also, a premium of ten guineas to the owner of the best three-year-old heifer, which shall have produced a living calf before a time specified, and shall be in milk at the time of show; and a premium of five guineas to the owner of the second best, under the same restrictions; also, a premium of twenty guineas to the owner of the best South-down ram, of fifteen guineas to the owner of the second best, of ten guineas to the owner of the third best, and of five guineas to the owner of the fourth best; all of these to be one year old last lambing time, and subject to certain conditions; also, a premium of ten guineas to the owner of the best South-down ewe, and of five guineas to the owner of the second best, to be above one year old last lambing-time; also a premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South-down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. Also, different premiums of five, three, two, and one guinea each to labourers, who shall have brought up children with the least proportionate relief from their respective parishes; to the wives and widows of labourers, who shall have done the greatest number of days' work in husbandry, between two periods of time specified; to long and faithful service of men servants, in husbandry; and to ploughmen, who, with the fewest oxen in harness, shall plough *one statute acre* of ground, in the shortest time and best manner, on a day specified.

Married.—F. Partington, esq. of Offham, near Lewes, to Miss Trollop, of Coterod, Herts.

Died.—Near Cuckfield, ——— Grainger, esq. At East Grinstead, of a mortification in his bowels, which proceeded from a gangrened thumb, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. Collins, attorney. At Horsham, Mrs. Wheeler; having attended the funeral of a friend, she returned home, and died almost immediately. Near Horsham, Mr. Brothwell, builder, of Dorking, Surrey, from the effects of a fall from his horse.

KENT.

The Agricultural Society of this county have lately transmitted a notice to the Devonshire Tithe Society, that "they are ready to co-operate with them in such means as may tend to the furthering of the object proposed," &c.

LORD ROXBURY has lately published, in the *Kentish papers*, a judicious and dispassionate address to the county of Kent, wherein his lordship animadverts, with becoming freedom, on the corruption and extravagance of ministers, their ambition of foreign conquest, &c. &c. and

points out the grand remedy for the complicated evils of the country—a radical reform in the house of commons.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.—W. Curry, esq. partner with Mr. North, attorney, of Southampton, to Miss Wals, of Tooting, Surrey. H. Hutton, esq. of Andover, to Miss Heald, of Hill-place, near Southampton. T. Harper, esq. of Gosport, to Miss M. Jellicoe.

Died.—At Winchester. Lieut. Tipping, of the North Gloucester militia. At Romsey, Mrs. Gainsford. At Fordingbridge, Mr. J. Muscott, surgeon and apothecary, of eminent abilities in his profession, and respected by all classes of people within the circuit of his practice. Near Andover. Mr. Lywood.

At Southampton, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. alderman R.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.—The rev. D. Graves, aged 48, curate of Chieveley, to Miss E. Southby, of Winterbourne, aged 18! Mr. G. buried his late wife, aged 77, on the 19th May last.

Died.—At Reading, suddenly, while sitting in her chair, aged 84, Mrs. Simeon. Mrs. Hiscock.

Mrs. Walker, of Tilehurst. Miss C. Talmage, of Bracknell. At Tidmarsh, Mr. R. Piercy, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Of a lingering disorder, Mrs. Berry, of Park-farm, Sonning.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.—J. Deveral, esq. of Frankly, to Miss Blennan, of Morston Farleigh. Mr. P. Masey, attorney, to Miss L. Gibbons, of Fisherton. The rev. Mr. Phillips to Miss E. Thorp, of Chippenham-park, Wilts.

Died.—At Salisbury, aged 101, Ann Fulford, a poor but honest and industrious widow; she had a perfect recollection of all the circumstances of the great storm in 1703, being at that time seven years of age, and living with her grandmother, near Pomsret. Aged 73, Mr. H. Dew. Mrs. A. Wenyeve. Miss Hawes.

At Quidhampton, aged 33, Mr. J. Gibbs, jun. Mr. Turner, of Nunney.

At the Abbey of Augustine nuns, at Amesbury, Sister Monica, a lady of the society.—She died on St. Monica's day, while the other nuns were celebrating mass in the chapel.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Philological Society, at Bath, for educating and placing out the sons of poor clergymen and mechanics (instituted in 1792) have been enabled, by the public encouragement, to increase the number of their boys to 120.

The gentleman (Sir W. D.) confined in Ilchester gaol, whose unfortunate case we mentioned in a former Number, and which has been so frequently described in the West of England papers, has been lately released from the debt on which he was some months ago confined, by his creditor, who has confessed the false arrest. We are concerned, however, to add, that he is still detained by another demand since presented against him. He has been

been entirely supported for some months past by the very humane keeper of the gaol*.

On June 12, a very considerable part of the eastern end of the Kennet and Avon canal was opened, by order of the Chairman and Committee of Management. From the substantial execution of the several parts of the work, it appears to be now capable of accommodating the trade of that populous neighbourhood. Eleven miles of coal canal will be completed, according to calculation, in about eight months' time, at the expence of 32,000*l.* and the remaining six miles in eighteen months' time, at the additional expence of 17,450*l.* It is expected that, by that period, the Kennet and Avon canal will be finished, from Devizes to its junction with this canal, which will then also form a junction with the Wilts and Berks canal.

The yearly income of the schools of industry at Bath, from the gradual decrease of subscriptions, &c. is now reduced from 800*l.* to little more than 200*l.*

The subscription of Mr. C. Baker, of Bristol, who has circulated proposals for discovering the cause and cure of the smut in wheat, is rapidly filling, under the patronage of the farmers in general, as well as of the leading Agriculturists.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at the Guildhall in Bristol, for the purpose of addressing the king "*to dismiss his ministers, as the most effectual means of obtaining a speedy, honourable, and permanent peace,*" &c.; when a petition to this effect, after some discussion as to matter of form, was adopted, with only three dissenting voices. The petition asserts, that "*the foundations of national greatness are shaken,*" and that "*the staple manufactures of the country totter on the brink of destruction,*" &c. It also notices the decay of trade in Bristol, "*we attest the decline of our particular city,*" &c.—A counter-address was, however, produced at the meeting, which, on being put to the vote, was rejected, by a great majority.

The Hush inclosure bill, lately passed, contains an unreserved commutation for every species of tythes. It was patronized by the bishop of Bath and Wells, lord of the manor, by the archdeacon of Wells, possessor of the great tythes, and by the rev. J. Mitchell, vicar

of the parish; examples worthy to be held up to the general imitation of the clergy.

It appears, from a report of the governors of the asylum for blind persons, lately established at Bristol, that the charity is in a prosperous situation, that the number of objects admitted in the course of the last twelve months is considerably increased, and that the earnings by labour have been in a state of progressive advancement from the commencement of the undertaking to the present time. Some of these persons can now earn 5*s.* 6*d.* per week, and under, by basket and hamper making, and other employments.

Married.—Mr. Mitchell, attorney, of Bruton, to Miss Clements, of Weck. J. Templeman, esq. of Merriott-hall, to Miss Abraham, of White Lackington. At Bath, W. Wilberforce, esq. M.P. for Yorkshire, to Miss Spooner, of Emdon-house, Warwick. At Bristol, sergeant Mackenzie, of the Portsmouth division of Marines, to Mrs. Fry, victualler.—whose husband, Mr. F. had died in less than a fortnight before. At Bathwick, V. L. Ward, esq. to Miss Ahmutz.

At Greta-Green, lieutenant Stawell, of the Chatham division of marines, recruiting at Trowbridge, to Miss Steel, of Hilperton;—an amiable and accomplished young lady: she was taken from the window of her chamber, at midnight, by her lover, and conveyed away in a post-chaise and four.

Died.—At Bath, Mrs. Spry. W. Crofsley, esq. On his way to Bristol hat-wells; F. R. Humphries, esq. of Devizes, major-general in the army. Mrs. Nagle, of the county of West Meath, Ireland. Mr. G. M. Goodall. Mrs. Bowsher. Mr. Rodburn, printer. Near Bath, Mr. T. Shute, of Cheapside, London. At Bath Easton, H. Walters, esq. justice of the peace.

At Frome, Mr. J. Coke. In the flower of youth and beauty, Miss A. Wickham. C. Hawkins, esq. of Yeovil.

At Falmouth, Mr. Pearce, an eminent attorney esteemed both in and out of his profession, for his probity and goodness of heart.—Though his constitution was remarkably delicate, he possessed a mind full of energy and vigour.—He bore a long and cruel disease with philosophical fortitude, and yielded up his breath, in a well-grounded hope of "the blessed resurrection to eternal life."

At North Petherton, Mr. Barrel, attorney.

DORSETSHIRE.

An office has been lately established at Poole (or rather revived, having lain dormant a number of years past) for managing the concerns of the vice admiralty jurisdiction, extending over the counties of Southampton, Dorset, and Poole. The object of this establishment is announced to be, "*to prevent depredations committed on the persons and property of individuals who, through calamitous circumstances, may be cast away on the rocks or sands of shores of the said district,*" and "*to rescue the character of a certain description of people from brutality.*"

Since the establishment of schools of industry in Dorchester, many children who, prior

* In a letter lately written to the editor of a Bath paper, after artlessly depicting the particulars of his sufferings, extreme want of common necessaries, &c. he adds, "I am pining in bondage under the public's cause, as well as private oppression, and that public now neglect me—'tis too much—I cannot long endure it—I crave for mercy, and not to let me perish—I am overcome with sorrow to find myself thus neglected—to be destitute and in want, are calamities which I pray Heaven may never be the fate of you and your's," &c.—A subscription, however, has been lately opened for his relief in the banking-houses at Bath, which meets with some encouragement.

to the commencement of the institution (in May last) were only a burden to the town, are now enabled to earn more than their charge of maintenance.

Married.—R. C. Cole, esq. of Whitchurch, to Miss J. Biggs, of Blandford. W. Clavell, esq. to Miss Bingham, of Melcombe Bingham.

Died.—At Dorchester, Mrs. Yeatman. Mr. Strange, of Lydlinch, in consequence of a fall from his horse, by which he was so much hurt, that he died in a few hours after. In a phrenzy fever, Mr. Channing, lieut. in the Dorset militia.

Mr. Budden, of Blandford. At Sherborn, Mrs. Spratt. At Evershot, aged 88, Mr. R. Oliver. At Weymouth, aged 106, Mrs. Crossman.

At Shaftesbury, the rev. James Merchant, many years the minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters in this town. He was a man of learning, piety, and candour.

At Wareham, Mrs. Hester Reader, aged 85, the widow of the late rev. Simon Reader, a dissenting minister in this town for more than 50 years. Mrs. R. enjoyed much consolation and comfort during her sickness, and appeared to anticipate her entrance into the heavenly world. She was much distinguished for her piety and benevolence.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the freeholders, &c. of this county, held in the Castle Yard, Exeter, J. SEALE, esq. high sheriff, in the chair, Sir J. NORCLIFFE INNES moved a petition to the King, asserting the necessity of a change of ministers, &c. which was seconded by Mr. NORTHMORE. This gentleman, in a nervous speech, of some length, animadverted on the notorious inconsistency of the present ministers, and particularly of Mr. Pitt, "who had come into office against the sense of a majority in parliament, and now retained his place against the desire of the people." He added that "ministers did not seem inclined to enter on negotiation with sincerity," Mr. PALK, member for the county, opposed the petition, and said, "he was sure that in so doing he expressed the desire of his constituents (*loud and reiterated cries of No! No!*) The question being called for, in order that the real sense of the county might be accurately ascertained, the sheriff desired all who voted for the petition to withdraw to the right side of the hustings, and all who opposed it to the left; when he declared the address for the dismissal of ministers to be carried BY A LARGE MAJORITY. On a moderate computation, a majority of at least three to two divided on the petition, which by some was said to be two to one. The most strenuous exertions had been made throughout the county to defeat the object of the petition, and the meeting was allowed to be by far the most numerous and respectable that had ever been assembled in the West of England. A counter petition was afterwards in circulation, which, after every effort had been exerted,

under the influence of EARL FORTESCUE, Lord Lieutenant, &c. to obtain signatures, was not signed by more than 400 persons on the day of the meeting.

A requisition of twenty-five respectable citizens of Exeter, having been lately addressed to the mayor, requesting him to convene a general meeting of the inhabitants, to "consider the propriety of petitioning the king to dismiss his ministers, and to accelerate peace," this magistrate imagining himself sufficiently competent to decide on constitutional points for the rest of his fellow-citizens, refused to comply, assigning, as a reason for his conduct, "that a majority in parliament having supported the present ministers," the nation, at large, "could not decently petition the king to dismiss them!" It is curious that, when Mr. Fox was one of king's ministers, and when his India Bill was supported by a majority in parliament, the corporation of Exeter then thought it decent and proper to petition the king, not merely to dismiss the then ministers, but even to dissolve the parliament itself, as having supported a measure which was apparently disapproved of by the great body of the people!

The East Devon Agricultural Society offered, in their last meeting, eighteen premiums for the encouragement of AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRY: one of ten guineas to the person who shall discover, by the most accurate experiments, whether the Leicestershire or Devonshire breed of sheep, or what other sort are best and most profitable for propagation within the Devon district; one of five guineas to the person who shall discover a cure for the flux or scet in bullocks; another of five guineas to the person who shall discover a method of destroying the large grey grubs in pasture and arable land, from which proceed the cockchafer and beetle, or other grubs injurious to crops, such method to be the least prejudicial to grass, or other produce of the land; another of five guineas to the person who shall discover an effectual method to destroy rats and mice, without poison; another of five guineas to the person who shall bring into a proper state of cultivation, the greatest quantity of waste land, not less than five acres, by drainage or otherwise; also four more premiums of five guineas each, one of three, and the remainder of two. These are offered for the exhibition of the best stallion, bull, ram, and boar, for long and faithful service, and for the greatest number of legitimate children, &c.

The Grand Jury of the late Easter Quarter Sessions (held at the castle in Exeter) have "declared," by public advertisement, "their firm opinion, that the steps taken by the Tythe Society in Devonshire, have for their object, the most laudable views, by encouraging a rural improvements, cementing friendship and harmony, preventing animosities and litigations, and securing the internal defence of the kingdom," &c. They also voted their thanks to the society, and requested their active perseverance in the pursuit of their great object, "in full confidence that the Grand Juries, and Agricultural

cultural Societies of other counties, will soon follow the example," &c.

Married.—The rev. Mr. Holwell, of Exmouth, to Lady Charlotte Hay, sister to the Earl of Errol. Captain R. Yeo, to Miss T. Leworthy, of Barnstaple. Mr. W. Tancock, gunner of the Flora ship of war, to Miss S. Upham.

Died—At Exeter, Mr. J. Swale, wine-merchant, but of late years retired from business. Mrs. Turner. Suddenly, Mi. J. Kingdon, comptroller of the customs.

At Woolfardisworthy, aged 25, Mrs. Hole, wife of the rev. J. H. rector. At Strode, Beaminster, Mr. J. Clare, respected and lamented. At Chard, Mrs. James. At Exmouth, aged 78, Mrs. Foulkes, relict of W. F. esq. Suddenly, Mrs. Upham, wife of lieutenant U. of the Siddury volunteers: a charitable woman to the poor.

CORNWALL.

An enormous whale, measuring 70 feet in length, came lately on shore within the entrance of the harbour at Padstow. It was soon cut to pieces, and carried off, by the country people. It had been seen that morning at sea with its tail upwards.

Married—At St. Hillary, T. Hill, esq. of Helfstone, to Miss P. Greenhill, of Marazion.

Died—Mrs. Hall, daughter of — Harris, esq. of Penzance. Near Penrhyn, the rev. J. Buckingham, vicar of Stithians. At Penzance, J. Scobell, esq. collector of the customs.

WALES.

Married.—At Carnarvon, Mr. H. R. Williams, attorney, to Miss Bettis.

Died.—At Ruthin, Denbighshire, W. Totty, esq. attorney.

The lady of Sir John Hamlyn, bart. M.P. for the county of Caermarthen.

SCOTLAND.

From a report of the British Wool Society, of Edinburgh, it appears that Scotch wool has been of late so much deteriorated as to yield three and four times the prices it was formerly worth: and that a considerable spirit of improvement has been excited and diffused over the county relative to this important branch of rural economy.

As a proof of the extraordinary improvement of land, a small orchard, containing one acre and a half, planted five years ago, produced by the sale of its fruit last year, upwards of 67l. to the proprietor.

The Society intitled the Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, have lately distributed a number of premiums to different claimants: 10l. for the best specimen of damask linen; 7 premiums, one of 15l. sterling, one of 14l. one of 12l. one of 11l. one of 10l. and two of 6l. for different specimens of woollen cloth; and 10 premiums, one of 18l. one of 16l. one of 15l. one of 14l. two of 10l. one of 3l. one of 2l. and one of 1l. for different specimens of fancy articles.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

The continuance of wet weather, during the whole month, has much impeded the operations of the Husbandman. Vegetation is remarkably backward; and the present prospect is favourable rather to the produce of Straw, than to a beneficial produce of Grain.

The WHEAT in warm light soils, has grown very large, and is even, in many places, already laid by the wind and rain. On damp, clayey, and old soils, it still plants very thin; and although its improvement, since our last, has been considerable, yet in those situations, the crops cannot possibly be good. In North-Britain, where the same chilling showers have not been felt, as have been in some other districts, the early Wheats are peeping out, and promise well. In the Isle of Thanet, and throughout Kent, upon dry chalky soils, the crops of every kind exhibit a luxuriant aspect, which has, perhaps, been seldom exceeded.

The present appearance of the SPRING CORN, except on remarkably good soils, is far from favourable. The BARLEY, in particular, has suffered much from the cold wet weather; that early sown, promises, however, in several districts, a most productive crop. The PEAS and BEANS universally afford reason to expect that the podding will be remarkably great.

The RYE-GRASS and CLOVERS are expected, in general, to turn off light. The OLD GRASS was never in greater abundance. In the neighbourhood of London, the Hay harvest has been very backward, and the crops have received much damage. In the southern parts of the kingdom, the TURNIPS are promisingly above ground; in the northern, the sowing has commenced under favourable auspices.

The HOP BINES round Canterbury thrive exceedingly. In the neighbourhood of Maidstone, they have been affected by the fly. The duty, for the current year, is already estimated at One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, continue very high, and the demand for them very great, particularly for lean cattle and sheep, on account of the great abundance of grass. BEEF averages, in Smithfield Market, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per stone; MUTTON, from 4s. to 5s. per stone, of 8lb.—In the markets of North-Britain, choice pieces of BEEF sell at 8d. the lb. of 17½ oz.;—MUTTON still higher; and LAMB at about 6d.

The prices of Grain are still low; and markets exceedingly dull.—The average of England and Wales, of Wheat, 50s.—of Barley 24s. 2d.

The Wool business continues stagnated.

The ORCHARDS exhibit a promising appearance.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MUTINY ON BOARD OF THE FLEET AT THE NORE;

AND OF THE TRIAL OF

RICHARD PARKER,

ONE OF THE DELEGATES OF THE SANDWICH, AND THE PRESIDENT
OF THE COURT OF DELEGATES.

IN our last we noticed that the mutiny which had broke out on board of the grand fleet, under Lord Bridport, at Spithead, had extended itself to the other divisions of the fleet, and that, at that time, though it had been silenced by the concessions and attentions of government on board of the grand fleet, yet that in the fleet, at Sheerness, in particular, it continued to rage with symptoms peculiarly alarming.

The North Sea fleet, as well as the ships lying at the Nore, appear to have had the redress of other grievances in view, besides what related to the increase of pay and provisions demanded by the grand fleet, at Spithead. *A more equal division of prize money, more regular and frequent payment of wages, and certain privileges of permission to go on shore when in port, as far as might be convenient to the service,* were points insisted upon by this division, before they would agree to return to their regular state of subordination*. During the progress of this alarming mutiny, various opinions existed in the public mind, in regard to the conduct, the most prudent to be adopted; some persons, with the ministry, would listen to nothing

short of *unconditional submission*, while others insisted that part of the articles, at least, might have been granted, and that by *moderate and modified concession*, the love and fidelity of the navy would be more effectually secured than by adopting harsh and coercive measures.—Which of these opinions was the wisest cannot now be determined.—The attachment and services of the body of the seamen hereafter, and the opinion they may form of the justness of the demands of the fleet at the Nore, will certainly be the only proof of the policy of the measures that have been pursued.

At the commencement of the mutiny, the mutineers were suffered to go on shore without interuption, and to parade about Sheerness with music, flags, and a triumphal appearance, calculated to make converts to their cause. Their head quarters were in a public house, from the windows of which a red flag was hoisted many days successively. The delegates and committee men went on shore or on board as they pleased, and seemed commanders of Sheerness, as well as of the ships at the Nore. Lord Keith and Sir Charles Grey, however, who had been sent down to superintend the naval and military proceedings in that quarter, put an end to this indulgence instantly on their arrival.

With a view to extort compliance with their demands, they proceeded to block up the Thames, by refusing a free passage up and down the river to the London trade. The ships of neutral nations, however, colliers, and a few small craft, were suffered to pass, first receiving a passport signed by Richard Parker, as president of the delegates. In order to concentrate their force, all the ships which lay near Sheerness, dropt down to the Great Nore. The line of battle ships were drawn up in a line, about half a mile distant from each other, and moored with their broad sides fronting each other. In the spaces between the line of battle ships, the detained merchantmen, &c. were moored. The force of the mutineers, at its greatest height, consisted of eleven ships of the line, exclusive of frigates, in all twenty-four sail. The appearance of such a multitude of shipping, the London trade included, was, from the occasion, grand and awful. Each ship was governed by a committee consisting of twelve members, together with two delegates and a secretary. To represent the whole body of seamen, every man of war appointed two delegates, and each gun boat one; the mode of assembling these was by beating a drum.

From the first breaking out of this mutiny, the delegates behaved respectfully to their superior officers. They also exhibited on every convenient

* *The following is a Copy of the Articles insisted upon, as published in all the Newspapers of the Day.*

Article I. *That every indulgence granted to the fleet at Portsmouth, be granted to his Majesty's subjects serving in the fleet at the Nore, and places adjacent.*

II. *That every man, upon a ship coming into harbour, shall have liberty (a certain number of men at a time, so as not to injure the ship's duty) to go and see their friends and families, a convenient time to be allowed to each man.*

III. *That all ships, before they go to sea, shall be paid all arrears of wages, down to six months, according to the old rule.*

IV. *That no officer that has been turned out of any of his Majesty's ships, shall be employed in the service again without consent of the ship's company.*

V. *That when any of his Majesty's ships shall be paid, that may have been some time in commission, if there are any pressed men on board that may not be in the regular course of payment, they shall receive two months advance, to furnish themselves with necessaries.*

VI. *That an indemnification be made any man who shall run, and may now be in his Majesty's naval service, and that they shall not be liable to be taken up as deserters.*

R. PARKER, President.

convenient occasion, the same interest in the welfare of their country, and the same degree of loyalty as was displayed by the seamen at Spithead.

The crew of the Lancaster, of 64 guns, which lay at Long Reach, betrayed evident dispositions to join the ships at the Nore, but were prevented from passing down the river, by the furnaces at Tilbury Fort and Gravesend, and other works which were amply defended by the military.

All communications being stopped with the shore, the mutineers supplied themselves with water and provisions from the ships they stopped, and a party of seamen landed in the Isle of Grain and carried off a number of sheep, &c. The accounts, however, of their plundering different trading vessels were ridiculously exaggerated, the chief act which they perpetrated of this kind, was robbing a vessel of 300 sacks of flour, of which they found themselves in need, and which were distributed throughout the fleet.

A deputation of the Admiralty, at the head of which was Earl Spencer, went down to Sheerness, but they had no conference with the delegates, demanding *unconditional submission* as a necessary preliminary to any intercourse. Earl Spencer departed from Sheerness, without any attempt to compromise the dispute, after having caused it to be signified to the seamen, that they must expect no concessions whatever, than such as has been already made by the legation, the benefit of which they might yet enjoy on returning to their duty.

On the 30th of May, the Clyde frigate was carried off from the mutinous fleet, by a combination of the officers, aided by some of the seamen; as was the St. Fiorenzo, the officers of which cut her cables, and got under weigh at the instant when the boatwain's whistle was piping all hands to dinner. These ships were fired at by several others, and the St. Fiorenzo sustained some damage in her hull and other works.

All the buoys were now removed from the mouth of the Thames, and the neighbouring coast, by the order of government; a precaution which is said to have greatly perplexed the mutineers, as any large ships which might attempt to sail away, were in danger of running aground. Great preparations were also made at Sheerness, against an attack from the ships, and furnaces and red-hot balls were kept ready, &c.

On Sunday, June 4, the whole fleet evinced its perfect loyalty by a general salute, which was fired from all the ships at the Nore, in compliment to his majesty's birth-day; and the ships were decorated in the same manner as is practised on rejoicing days; the red flag being, however, kept flying at the main of the Sandwich.

June 5, about nine at night, the Serapis frigate, of 44 guns, and the Discovery, attempted to desert the fleet, making for the fort at Sheerness, with a view of returning to obedi-

ence. When this was perceived, all the line of battle-ships within reach, instantly poured out broadsides at them. The frigate, however, got out of reach, although much shattered and damaged in their masts and rigging. The noise of the cannon heard in this firing, had a tremendous effect on shore.

On Tuesday, June 6, in the morning, the Agamemnon, Leopard, Ardent, and Isis, men of war, and the Ranger sloop, joined the mutinous ships at the Nore, having left the fleet of Admiral Duncan. Lord Northesk, captain of the Monmouth, at the desire of the delegates, went on board of the Sandwich, where he received propositions for an accommodation, in the form of a letter, * which he was desired to lay before his majesty. Being furnished with a passport from RICHARD PARKER, he went up to town by water. The demands in the seamen's letter being thought improper, Capt. Knight, of the Inflexible, carried down the refusal of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Measures were now taken by Lord Keith, and Sir C. Grey, to attack the fleet from the works at Sheerness, with gun-boats, &c.; the defection, however, of the Repulse, Leopard, and Ardent, on the night of Friday the 9th, with other symptoms of treachery among the mutineers to their own cause, rendered the use of force unnecessary.

On Saturday, June 10, several other of the ships pulled down the red flag, as a signal for the merchantmen to go up the river, and the shore, and victualling ships to remain behind; all of these, however, profited by the opportunity to effect their escape, after having been fired at by the fleet. The whole Thames, at this time, appeared covered with vessels, and such a multitude of ships never, perhaps, before came up, by one tide, to its port.

The mutineers now framed a more moderate set of articles, describing the nature of their grievances and demands, which they sent to the Admiralty by Captain Cobb. Ministers, however, were fully determined not to grant any demands, but to force the seamen to unconditional submission. On the 11th, the Neptune, of 93 guns, manned with press gangs, volunteers, &c. Sir E. Gower, commander, fell down to Longreach, with a view to act offensively against the mutineers; the

* To the Right Hon. Earl Northesk.

MY LORD,

"YOU are hereby required, and directed, to proceed to London with such papers as are entrusted to your care, and to lay the same before our gracious sovereign, King George the Third, and to represent to our gracious sovereign, that the seamen at the Nore have been grossly misrepresented; at the same time, if our gracious sovereign does not order us to be redressed in fifty-four hours, such steps will be taken, as will astonish our dear countrymen."

By order of the Delegates of the whole Fleet,

RICHARD PARKER, President,
Lancaster,

Lancaster, which had surrendered on the 8th, the Agincourt, and a number of gun-boats, were also equipped in the river for the same destination.

The firmness of the sailors was already shaken by the formidable preparations of government, and the want of fresh provisions and water; and it was evident that the combination was falling to pieces. On the 11th, most of the ships struck the red flag, and hoisted the union, to signify their desire of returning to obedience—only seven had the red flag flying. On Tuesday morning, June 13, the Agamemnon, the Standard, the Naifau, the Iris, and the Vestal, ran away from the other ships, and got under the protection of the guns at the fort, not a single shot being fired at them. The crews, however, of these vessels, were very far from being unanimous, as several men were wounded and killed in the struggles which took place on board them, between the parties of the officers, and those of the seamen. On board the Leopard alone, sixteen men were wounded. On the evening of the same day, not a red flag was seen flying at the Nore, and the blue was universally hoisted. On Friday, the 16th, all resistance to the authority of the officers ceased on board the ships, and the mutiny was, in effect, terminated, although some of the ships which had proceeded up the river, were not reduced to entire obedience;—the *Belliqueux*, and two or three more, held out the list. The officers of the *Sandwich* surrendered their delegates, Parker and Davies, to a party of soldiers, sent on board by Sir C. Grey, together with Gregory, Higgins, and about 30 other delegates; these were committed to the black-hole, in the garrison, at Sheerness. On the first appearance of the soldiers, one of the delegates, WALLACE, of the *Standard*, shot himself dead in the most heroic manner.

During the progress of the mutiny, a letter, dated June 4, (which, however, is believed to have been *sent out*) was sent to the delegates at the Nore, from the seamen of Sir Roger Curtis's Squadron, and another from the late delegates of the ships at Plymouth, exhorting the mutineers to return to their duty. These letters, forged or otherwise, are said to have had considerable effect in creating divisions among the men.

On Thursday the 22d the trial of Parker commenced on board the *Neptune*, off Greenwich, before a *court martial*, consisting of captains in the navy, of which Sir T. Pauley was president. Parker was charged with "making and having endeavoured to make a mutiny amongst the seamen of his Majesty's ships at the Nore, and with having behaved himself contemptuously towards his superior officers." The trial was continued by adjournment, to Monday the 26th, when the president, after observing that the crime of which the prisoner was convicted was "as unprecedented as wicked as ruinous to the navy as to the peace and propriety of the country, &c." adjudged him to suffer death at such time and place as the Lords of the Admiralty should appoint.

The leading articles of the charges against

Parker, were, that he had behaved in two instances, though not generally, with insolence to Admiral Bucker (the first, in not allowing the admiral to appear on the quarter-deck of the *Sandwich*; and the second, in forcibly taking away two marines from the commissioner's house at Sheerness, in spite of the remonstrances of the Admiral; that in the different conferences with the officers, he had always taken the lead, as spokesman; that he had laid one seaman in irons, and ordered another to be flogged; that he had assumed "the honour of representing the whole fleet" (an honour, which, he said, "he should never forget"); that he had often proceeded from ship to ship, haranguing the respective crews, who cheered him as he passed (on which occasions, he ordered the men forwards, &c.) and that he was on board the *Director*, when that ship opened a fire on the *Repulse*, where he gave his orders to fire, &c. &c.

The prisoner, in his defence, which was pithy and pertinent, and expressed with much propriety, considering his situation and circumstances, made it appear, that he had endeavoured to receive Admiral Bucker with respect, by an attempt to man the yards, &c. although this design was defeated from other causes; that, in punishing a seaman for getting heavily drunk, he had acted with the approbation of the master of the ship; that the man laid in irons was confined for disrespect to Captain Mofs; and that several indisposed marks of loyalty were shewn by the delegates, and by Parker in particular, while the differences existed; and that he (Parker) had declared, *that were the enemy's fleet known to be at sea, they (the delegates) would take the fleet, under their direction in search of them, &c. &c.*

After the sentence was passed, the prisoner, with a degree of undiminished composure, which excited the astonishment and admiration of every one present, spoke as follows: "I bow to your sentence with all due submission; being convinced I have acted by the dictates of a good conscience.—God, who knows the hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. I hope that my death will atone to the country; and that those brave men, who have acted with me, will receive a general pardon.—I am satisfied they will all return to their duty with alacrity."

His conduct, during the whole of the trial, was respectful and firm; and he remained, to the last moment, apparently unmoved. He bowed respectfully to the persons present, when he retired.

In the cross examination of the witnesses, Parker displayed a wonderful degree of ability, with one or two exceptions, which were to be expected from an unlettered individual not conversant with the quibbles of practitioners in the law.

In the course of the month the *Pompee*, one of Lord Biddon's fleet, came in off Portsmouth, in consequence of a mutiny which had broke out on board of her when off Brest. Four of the ringleaders have since been convicted, and two of them executed on board the ship at Portsmouth.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS IN THE PRIVATE LIFE
OF THE CELEBRATED CHEVALIER
DE BUFFON.

IT is with great pleasure I perceive that you propose to pay attention to the article of Biography in your excellent Miscellany. This study, were amusement the only object, is inferior to none, and in utility superior to most. The information we obtain concerning the private lives of persons who have in any way attracted public notice, is not only very grateful to that curiosity which pleases itself with every minutia that relates to men of distinguished eminence; but this alone enables us to form just ideas of their true character, and to appreciate their real merit. This observation is peculiarly applicable to literary characters. When an author professedly becomes a candidate for renown, he is very careful to appear before the public in the *full dress* of his mind: his choicest sentiments are cautiously selected from the common stock of his ideas; they are arranged in the best possible order, and set off with every ornament of language. He is anxious not to be surprised off his guard, not to utter a sentence, or use a term that may have a tendency to sully his fame. It is alone, when we are able to attend the author in the sequestered scenes of life, and contemplate the *undress* of his mind, that we learn to know the *man*. Amidst the great variety of human characters and motives of conduct, it must necessarily happen, that in some cases we shall discover a glaring contrariety between the *author* and the *man*, between his renown and his defects: in some we shall discover foibles, which may diminish, but not destroy, the splendour of his reputation; and in others, we behold a coincidence that charms. In *all*, we learn to know the motives and springs of action; and this knowledge, while it enables us to do strict justice to the individual, greatly ex-

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tends our acquaintance with human nature itself. Where we are compelled to regret that our admiration has been improperly placed, or lament the foibles which are sometimes to be found in persons of merited celebrity, yet we feel a satisfaction in the discovery of truth; and notwithstanding more alloy may be blended with the precious metal than had been imagined, yet we shall learn to know the intrinsic value of the coin, and appreciate it accordingly.

Observations of this nature have doubtless presented themselves to numbers upon reading the life of our celebrated countryman, the late Dr. Johnson. While we lament that so many of his frailties have been drawn from obscurity by the hand of friendship itself, yet we claim the communications concerning his private life as a valuable acquisition to our biographical knowledge; and it is upon these principles that I send you the following particulars concerning the private life of that great naturalist, and justly admired author *le Chevalier de BUFFON*. They are taken from the account which Monsieur HERAULT-SECHELLES has given of his journey to *Montbart*, the country residence of our philosopher, in the year 1785. This gentleman, charmed with the works of Monsieur de BUFFON, felt an ardent desire to become personally acquainted with him; and this desire being made known to M. BUFFON, he received from him a cordial invitation to *Montbart*. It is left to the reader to determine whether this enthusiastic admirer of the philosopher has made the most generous use of that gentleman's hospitality; and whether in this instance also a zeal to communicate, has not exceeded the bounds of friendship; the world is at least favoured, by this disposition, with a literary curiosity, of which it would otherwise have been deprived. The narrative may in some cases appear unnecessarily minute, but this is a pardonable

fault in an enthusiast: we should also recollect, that it is alone by numerous minute strokes of the pencil, that an accurate likeness can be drawn.

“ Upon receiving this invitation (says M. SECHELLES) I immediately set off for Montbart; but when I arrived at Semur, which is not more than three miles distant, I learned that M. de BUFFON was afflicted with the most excruciating pains of the gravel; that he was confined to his chamber; that no one was permitted to approach him, excepting his son, and he for a few minutes only at a time. I therefore determined to stay at Semur, without informing him of my approach, lest I should be guilty of an indiscretion. Notwithstanding this caution, I continued at Semur only three days. M. de BUFFON, being informed by a letter from Paris, that I was on my journey, had the politeness, in the midst of his sufferings, to send a messenger to Semur, to inform me, that, notwithstanding his general orders, he was impatient to see me; pressed me to take up my abode at his mansion, that we might have an interview the instant his pains would permit. I immediately left Semur. On my arrival at Montbart, I was received by his son, a young officer in the guards, who immediately conducted me to his father. Judge of my emotions as I ascended the stairs, and passed through the *grande sale*, adorned with the birds which he has delineated, and described in his larger work! When I was introduced into his chamber, he came to me out of another apartment; but I was struck with a singularity which I thought strongly marked his character; though he knew that a stranger was in the room, he turned his back to me for a considerable time, slowly shutting the door. This I ascribed to that love of order, which is a remarkable *trait* in his character; or perhaps satiated with praise, he was no longer impatient to receive it; or it might have been with *design*; flattered by my ardent desire of his acquaintance, it might have been an artifice to augment this desire yet more by a momentary delay. At length, he approached me full of dignity, with extended arms. I stammered out some expressions, with which I carefully intermixed *Monsieur le Comte*, having been assured that the appellation was not displeasing to him. Embracing me, he answered, “ I consider you already as an old acquaintance, since you have long expressed a desire to see me, and on my part, I have long wished to be.

“ come acquainted with you.” A fine, venerable, and respectable figure now stood before me. Though he was seventy-eight years of age, he did not seem to have passed his sixtieth year; which was the more remarkable, as he had passed sixteen sleepless nights through the excess of pain. He was blooming as a youth, and composed, as if he had been totally exempt from pain. But I have been informed, that in his greatest sufferings he is never fretful or impatient, and that it is his constant ambition to show himself superior to his afflictions.

“ His bust, executed by Houdon, resembles him the most: but the artist was not able to represent on stone his lively black eyes, and arched eyebrows, forming a pleasing contrast to his fine snowy locks. Though he was so much indisposed, his hair was dressed. This is one of his particularities, and it becomes him well. Every day it is put in papillots, crisped with irons, &c. as sometimes he has it curled in the morning, and again in the evening, before supper. His hair is dressed in five small negligent ringlets, tied with a ribband, and hanging down to the middle of his back. He was dressed in a yellow *robe de chambre*, ornamented with white stripes and blue flowers. He desired me to sit down, conversed about the state of his health, and paid me some compliments concerning the degree of applause which, as he was pleased to observe, my eloquent discourses had obtained from the public. Without returning an answer to the praises bestowed upon me, in my turn, I complimented him upon his extensive fame. Our conversation afterwards turned upon the great advantage of discerning in our youth, to what occupations our talents were best adapted; he immediately repeated a couple of pages which he had written in some of his works upon this very subject. His manner of reciting is plain and uninteresting, totally void of grace; as his action consisted in the alternate movement of his hands. His voice, considering his years, is firm, and its tone is singularly pleasing. His eyes, when he recites, are totally void of expression; perpetually wandering, either through custom, or from intenseness of thought. His favourite words are *tout ça* and *pardieu*, which he repeats every moment. But, although his speech and manner have nothing particularly striking, whoever is attentive to his conversation will perceive great propriety of language, enriched with much useful infor-

mation.

mation. One of the most striking *traits* in his character, is a species of vanity that he does not attempt to conceal. To give some instances: I told him, that being determined to pay him a visit, I had of late been very conversant with his works; he asked me, "which of my works have you lately read?" I answered, his *Contemplations of Nature*. He immediately answered, "it contains some passages which are uncommonly eloquent." He afterwards conversed on the news of the day; and, what is very unusual with him, upon politics; which gave him an opportunity of reading to me a letter he had lately received from Count de MAILLEBOIS, concerning the affairs of Holland. Immediately afterwards he turned the conversation to the death of Monsieur THOMAS; and this was introductory to my reading a letter his son had just received from Madame NECKAR. In this very singular letter Madame NECKAR seemed already to have derived great consolation for the loss of her bosom friend, though she depicted her grief in the strongest terms, by the consideration that Monsieur de BUFFON was still left to her, whom she extols with increased enthusiasm. Some passages he noted with evident marks of satisfaction. Having drawn a comparison between her two friends, she represents Monsieur THOMAS as *the man of this age*; but, speaking of BUFFON, she denominates him *the man of every age*.

"The son of the count had erected a column in the gardens of Montbart, in honour of his father; it was placed proximate to a lofty tower, with this inscription:

EXCELSÆ TURRI HUMILIS COLUMNA.
PARENTI SUO, FILIUS BUFFON. 1785.

"I am told that the father was deeply affected with this mark of respect; and that he should say, "This, my son, is a monument erected to your own honour."

"Our first interview was interrupted by the return of his pain. Upon leaving the room, he proposed that his son should conduct me wherever I pleased, show me the gardens, columns, &c. The young gentleman attended me through the different apartments of the house, which were in excellent order, and decently furnished. The house contains twelve finished apartments: but it is irregularly built. It is more convenient than beautiful; yet it makes a respectable appearance.

"From the house, we proceeded to the gardens, which are in a more elevated si-

tuation. They consist of thirteen irregular terrasses, which command an enchanting prospect over meadows, adorned with meandering rivers; vineyards placed on eminences, and the whole city of Montbart. Fig-trees, plantain, and other trees are interpersed over the ground, with flowers planted between them. I was shown the aviary in which the strange birds are kept that he describes in his works, as also the large covered cave, which has long been the repository of his lions and bears. My curiosity was at length gratified with the sight of the cabinet, in which this great man is accustomed to labour. This is placed in a round turret that bears the name of *Saint Louis*. You ascend by steps, and enter by a green door, which closes of itself. The simplicity of this apartment astonished me; it is paved with quadrangular stones, has a vaulted roof, not unlike those in ancient chapels, and the walls are painted of a green colour. In the centre is placed a common writing desk, and an arm-chair before it: and this is the whole! Neither books nor paper are to be seen. This must appear singular; but the fact is, he occupies this apartment alone during the heat of the summer, as it is remarkably cool. There is another sacred place in which he composed most of his works; the *Cradle of Natural History*, as it was termed by Prince HENRY, where he paid our philosopher a visit, and before which J. J. ROUSSEAU fell upon his knees, and kissed the threshold. This cabinet has also a green door, like the other, and on each side of the door stands a screen. It is quadrangular, the hangings are painted with several birds and quadrupeds that are described in his natural history. Some antique chairs, covered with black leather, a couch, a table, on which lay some writing-paper, and a small black table, constitute all the furniture of this apartment. His writing desk, which is very clumsy, and made of walnut-tree, stood by the chimney. It was open, but contained nothing more than a treatise upon the Magnet, about which Monsieur de BUFFON was at that time engaged. Upon the desk was placed a green silk cap, that he used to wear, and before it an old-fashioned arm-chair, in which he used to sit; on this lay his red morning gown. Above the desk was suspended a copper-plate print of Sir ISAAC NEWTON. In this apartment has our philosopher passed the most, and best of his days. It is the birth-place of most of his productions. During the

forty years that he has resided at Montbart, he has regularly spent eight months of every year in this cabinet. The other four months are employed at Paris, in superintending the royal gardens, and conducting his own concerns. Here, as he himself informed me, has he passed his his most delectable hours, stimulated by the love of knowledge, and an insatiable thirst of renown. His example and assertion unite to confirm me in the opinion, that whoever is determined to obtain reputation, may be almost certain of success. I have heard of a person, who was *marechal of France*, and general in chief, that he had been accustomed to walk about in his chamber every day, repeating to himself, "I will be *marechal of France*, and general in chief." It is the opinion of Monsieur de BUFFON, that genius is no other than the power of exercising patience. This brings to my remembrance a saying of the great NEWTON, who, being asked by what means he had made so many discoveries? answered, "By examining daily, and examining with patience." But we must reflect, that this word *patience*, must be applied to every circumstance. Patience in investigation, patience in opposing difficulties that may unexpectedly occur; patience to endure hardships that would overwhelm weaker minds. The conduct of the count himself will exemplify this remark. In his youth, when he resided at Paris, he frequently returned to his lodgings, at two o'clock in the morning: but his servant, a Savoyard, had strict injunctions to call him regularly at five o'clock, and to pull him out of bed by force, if he refused to obey the summons. He informed me also, that he continued his studies till six in the evening. "I had (says he) at that time a mistress, whom I adored; but I restrained myself from visiting her till the clock had struck *six*, though I was frequently mortified at not finding her at home." At Montbart, as soon as he had finished the studies of the day, a young girl was introduced to him; but he left the bed precisely at five o'clock. He always gave the preference in his amours to these *petites filles*, as he was apprehensive, that women possessing more mental endowments, would steal too much of his time from his studies.

"His usual plan of life is as follows: he rises at five o'clock; is attended by the hair-dresser, dictates letters, and regulates domestic concerns. He goes to his cabinet at six, which is about a quar-

ter of a mile distant from the house. He sits to write, or he wanders in the shady walks that surround it, having given strict orders that no one shall be admitted to him; which his domestics dare not to disobey, under the penalty of being dismissed. It is his custom to read over, repeatedly, what he has written, and then lay it aside for several days, or for longer. "It is highly necessary, (he observed) that a writer should not be in a hurry. After an interval of some time, we see the subject with new eyes, and are generally able to make some advantageous additions or alterations." When his manuscript abounds with interlineations and corrections, he gives it to his amanuensis to transcribe, and then he proceeds to farther corrections. He tells me that his *Epoques de la Nature* were thus transcribed not less than 18 times, and that he was 15 years before he published it. I must not omit to add, that the Count has placed his cabinet at such a distance from his house, not only to avoid interruption, but to keep his learned labours distinct from his secular and domestic concerns. "I burn every paper (says he) that I deem useless; not a manuscript will be found after my death. I have taken this resolution, from a conviction that every thing would otherwise run into confusion. My papers would become a perfect chaos."—This custom, however, does not extend to the panegyrics which he receives.—It is an invariable rule, never to take up the pen until he has meditated for a considerable time upon the subject.

"To return to his division of time. His breakfast is brought to him in the cabinet, which he generally takes while he is dressing. It consists of bread, and about two glasses of wine. He now sits down to his labours, till one or two o'clock, when he returns to the mansion to dine. He is fond of long repasts. At table he totally lays aside the student and the man of science; and amuses himself with every trifle that strikes his imagination. It is his greatest pleasure to talk a lively kind of nonsense with a serious countenance, which produces a more striking effect by the force of contrast. His pleasantries are sometimes so void of delicacy, that the females are obliged to quit the room. In general, he is very negligent in his conversation, both respecting matter and manner. When this has been represented to him, he has uniformly answered, that "he was resolved to un-

bind

bend his mind, and he was perfectly indifferent concerning the remarks that should be made upon what he might utter." Sometimes, however, his conversation is very interesting; particularly when it turns upon the subject of style, and of natural history; or when he speaks of himself, which he often does, with no small degree of applause. This, I assure you, so far from being repugnant, is very pleasing to me. It does not appear to be an indication of ambition or of pride, so much as a mark of self-knowledge. He feels his own merits, and does them justice. We may be contented to enjoy a great man, now and then, upon these terms. He that does not feel his strength, can never be strong. Let us not expect, from exalted characters, an appearance of modesty, which would be mere affectation. He does not *praise*, but *esteems* himself, as posterity will do. "Every day I am learning to write (said he to me); my last works are infinitely better than the first. I order my writings to be repeatedly read over to me, and I often find faults to be corrected, and additions to be made. Of some of my works I can carry the improvement no farther." Indeed no author can be more attentive than he is to justness of conception and purity of style, which he considers as the first qualities in a good writer. "I have been compelled (says he) to vary my style, according to the nature of my subject, but it is highly important to know in what *tone* we ought to speak. Fidelity is naturally expected from an author; that his conceptions should harmonize, and that he remain in uniformity with himself, are also indispensable requisites." His ideas and expressions have all the accuracy and precision of a calculator. These properties he has, doubtless, acquired by his skill in the mathematics, and address in the solution of problems. This, he informed me, was his favourite study, from his youth; in which he was assisted by the elements of *Euclid*, and afterwards by the works of *Le Marquis d'Hôpital*. At twenty years of age, he had discovered the binomial theorem of *Newton*, without having been acquainted with the discoveries of that philosopher. Upon expressing my surprise that a person of his ambition should not have mentioned the circumstance in some of his works, he answered, "No man would have given me credit." He could not forgive the contrarieties which he discovered in *Rouffau*. "I once esteemed him highly (said he) but

when I had perused his *Confessions*, my esteem was greatly abated. I was disgusted with them; and, which is seldom the case, I did not begin to despise *Jean Jacques* till after his death." This censure appears not only severe, but ill founded.

"It is not extraordinary that *Monf. Buffon*, who possesses so much simplicity himself, should give easy credit to every thing that is told him. He is even fond of *gossiping* conversation, and can amuse himself with it for an hour together. While he sits before the glass, under the hands of his hair-dresser, he is entertained with all the trifling incidents that occur at *Montbart*. His fondness for trifles may, perhaps, be ascribed to his associating so much with females, and particularly with young girls. This propensity, which he has indulged in order to escape female influence, has imperceptibly led him to place all his confidence in a peasant's daughter, of *Montbart*, whom he has constituted his house-keeper, and who has gained a great ascendancy over him. She styles herself *Madame Blesseau*, is now about forty years of age, has a graceful figure, and has been very handsome. She has lived with the count upwards of twenty years, and is very assiduous to please him: she has the direction of his household, and, of course, is hated by all the other domestics, who scruple not to report, that her ill health and peevish humour proceed from drugs administered by her master to procure abortions.

"But *Madame Blesseau* is not the only person who governs our philosopher: another original character has also his share of influence, viz. father *Ignatius*, a capuchin friar, of *Dyon*. This monk understands the mendicant arts of his order so well, that he seems to lay those who bestow their gifts, under obligations to the receiver. *Give me just what you please*, is the constant expression of our modest mendicant. By his address in this art, he has been enabled to rebuild the monastery at *Semur*. To be sly, insinuating, humble, cautious of giving offence to servants as well as their masters, and very assiduous to render services that shall give them future influence, is the character of the order; nor is father *IGNATIUS* deficient in these qualities. Imagine to yourself a large figure, with a round head, not unlike the mask of harlequin in an Italian comedy; his voice also resembles *Carlin*, and his countenance is equally roguish.

"This

"This holy father, who is priest of Buffon, a village about two miles distant from Montbart, is the father-confessor of the count, is constantly with him, and terms himself the *capucin* of Buffon. He attempts to persuade you that our philosopher intends to introduce him to the *academy*, where he will be treated with every mark of respect, and placed in the chair of honour, &c. Mons. de BUFFON has spoken of him, as his friend, in the article of *Ser.n*. He is also his lackey. While the *author of the Natural History* walks foremost with a dignified gait; his head elevated, scarcely deigning to look upon the ground, absorbed in contemplation, like the portrait drawn in his History of Man (the model of which he indubitably took from himself) with a cane in his right hand, and his left reposing majestically upon his hip; I have seen father Ignatius walk, or rather *hop* after him, for he is lame, which renders his subtility still more picturesque. In the absence of the domestics, I have seen him hand over a towel to the count, set the dining table before him, and perform such like menial services. BUFFON rewards these attentions with, *I thank you, my dear child*.

The same personage is also the domestic confessor of our philosopher. IGNATIUS told me that the count, knowing that he was to preach at Montbart during Lent, sent for him into his study, and confessed to him in the same apartment where he had developed the *Principles of Materialism*. He also communicates in the *Chapel of the Glory* every Whitsuntide. He regularly attends mass on Sundays, unless prevented by indisposition, and as regularly distributes to the value of a Louis d'or among the surrounding mendicants. In the chapel are deposited the remains of his wife, whom he married from affection about forty-five years ago; and who always manifested the greatest veneration for her husband, notwithstanding his many infidelities, of which she was not ignorant. You will, doubtless, be surprised at this account of our philosopher being so attentive to the offices of religion; but he has himself assured me, that he makes it an indispensable obligation to manifest a respect for religion, which he considers as essentially necessary for the common people; as every word uttered in so small a town, is immediately circulated, the utmost caution should be used not to let any thing escape that might give offence. "I am convinced (says he to me)

that you will pay attention to this prudential rule. It has been observed by me in all my writings. I have published the one after the other in such a manner, that men of vulgar capacities should not be able to trace the chain of my thoughts. I have always spoken of the *creator*; but it is easy to efface that word, and substitute in its place the *powers of nature*, which consist in the two grand laws of attraction and repulsion. When the *Sorbonne* become troublesome to me, I never scruple to give them every satisfaction they require. It is but a sound, and men are foolish enough to be contented with it. Upon this account, if I were ill, and found my end approaching, I should not hesitate to receive the sacrament. This respect is due to the offices of religion; those who act otherwise are imprudent and unwise. Popular opinions are not to be ridiculed, or opposed, with open violence, in the manner that VOLTAIRE, DIDEROT, and HELVETIUS have done. This last was my intimate friend, and has frequently visited me at Montbart. I have repeatedly advised him to use similar discretion; and, had he followed my advice, he would have been much happier."—"My first work (continues he) appeared at the same time with *L'Esprit des Loix*. MONTESQUIEU and myself were tormented by the *Sorbonne*. The president was violent; *What have you to answer for yourself*, says he to me, in an angry tone. *Nothing at all*, was my answer; and he was silenced, and perfectly thunderstruck at my indifference."

"One evening, I read to BUFFON the verses of THOMAS, on the immortality of the soul. He smiled, "*Pardieu* (says he) *religion would be a valuable gift, if all this were true!*" He criticised the verses severely, but with impartiality. He is very rigorous respecting style, and particularly in poetry, against which he is strongly prejudiced. He maintains that it is impossible to write four lines of poetry in the French language, without a trespass against propriety of expression, or accuracy of conception. "I once attempted poetry (says he) but I soon relinquished a profession in which reason is loaded with fetters. She has too many of her own to suffer additional trammels."

"This subject brings to my recollection another trait of vanity to which it gave rise. In the morning of the day I refer to, Mons. BUFFON, under the pretext that his indisposition would not permit him to look over his papers, desired me

to read aloud a collection of verses that had been composed in compliment to him. When he was represented as possessing an expanded mind, a creative genius, &c. he exclaimed, in a tone of satisfaction. "*Aye, aye, he has just ideas; there is something in what he says.*" In the evening, when the verses of THOMAS were read to him, he remarked, with surprising simplicity, "These are not to be compared with the verses you read in the morning." To give a similar instance, "Once (says he) after I had laboured a considerable time, and had composed a very ingenious system concerning *propagation*, I looked into ARISTOTLE, and behold, I not only found the rogue in possession of all my thoughts, but, *pardieu*, he had expressed them better!"

"The first Sunday I was at Montbart, M. de BUFFON was, for a long time, in deep conversation with his son; the subject was, that he should endeavour to prevail upon me to attend mass. When the son mentioned this to me, I directly answered, that it was not necessary to take so much pains to persuade me to perform an act due to civil society. M. BUFFON was delighted with my answer, and when I returned from high mass, which his pains prevented him from attending, he returned his warmest thanks, and paid many compliments to my strength of mind, which permitted me to suffer *ennui* for the space of an hour.

"It is customary with M. de BUFFON, when he returns from church, to walk upon the green, accompanied by his son, and surrounded by the peasants. He is particularly fond of appearing among them in a suit of laced clothes. He is so strongly attached to this ancient style of dress, as to be displeased with his son for wearing a frock in the present fashion. Knowing his foible in this respect, I had the precaution to equip myself in a gold-laced coat, and gold embroidered waist-coat, which, as I have since learned, was singularly pleasing to him. He proposed me as a pattern for his son's imitation, who urged, in vain, that the kind of dress was no longer in the mode. He seriously maintains, in his Treatise on Man, that dress constitutes a part of ourselves. Our machinery is so constructed, that we immediately form a respectable opinion of those who strike the eye with a splendid appearance. Our ideas do not, at first, discriminate the man from the dress. This is so just an observation, that BUFFON himself was

imposed upon in the same manner; for my own style of dress made a more favourable impression concerning me, than he would otherwise have entertained. He is so accustomed to this kind of ornament, that, as he has confessed to me, he cannot study with ease and satisfaction in an undress. Thus a learned man, of the first class, constantly sits in his solitude, adorned in a manner that men of fashion deem necessary only when they present themselves to the public. He is alone, but the universe, posterity, are before him.

"Let me now speak of the manner in which he employs the latter part of the day. After dinner he retires to his chamber, to sleep for about half an hour; he then takes a solitary walk, and, about five o'clock, goes to his cabinet, and continues his studies till about seven; he then returns to the large hall, has some portion of his own works read to him, explains, and passes some encomium upon it. This is also the time in which he frequently peruses the works of authors that have been recommended to him, or concerning which he has been desired to give his opinion. He never sleeps, but retires to bed about nine o'clock. In this manner has our indefatigable philosopher spent fifty years of his life, and still continues, though at the age of seventy-eight.

"When those of his writings are read to him, which he is preparing for publication, he brings every thought and expression to the severest scrutiny; some ideas he develops in a different manner, and others he preserves the order, but retrenches superfluities, &c. He sometimes repeated to me, verbatim, passages in his work of a considerable extent, for he retains in his memory every thing he has written. He was very attentive to every observation that I made, and readily admitted it where it seemed pertinent.

"Natural history and style occupy his chief attention; perhaps the last has still the preference. He has frequently repeated to me, "*Style is a man's self.*" Poets have no style; they are fettered by the measure and rhyme of their verses, and their style is servile. When a person has been highly praised, I always urge, *let me see his style.*" I asked him how he liked the style of Mons. THOMAS? "Tolerably well (says he) but it is prolix and inflated." And the style of ROUSSEAU? "Still better; but Rousseau has all the defects of an imperfect education.

education. He abounds with parentheses, exclamations, and digressions."

"I desired him to favour me with his leading ideas concerning style. "These (says he) you will find in the dissertation I read before the academy. I shall give you them in a few words: two things are essential to style, conception and expression; the first is the result of patient reflection. The subject must be carefully examined and weighed for a considerable time. It will gradually develop itself; nay, it is felt like a gentle stroke of electricity: it affects the head, and warms the heart. This is the moment of *genius*. The work now becomes pleasant; so pleasant, that I have been occupied twelve, fourteen hours successively, a stranger to every other pleasure. The desire of fame itself could not have made me so assiduous; fame, when obtained, may be considered as the offspring of this pleasing eagerness, but do you wish to increase this satisfaction by deriving it from an original source? When you intend to write upon any subject, draw every thing from your own reflections; consult no author until you find that your own stock of ideas is exhausted. This has always been my plan; and, in this method, I have consulted authors with pleasure. You will generally find yourself their equal; sometimes their superior. You criticize, you anticipate, and peruse with a pleasing rapidity; with respect to expression, some image should always, if possible, be connected with the thought, or conception. Some comparison is often necessary to arrest and fix the idea, and this must be moulded and shapen until it acquires the precise form you wish. It is not always proper to use the first word that presents itself, as it will probably be too common and familiar, but select some other, that approaches the nearest to it. When you compose, always respect the first suggestion; this is generally the best. Lay aside your composition for a few days; our natures make nothing perfect at the first instant; they work slowly, and acquire new vigour by repose. Let one particular subject engage your attention, without distracting your thoughts with a diversity."

"Upon asking him, what is the best preparative to becoming a good writer? he answered, "Read the best authors, but read those of different tastes, and in different branches of literature: for, as CICERO observes, they have a certain relation to each other; and one science

frequently illucidates another. Publications in which the different branches of knowledge are thoroughly investigated are scarce. Perhaps they do not exceed fifty, as those are abundantly sufficient to occupy the mind." He particularly recommended the production of those who were the most eminent for their genius. "These (says he) are only few in number: the works of NEWTON, BACON, LEIBNITZ, MONTESQUIEU, and MY OWN. NEWTON discovered a very important first principle, but he wasted his life in calculations to demonstrate it; and his style is not improving." BUFFON had a higher opinion of Leibnitz than of Bacon. "The first (he said) manifested the strongest marks of genius in every subject he treated, whereas the discoveries of Bacon were simply the result of profound thought." He praised the genius of Montesquieu but not his style, which is frequently abrupt, pompous, and much too laconic. "I have thoroughly studied the man (says he) as his imperfections in composition may be ascribed to his natural character. The president was almost blind, and he was so much in a hurry, that he frequently forgot what he was going to say, which brought him into the habit of expressing his ideas as concise as possible."

"Our philosopher frequently spoke with rapture of the pleasures derived from literature. He had never been fond of society. He had often sought the company of learned men, expecting to derive some advantage from their conversation: but exclusive of a hint or two, which he occasionally collected, he found that the evenings spent in their company were wasted. To work was become to him an habit indispensably necessary, as he hoped to live two or three years longer to be indulged in it. He was not afraid of death, and was consoled by the thought that his name would never die. He felt himself fully recompensed for all his labours by the respect which Europe had paid to his talents; and by the flattering letters he had received from the most exalted personages. As the old gentleman was mentioning these circumstances, he opened his escrutoire, and showed me a letter from Prince Henry, replete with respect and veneration; and also several written by the Empress of Russia herself; they abounded with wit, and the high compliments she paid our philosopher, manifestly delighted him, as they plainly indicated that she had thoroughly studied his

his works. In one of her letters she observes: Newton has taken the first step in philosophy, you the second. He also showed me some very difficult queries proposed by the Empress concerning his *Epoques de la Nature*, with his answers to them.

At length I was compelled to take my leave of this great and good man, bearing in my mind a deep and indelible impression of all that I had seen and heard. I recollected, at parting, the lines of Voltaire, in his *Œdipus*, as applicable to my case.

L'Adieu d'un grand homme est un bienfait des dieux ;

Je l'isois mon devoir, & mon sort dans ses yeux.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MISCELLANEOUS CALCULATIONS, RELATIVE TO MAN, AND OTHER ANIMALS.

(From the German.)

NATURAL HISTORY.

A TABLE of the duration of Life, in certain animals :

	Years.
The Cricket	10
The Spider (sometimes more than)	1
The Scorpion, generally (and sometimes more than)	1
The River Crayfish	20
The Carp	100 to 150
The Pike (sometimes more than)	40
The Crocodile	100
The Tortoise	100
The Hen	10
The Peacock	24
The Nightingale and Lark	16 to 18
The Canary, if it does not couple	24
if it breeds annually	10
The Sparrow-hawk	40
The Goose	50
The Swan	100
The Eagle	100
The Parrot	110
The Rabbit, from	8 to 9
The Goat	10
The Sheep	10
The Hog	20
The Cat	18
The Squirrel	7
The Hare, from	7 to 8
The Dog, from	23 to 28
The Wolf	20
The Bear	20
The Fox	15
The Lion	60
The Cow (sometimes more than)	20
The Bull	30
The Ox, employed in agriculture	19
The Deer	20
The Horse, from	25 to 30
The Ass, from	25 to 50
The Camel, from	50 to 60
The Elephant, from	150 to 200

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XIX.

MAN.—POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

Supposing the earth peopled with 100,000,000 inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, it has been computed, that the deaths of each year amount to

Of each day, to 30,000,000

Of each hour, to 82,135

But as the number of deaths is to the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born, every year, 36,000,000

Every day - 98 569

Every hour - 4,107 2 1/2

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been, at present, about 173,000 billions of mortals on the earth; and in this case, there would still have been 9110 square feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and supposing, at the same time, that the world has only existed 5700 years, there have been only 171 generations from the creation to our own time, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the Christian æra: now, as no family in Europe can trace its origin to the time of Charlemagne, it follows, that the most ancient houses cannot reckon more than 30 generations, and very few, if any, can go so far back; but supposing it to be the case, what is this, but 1000 years illustration, against 4,800 years of obscurity?

On an equal space, where there exists,

In Iceland	1 Man,
There is in Norway	3
Sweden	14
Turkey	36
Poland	52
Spain	63
Ireland	99
Switzerland	114
Great-Britain	119
Germany	127
England	152
France	153
Italy	172
Naples	192
Venice	196
Holland	224
And in Malta	1,103

Out of every thousand men, 28 die off annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country, is renewed nearly every thirty years.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth.

Of 100, one does not die during the mother's lying-in.

Of 1000 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses,

3 T

nurses, 500 die. The mortality of children has augmented greatly during the present luxurious age; convulsions and teething kill the greater number of them.

The natural small-pox usually carries off eight in every hundred attacked by it; but of 300 inoculated, no more than one dies.

Among 3125 who die, it appears, by the registers, that there is only one person of 100 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevated situations, than on plains and valleys.

The proportion between the deaths of women, and that of men; is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but after that period, the calculation is more favourable to them, than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

In the country, the spring is the most fatal period; but in great cities, it is the winter.

One-half of those who are born, die before they attain the age of 17: thus, they who survive that period, enjoy a degree of happiness, which a moiety of the human race is unable to attain.

The number of old men, who die in cold weather, is to the number of those who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to the observation of Boerhaave, the most healthy children are born in the months of January, February, and March.

The married women are to the unmarried, in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5. The number of twins born is to that of single children, as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country, as 175 to 1000.

In the country, there are about four children produced by every marriage; in cities, there are but 35 to 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms, form the fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

Number of inhabitants in all the great cities and towns of the world:

Amsterdam	220,000	Baravia	154,000
Astracan	70,000	Bergen	10,000
Avignon	10,000	Berlin	153,000
Bagdad	500,000	Berne	10,000
Barcelona	63,000	Birmingham	60,000
Bile, Balle, or		Pologna	70,000
Basil	15,000	Bonne	11,000
Bastia (in Cor-		Boston	25,000
sica)	5,000	Bordeaux	150,000
Bremen	40,000	Manheim	22,000
Breslaw	100,000	Mantua	28,000
Brest	24,000	Marseilles	30,000

Bristol	60,000	Mentz	17,000
Brunswic	28,000	Mexico	160,000
Brussels	80,000	Milan	132,000
Buda	21,000	Modena	30,000
Cadiz	30,000	Moscow	500,000
Cairo	200,000	Nantes	80,000
Calcutta	600,000	Naples	440,000
Charlestown	11,000	Newcastle	40,000
Coblentz	12,000	Nice	12,000
Constantino-		Norwich	40,000
ple	1,000,000	Ofend	16,000
Copenhagen	90,000	Padua	38,000
Cork	87,000	Palermo	120,000
Dantzic	48,000	Paris	600,000
Dresden	50,000	Pekin	2,000,000
Dublin	150,000	Peterburgh	220,000
Edinburgh	85,000	Philadelphia	35,000
Embsen	7,500	Pisa	20,000
Florence	24,000	Potterdam	28,000
Frankfort	43,000	Ratibon	22,000
Ghent	61,000	Rome	165,000
Genoa	110,000	Rotterdam	50,000
Geneva	27,000	Seville	120,000
Glasgow	30,000	Stockholm	20,000
Göttingen	7,600	Stalmud	13,000
Gotha	11,000	Straßbourg	47,000
Gottenburg	20,000	Stutgard	23,000
Hamburg	120,000	Thorn	10,000
Hanover	16,400	Tiboli	18,000
Haerlem	20,000	Tobolsk	15,000
The Hague	37,000	Toledo	20,000
Lausanne	8,000	Zanguebar	15,000
Leyden	48,000	Trieste	18,000
Leipzig	32,000	Turin	80,000
Liverpool	60,000	Warsaw	120,000
Liege	82,000	Venice	150,000
Limerick	32,000	Verona	57,000
Lisbon	200,000	Versailles	40,000
Lieghorn	43,000	Vienna	270,000
London	800,000	Ulm	15,000
Loretto	4,000	Utrecht	32,000
Lubec	30,000	Weslar	4,600
Lucerne	6,394	Witterberg	7,000
Lucca	3,000	Würzburg	20,000
Lyons	150,000	York	12,700
Madras	300,000	Yverdon	2,200
Madrid	153,000	Zittau	10,000
Manchester	65,000	Zuric	12,000

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF A TREASURE
FOUND IN DIGGING IN THE
GARDEN OF THE NUNS OF ST.
FRANCIS DI PAOLO, AT THE
FOOT OF MOUNT ESQUILINE.

IN 1794, as some labourers were digging in the garden of the religious ladies of the order of St. Francis de Paul, at the foot of the Esquiline Mount, in Rome (not far from the Suburra) they discovered, fifteen feet below the surface, a SPACIOUS CHAMBER filled with ruins; among which was a large case, containing a number of pieces of ancient Roman furniture. The discovery was, at first, considered as of little importance, and

and the Roman government made a donation of the whole contents to the ladies who had the property of the soil.

The ladies sold the chest, and all that was in it, to Baron de SCHELLERSHEIN, counsellor of the King of Prussia, at that time residing at Rome. On a closer investigation, however, of the pieces of which this treasure consisted, it has been pronounced by antiquarians and the learned, one of the most valuable and interesting discoveries ever made in the history of subterraneous researches.

The baron, on discovering the value of these ancient remains, was not willing that they should be taken from Rome; and, on quitting that city, left them in the custody of a third person.

A learned letter, giving some account of them, has since appeared in all the Italian Journals, written by the Abbé VISCONTI, Director of the Capitoline Museum, to LA JOMAGLIA, a prelate of Rome, and patriarch of Constantinople; from which, and from other details, the following description is made up.

The circumstance which stamps such an immense relative value on this discovery is, that we are hereby enabled to form an idea of the state of the art of design among the Romans, towards the latter end of the fourth century. We are admitted, as it were, to a view of the principal pieces of household furniture deposited in the house of an illustrious family of Rome, in that century, the most curious utensils of which made a part of the toilette of a lady of the same family.

With regard to the intrinsic value of this treasure; it weighs, in the total, one thousand and twenty-nine ounces of remarkably pure silver, a great part of it being also gilt;—outweighing almost all the treasures of silver (that is of pieces which are not current money) that have been hitherto discovered.

It may be also remarked, that the greater part of the discoveries of this kind made before, have been *isolated* antiquities; such as the silver buckler found in the river Rhone, near Avignon; another found in the Arve, near Geneva; a third, of which an engraving is given in the Ninth Volume of the *Mémoires* of the French Academy of Inscriptions; the great dish, or platter, to be seen in the Vatican; and the soucoupe, or saucer, of the Arsaburians, published by the Abbé BRASCHI. Here, however,

we have a *number of pieces*, which, considered as an *ENSEMBLE*, may prove of no little use in throwing light on the ancient state of the furniture in Roman families. The most distinguishable of these pieces, for its magnitude and its beauty of workmanship, is a silver coffer, with a coverlid of a quadrangular form; being two feet long, a foot and a half wide, and a foot high. *Pixis* was the generic name made use of by the Romans for the little coffers in which the ladies used to keep their jewels, as originally those depositaries were made of box-wood; afterwards was added the name of the metal of which they were constructed, as *pixis argentea*, or *aurea*, &c.

This coffer is very much like that exhibited in the seventh plate of the Second Volume of the Drawings of Herculaneum; Venus' doves are seen drawing out of it, with their beaks, a collar of pearls. The beautiful statue of Venus rising out of the waves (the work of Menophantes, and now in the palace Chigi, at Rome) has, at her feet, a coffer somewhat similar, although not precisely of the same form, as that we are treating of. The figure of this last is not that of a parallelepipedon, as are those which are to be seen on more ancient monuments; the two parts of which it consists, the inclosure and the coverlid, form two truncated cones on a rectangular base, disposed the wrong way, and united together at their bases. This form, less severe than the more ancient one, appears to have come into vogue at the time when the arts began to decay. Thus we find, of a similar construction, the two coverlids which are on the two grand sepulchral urns in the Pio-Clementine museum, and which are attributed to the age of Constantine: one of these is supposed to have belonged to the tomb of St. Helena, and the other to that of St. Constantia.

The basso-relievos on the outside of the coffer, remove all doubts as to the use to which it was once applied. They are connected with the toilette table, with the ornaments of female dress, and the paraphernalia of the nuptial ceremony. They appertain to a newly-married lady, whose portrait, together with that of her husband (including the *demicorps*, or half length) are engraven upon the coffer.

These busts are disposed in a manner exactly similar to those which are to be seen on Sarcophagi, or such as are painted on funeral glasses. The lady is exhibited,

standing on the right hand, and holding in one hand a volume, or roll, which, according to the conjecture of BUONAROTTI, contains the legal form of the matrimonial compact. It is probably to these portraits of the Roman ladies placed upon their jewelry or trinkets, that the poet Juvenal alludes in his eleventh satire: when speaking of a prodigal, he observes, that in order to discharge his debts, *perituram arceffit summam lancibus oppofuit, vel matris imagine f. aff.*

The two principal figures are incased, or carved, on the top of the coverlid, and are encircled with a crown of myrtle, supported by two genii, or little cupids.

The *coiffure* of the bride consists of hair, worked up into a number of ranks, and tressed together, somewhat resembling the mode of head-dress to be seen on many portraits or statues of St. Helena. The bridegroom appears with a small beard, resembling that of the Emperor Maximin, or that which is seen on the heads of Julian and Eugenius. His apparel is a *chlamys*, drawn together and fastened over the right shoulder by one of those buckles, with clasps or braces, which are so frequently to be found in the collections of the virtuosi.

Of the four sides of the coverlid which compose its valance or declivity, and are each in the form of a trapezium, three represent, in basso-relievo, *Venus marina* with her nereids. On that face of the coverlid which is next the hinges, *Venus* is represented with a number of tritons, and some cupids, in her train; a triton is also presenting her with an oval mirror. The drapery, and ornaments of the figures on these three sides, are gilt. On the anterior face of the coverlid, although not gilt, is also represented, in relieve, the procession of the bride to the house of her husband; in this, the front of the house, and a number of cupolas and roofs, are plainly to be distinguished. The form of construction of the house is much like that which is found on several *Genoese* medals; the newly-married lady is seen walking between two women playing on instruments.

The house is situated in the middle of a square. On the other side of the house are represented, on the same face of the coverlid, a woman and two children carrying coffers, ewers, vases, and other articles of household furniture. The figures are separated from each other by columns clasped or embraced by bands,

disposed in the manner of spiral lines. This mode of supporting was introduced into architecture in the better ages, although it is occasionally to be met with in the monuments of the following ones.

On that border of the coverlid which is next to the two hinges, is a flat smooth surface, about an inch wide, running along side of it; on this the following words are read, in characters well shaped, but somewhat meagre: SECUNDE ET PROJECTA VIVAT: IS: NCH. The last words have been altered. This inscription contains an acclamation or wish in favour of the newly married pair.

It was a customary formula, and is to be met with in monuments of all descriptions, from the third century to the fifth; after which it is no longer to be found*. M. VISCONTI inclines to think that the last letters do not signify *in Christo* (*vivatis in Christo*) grounding his opinion on this circumstance, that as the furniture in general exhibits a number of pagan deities, it is scarcely to suppose that it should ever have been the property of Christians. D'AZINCOURT, however, on a closer examination of the contours of the coffer, discovered a monogram of Christ in the middle of the two Greek letters with which it is often

accompanied. *ICW*. The letter *a* is badly shaped. So that it appears to have been thus written: *Secunde & projecta vivatis in Christo*.

These sort of inscriptions not occurring in monuments posterior to the fifth century, the one before us may farther assist us to ascertain pretty nearly the epoch wherein the coffer was made; a period certainly not very remote. The art of design displayed in the sculptures and chasings, the columns, the figures, &c. is, it must be allowed, far from coming up to the *chef d'œuvres* of Greece, so successfully imitated by Roman artists of the first two or three centuries. There is, however, a certain degree of elegance conspicuous in the forms, and of exactitude and finished workmanship in the execution, which characterizes the whole collection. The sculpture is, beyond

* BUONAROTTI, in his *Osservazioni sopra i virri*. Art. v. 3. makes mention of a glass, on which is a wish, including the name of the person who makes it: *Benedicti vivas a seculare*. A formula, nearly similar, may be seen on some ancient marbles in the Capitoline Museum, such as, *maxima vivas cum dextro*, or *cum charis suis*, or *vivas cum omnibus vjris*.


comparison, superior to that of the consular dyptics which are yet extant, and which were made towards the close of the fifth century.

This comparison and the conclusion resulting from it, may receive farther illustration, if we consider the ornaments appurtenant to the four lower sides of the coffer. Here we observe figures in relieve, the drapery of which is gilt, separated from one another by columns of the same form as those we mentioned before, although shorter; these figures represent a young lady occupied at her toilet, and attended by other women, having in their hands different articles of furniture. At the two extremities of each of the sides is a peacock in relieve, separated from the figure next to it, by a column. The lady is seated on a chair decorated with gilt chains and studs, and which was called by the ancients, *Caibedra*. Horat. Satyr. i. v. 10. Juv. Sat. vi. v. 9.

In one hand she has a box, and with the other holds the end, either of a tress of hair or of a fillet which is on her head. A woman opposite to her is presenting her with an oval mirror. Another has in her hands, an article like a powder box, and two others carry flambeaux or torches resting in a sort of chandelier. Another attendant is supporting a square coffer, and has an ewer at her feet; a sixth is holding, with both hands, a round box, not unlike a kettle drum; while the last has hold of a ring, to which is attached a little round coffer, the underpart of which is flat, and the coverlid of it pyramidal.

After the coffer we have been considering, the most important article in this treasure is a silver chest, or jewel box, which was suspended to the remains of certain small chains, of the same metal, which served to bear it up. It is one foot in height, and a foot and some inches in width at the base. The Latin name of it, *scrinium*, denotes the coffers, or round boxes, in which the ancients used to put their volumes of manuscripts. Engravings of them are to be found on many of the most ancient monuments; some are altogether of the cylindrical form. The figure of this is a polygon; it has sixteen sides, and terminates in a dome. It differs very little, as to form, from those which are to be seen close by the figures of the muses, or figures clad with the toga. It is to a box of this description, the ornaments seen upon it most probably belong; they represent

the nine muses. Eight are engraved alternately on the sixteen sides, and placed in niches of no considerable depth. In the sides which separate each of the eight muses, are crowns or vases encircled with arabesks. The ninth muse is represented on the top of the coverlid.

Within the coffer is a plate of copper, which divides the interior part horizontally. This plate is perforated with five round holes, in the following manner:  that of the middle being larger than the rest. These were named *loculi*; the *volumina*, or written volumes of the ancients, being deposited in them. Here, however, in lieu of volumes, was found in each of the holes, a small sized vase, apparently designed for the purpose of holding pomatum and perfumes. The *scrinia* were sometimes made use of for similar purposes; agreeably to which we find them called by Pliny, lib. 13. §. 1. *scrinia unguentorum*. Indeed, that we are here considering, appears to have been originally designed for no other use than the one first mentioned. It met, however, with a fate exactly the reverse of what happened to a precious vase, found among the spoils of Darius, and which contained the perfumes belonging to the ladies of that prince's family, as Alexander ordered that to be set apart as the fittest depositary of the works of Homer*.

The figures of the muses engraved round about the *Scrinium*, claim our attention, with respect to their attitudes and attributes. On the top of the coverlid is Erato standing alone, and close to her the dove of Venus—thereby characterizing her as the Muse of Lovers and of the nuptial ceremony. She is employed in interweaving a garland of flowers, which she has selected out of a basket, placed beside her. In the hands of Clio is the square book or codex; at the feet of Polyhymnia is the narrow mouthed mask; (attributes exactly similar to which may be seen in the Vatican Museum) and close by Calliope, is the vase, or usual emblem of sacred combats. This last symbol was commonly attributed to Terpsichore, the muse who celebrated the victors in athletic combats: we ought not to be surprised, however,


* Pliny, lib. vii. § 30. Alexander Magnus inter spolia Darii Persarum regis, unguentorum scrinio capto, quod erat auro gemmisque & margaritis pretiosum, varios ejus usus amicis demonstrantibus, quando tangebatur unguenti bellatorem, & militia sordidum: immo Hercule inquit, librorum Homeri custodie datur.

to find it here placed by Calliope, in a monument of the fourth century, since it was then usual to recite pieces of heroic poetry in the assemblies held for the celebration of solemn games*.

On one of the sides, occupied by the Arabesks, is a lock, serving to introduce the key, intended to open the Scrinium.

Among the other pieces of furniture are two sconces, or arms encircled with bracelets, each of which holds a chandelier, very short, of a cylindrical form. In former ages, they used to be attached to the walls; whence in some countries of Europe, this kind of candlestick is to this day called an arm of the chimney, alluding to its ancient form.

There are, moreover, in this treasure, five little square plates, of the platter or saucer shape, the workmanship of which is well executed; together with four round porringers without handles, of no considerable depth or concavity.

In the inside of each of these, is engraved a cypher or monogram, incised or carved in gold, after the following manner——This cypher is incircled with a crown of laurel, one half of which is gilt; the other half is coloured in enamel, which, by the Romans, was called *nigillum*; they used it for the purpose of varying and embellishing their silver plate. They gave it this name, because its brown or greenish colour approaches pretty nearly to black.

Cyphers are often found on monuments of every description from the fourth century and afterwards. They comprized all the letters of a name, sometimes of many names; were of different sizes, and were arranged in an odd manner. In the Lambecian calendar of Philocalia, which appears to have been of the fourth century, the word *oriente* is formed in the cypher style. The consular dyptics contain similar cyphers often very difficult to unriddle; and the capitals of the pillars in the church of St. Vital, at Raverond, on which are the words Titus, Cornelius Nepos †, in letters arranged after the same manner, are well known to antiquarians.

The monogram here exhibited, contains the names *Projecta Turci*; that is, Projecta, wife of Turcius. There is an analogy between the name of the inscription which is on the first coffer: *Projecta*

& *Secunde*. There were two considerable personages at Rome, in the fourth century, both of whom were named *Turcius Secundus*. One of these was prefect of Rome in the year 339; the other discharged the same office in 362 †. They were of the Asterian family, which during three centuries successively, occupied the most distinguished posts in the Roman empire. Turcius Rufus Apronianus Asterius was consul in the west, in 494 ‡.

It is highly probable, that the different articles of silver plate composing this collection were part of the furniture of the lady of one of the two prefects of Rome, of the Asterian family here mentioned.

It must not be omitted here, that the letter C in the last syllable of the monogram *Turci*, is shaped so that it appears very much like a G; and that this circumstance occurs also in each of the five plates, and of the four porringers. We should bear in mind, however, that the Romans often pronounced and wrote the C like G; as in the words *Gaius*, *Gneius*, *Gnossus*, *Ædigula*, and others. Even in the most ancient times we find *agrigenum* written for *acragenta*. Besides, these two letters resemble each other so much, that it is not at all improbable, that the artists who engraved the monogram, might have made an equivocal †.

At the back of the four porringers has been found engraved in very small dotted characters close together, the following words and cyphers:

S C V T. IIII. P. V.

which may be thus interpreted: *scutella quatuor pondo quinque*. The Abbé Vissconti has demonstrated the propriety of this interpretation, by weighing in a balance all the four little porringers, first together, and afterwards separately.

In the same chest were also discovered five vases of a very beautiful construction, on one of which is an Arabesk engraving, and on another is an epigraph in black enamelled letters; the colour of which is somewhat faded:

PELEGRINA VTERE FELIX.

* V. Corfini, de prefec. Urbis, ann. diſt.

† His name is to be seen on a fragment of marble built in one of the walls of the cathedral of Aix; this is a fragment of the epitaph of Basil, bishop of Aix, who died during the consulship of Asterius.

‡ In the ancient monuments one letter is often put for another.

* See the Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum, Vol. I. p. 48; and Vol. IV. p. 25.

† Montfaucon, *Diar. Italic.* cap. vii.

In *pelegrina*, the letter L has probably been substituted for R.

There is also a little portative lamp, having only one snuff; handles of other vessels, the bodies of which are not to be found; little spoons for cutting pomatum or fard; and a large platter or round basin, a foot and a half in diameter, made in the shell fashion, and remarkably well executed. At the bottom of this utensil still adheres a small piece of linen, apparently the remains of a napkin or hand towel, an evident proof of the precipitation with which this treasure was concealed.

The most curious pieces, however, of this treasure, and which afford the most satisfactory proof of the high quality of the lady to whom they belonged, are two large apples of silver, and four smaller figures of the same metal, which seem to have been ornaments appurtenant to a curule chair, or, at least, to what the ancients called a *gestatoria* (i. e. a porter's chair). The apples are separate, and of a spherical form; they are also chamfered or fluted, and appear to have been designed for the purpose of ornamenting and terminating the back of the chair. The Papal chairs, as we find them represented in ancient drawings, carry the same sort of ornaments, having been undoubtedly borrowed from the ancient costume; and the use of them having been perpetuated at Rome.

The four smaller figures are remarkable enough; each being supported by a cube in the shape of dice (for gaming) hollow in the inside, and only covered on three of its sides. The void or empty side served to introduce one of the ends of the staves of the portative chair. To each cube appertains a small chain, fastened by one end to the upper side. At the other end of the chain is suspended a needle or bodkin. Between the upper and lower sides of the cube are two corresponding holes, into which were to enter the chain and the bodkin, which thus traversed the end of the staff, and there fixed the cube, and the figure which is supported by the cube.

On the anterior side of each of the cubes, near the edge or border, is a small hinge, to which is attached a moveable plate of silver, which was intended to cover the bodkin when the staff was on the porter's shoulder.

The small figures supported by each cube consist of massy silver; all their drapery, their ornaments, and *chevelure* (or heads of hair) being gilt. They are feat-

ed at the extremity of the cube, although without either bale or pedestal. Behind their legs appears a large silver leaf descending lower than their feet, and which terminates in a little ball. These four figures represent the four metropolitan cities of the empire. Rome is exhibited with a casque on her head, a lance in one hand, and a buckler in the other. Constantinople has also a casque on her head, and holds in her left hand a cornucopia, and in her right a patera. (This is the ordinary costume of the city of Constantinople in the Latin medallions.) The third figure, which represents the city of Antioch, has at her feet a naked demi-figure, supposed to be the river Orontes. Antioch does not wear a casque; but in lieu thereof is crowned with circlets of towers. The city Alexandria is crowned in the same manner; she holds in each hand (and thus she is always represented in the Egyptian medals) fruits and ears of corn; while a rostrum, or prow of a vessel is placed at her feet. These statues are well executed, and in an excellent state of preservation. The figure of the city Constantinople proves that they have not been made prior to the year of our æra; while on the other hand, the goodness of the design proves that they must not be attributed to an epoch much later.

It is well known that persons of consideration in the Roman empire, those especially who were invested with the consular dignity, or any other distinguished charge to which the *Fasces* were attached, were carried in curule chairs, mounted on the shoulders of porters. There is no necessity, therefore, for attributing the ornaments here described, to any of the Imperial family, as it appears, from several ancient monuments, that the *Asterian* family enjoyed the honour of the *Fasces* from the beginning of the fourth century*, although none of them rose to the consular dignity till 494; and as the wives of great personages ever enjoyed the privilege of the curule chair, in common, with their husbands†.

With respect to the symbolical figures of the principal cities of the empire, we find them frequently making a part of

* See Vol. II, p. 21, of the Pio-Clementine Museum.

† *Quæ longorum vehitur cervice Syrorum.* Juv. Sat. vi. v. 35; and also Sat. i. v. 64. Catullus complains of not having the privilege of being carried in a chair on the backs of porters. Epi. x.

the insignia which served to distinguish, or decorate, the principal magistrates. This appears evidently from the miniatures appended to the manuscripts of the famous *Notitia Dignitatum*, or catalogue of the dignities and offices in the Roman empire. In the dyptics, the consul, or personage exhibited, is commonly seated between two upright figures, representing Rome and Constantinople. In the famous ivory saucer, at present in the collection of the Duke of Tuscany, and known to have been a work of the fourth century, we find an engraving of the cities of Rome and Ravenna.

The table of Peutinger contains a painting of the images of Rome, Constantinople, and Antioch, almost exactly similar to those we are here considering. And in a very ancient manuscript, which once belonged to the celebrated Peiresc, (and which has in it a very ancient calendar, much richer in paintings than that at Vienna) are to be seen erect images of the four cities—Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, and Treves; each designed by its name, and accompanied by its attributes.

Alexandria, for instance, is attended by ears of corn, and the prow of a ship.

The Abbé GAETAN MARINI, of Rome, who has in his possession many curious manuscripts of Peiresc, has communicated to the Abbé VISCONTI, the outlines of the miniatures of this calendar, made with the greatest exactness.

The last pieces of plate found in this newly-discovered treasure are certain parts of horse furniture, or breast-trappings for horses, for the most part gilt, and called by the Romans, *Phaleræ*. They are composed of little bucklers, joined together, on which are sculptured, in relief, the claws of lions, eagles, and other small devices, for the sake of ornament.

The whole of this curious treasure being made up of pieces destined for different uses, we are warranted, from this circumstance, to conclude, that it was concealed in haste, and that the concealment was made at the time of some sudden irruption of the barbarians—many of which are recorded to have taken place in the fifth century. The death of the persons whose property it was, and the ruin of the edifice, at the bottom of which it was interred, are circumstances which have, no doubt, contributed to preserve the whole unimpaired to our days—the chest, however,

with its contents, are not the only important objects which have been recently discovered in the same place. The subterranean researches having been continued, fresh discoveries have been made in consequence, which, as they were gradually produced, the Abbé VISCONTI has taken upon himself the task of investigating, and of which he has also drawn up a description.

The first piece of the more recently-discovered furniture, was found at no great distance from the case, or chest, which, as well as the other articles found in the same research, was not inclosed in any envelope. It is a large chandelier, between four and five feet in height, only the foot, or stock of which, is of silver: it is composed of branches, distributed with much lightness and grace; the base forms a trevet, each of whose extremities terminates in a Panther's claw.

The *noyau* or *base* is of iron, covered by large pieces of rock crystal, with the iron crosses lengthways. The crystal is cut in different ways; two pieces are shaped as polygons; another is worked so as to resemble mouldings; that which is under the receiver (*porcelon* or *recipient*) is in the form of a capital (*chapiteau*) of the Corinthian order, and is finished with great taste. Some of the crystals are split—a circumstance occasioned by the rust adhering to the iron which supports them.

The receiver (*porcelon*) is not made so that a lamp can be fixed in it, but it is furnished with a point intended to contain and fix a torch, or flambeau, and which was called by the ancients, *Cureu*. This sort of chandeliers they called *Fanalæ*.*

There are none of this description to be met with in any of the cabinets of modern Europe; and, out of the fifty chandeliers engraved in the eighth volume of the descriptions of the Antiquities at Herculaneum, just published, not one is to be found which resembles this.

The second piece of the latest discovery, is a silver platter of some little depth, ornamented with Arabesks, carved or incised; this seems to have been a basin designed for washing the hands, and was named, in Latin, *mallevium*.

Near it was found, at the same time, a little vase, intended for holding and pouring out water. The workmanship

* Donatus on Terence. Andria, Act I. Scene i. v. 28.

of this last is highly elegant, its style of design being much more ancient than that of any of the other pieces. It is in the form of a woman's head; the eyes, the necklace, or collar, and the hair ornaments are of silver. The vase is of bronze, covered by a *patina* of very fine green. The head is surmounted by the neck (*gouleau*) of the vase, behind which is a very elegant handle, formed of vine-branches covered with leaves. The handle is attached to the lower extremity of the head, close to the nape of the neck.

From the circumstance of the vine-branches and the leaves, and the woman's head, which resembles that of a Bacchanal, it is highly probable that the vase has been also used for the purpose of filling out wine into the ancient *crateres*, or wine-bowls*.

The fourth piece, discovered in the last research, is remarkable for its weight, being sixty-three ounces of silver, for its form, and for its ornaments, which are in bas-relief. It is a kind of large porringer, about a foot and a half in diameter, having a flat oblong handle, one foot long, and four inches wide, attached to the porringer, much in the manner of the handles of the ancient *Patera*, or Skillets (*poelons*) of Italian earth (*de terre d'Italie*). The bottom of this vessel is formed by a very large *concha*, or shell, which occupies its whole capacity. In the middle is seen a naked Venus combing her hair; she is between two Cupids †, one of whom is presenting her with an oval mirror, and the other with a lily, or some other flower (a singular attribute). The brim of the porringer is decorated with a range of towers made of little shells; on the handle is another demi-relief, representing a naked young man, clad only about his reins, having a lance in his hand, and a dog at his feet: without doubt an Adonis.

There is reason to think that this vase was made use of to pour water on those who practised what we term medical pumping, a manner of bathing, accounted by the ancients a high luxury. We learn from Pollux ‡ that there were certain vessels appropriated to this use; first, to draw water out of the bath, and then to pour it gently on the head, the

back, and the other parts of the body. They were called *αἰσχυλῶναι*, i. e. take and pour.

It is probable that all these last pieces were the property of the same family, as was the chest; and that from the pressure of circumstances there was scarcely time sufficient to conceal them in the earth, without taking other precautions.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it appears to me that your Miscellany, from its very extensive circulation, will be a proper vehicle for communicating to the public, the following collection of Chaldaean Oracles, I accordingly send it you for insertion.

These remains of Chaldaean theology are not only venerable for their antiquity, but inestimably valuable for the unequalled sublimity of the doctrines they contain. They will, doubtless, too, be held in the highest estimation by every liberal mind, when it is considered that some of them are the sources whence the sublime conceptions of Plato flowed; that others are perfectly conformable to his most abstruse dogmas; and that the most important part of them were corrupted by the Gnostics, and, in this polluted state, became the fountains of barbarous and gigantically daring impiety.

That they are of Chaldaic origin, and were not forged by Christians of any denomination, as has been asserted by some superficial writers, is demonstrably evident from the following considerations: In the first place, John Picus, earl of Mirandula, in a letter to Ficinus, informs him that he was in possession of the Oracles of Zoroaster in the Chaldaean tongue, with a commentary on them, by certain Chaldaean wise men. And that he did not speak this from mere conjecture (as Fabricius thinks he did) is evident from his expressly asserting, in a letter to Urbinatus (p. 256 of his works) that, after much labour, he had at length learned the Chaldaean language. And still farther, as we shall see, he has inserted in his works fifteen conclusions, founded on this very Chaldaean manuscript. That this circumstance should have escaped the notice of mere verbalists, is not surprising; but it is singular that it should not have been attended to by a man of such uncommon erudition, and extensive reading, as Fabricius.

In the next place, as Porphyry, Iamblichus,

3 U

* This sort of vases was called, by the Greeks, *πρῶχοι*. Homer's *Iliad*, Lib. xxiv. v. 304.

† *Geminorum Mater Amorum*.

‡ *Onomast.* lib. X. sect. 63.

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blichus, and Proclus, wrote large commentaries on these oracles, and are well known to have ranked among the greatest enemies of the Christian religion; there is not even poetical probability, that men of such great learning and sagacity should have been duped by the shallow artifice of some heretical Christian knave. To which we may add, that Porphyry, in his life of Plotinus, expressly mentions, that certain revelations ascribed to Zoroaster, were circulated, in his time, by many Christians and heretics who had abandoned the ancient philosophy, and that he showed, by many arguments, these revelations were spurious; from which it is evident, that the oracles commented on by him, were not those forged by the heretics of his time.

In the third place, Proclus in his MS. Scholia on the Cratylus of Plato, says, that the Oracles respecting the *intelligible and intellectual orders*, were delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus*. It is clear, therefore, that the following oracles, which are collected from the writings of the Platonists, are of Chaldaean, and not of Christian, origin; not to mention that the dogmas they contain are totally dissonant from those of the Christian faith.

It is likewise evident, that some of these oracles may, with great confidence, be ascribed to the Chaldaean Zoroaster. This appears from the Chaldaean manuscript of Picus, in which those oracles were denominated Zoroastrian, which exist at present, with the Scholia of Psellus, under the title of *The Magic Oracles of Zoroaster*.

In consequence of this, I have distributed these oracles into four parts. The first division I denominate *The Oracles of Zoroaster*; the second, *Oracles delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus*; because the oracles in this division relate to the intelligible and intellectual orders. The third division, I call, *Oracles which were either delivered by Theurgists, under Marcus Antoninus, or by Zoroaster*; because the collection of Psellus is far from being complete, as we shall see from the conclusions of Picus, and the oracles in this division do not immediately relate to the intelligible and intellectual orders. The fourth division

contains a few oracles of uncertain, or imperfect meaning, which I have thus denominated, from not having the MSS. in my possession, from which they were collected.

The learned reader will easily perceive that my labour, in forming this collection, must have been great, as I have accurately arranged each oracle under its proper head, and have given the authors and places where each (a few only excepted) may be found. He will likewise find, that I have added fifty Chaldaean oracles, and fragments of oracles, to the collection of Patricius; and that I have given a far more correct edition of the text, than that of Le Clerc. Short notes are added, by way of comment, on the most obscure of these oracles, and the exposition of Psellus is prefixed as containing the best account of the Chaldaic dogmas that can, at present, be obtained.

Minor-Place,

Your's, &c.

Watworth,

T. TAYLOR.

For a list of Mr. TAYLOR's Works, see the end of this article.

A CONCISE EXPOSITION OF CHALDAIC DOGMAS, BY PSELLUS.

"They assert that there are seven corporeal worlds, one Empyrean and the first; after this, three ethereal, and then three material worlds*, the last of which is said to be terrestrial, and the hater of life: and this is the sublunary place, containing likewise in itself matter, which they call a profundity. They are of opinion, that there is one principle of things; and this they celebrate as *the one*, and *the good*†. After this, they venerate a certain paternal profundity‡, consisting of three triads; but each triad contains, *father*, *power*, and *intellect*. After this is the intelligible *Iynx*§, then the *Synoches*, of which one is empyrean, the other ethereal, and the third material. The *Teletarchæ* follow the Sy-

* These are the innerratic sphere, the seven planetary spheres, and the sublunary region.

† So Plato.

‡ This is called, by the Platonists, the *intelligible triad*; and is celebrated by Plato in the *Philebus*, under the names of *bound*, *infinite*, and the *mixed*; and likewise of *symmetry*, *truth*, and *beauty*, which triad, he says, is seated in the vestibule of the good.

§ The *Iynx*, *Synoches*, and *Teletarchæ* of the Chaldaeans, compose that divine order, which is called, by the Platonists, the *intelligible*, and, at the same time, *intellectual order*; and is celebrated by Plato in the *Phædrus*, under the names of the *supercelestial place*, *Heaven*, and the *subcelestial arch*,

noches,

* Οὕτω καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ γενομένοις θιουργῶν, οἱ θεοὶ ὡς νοήτας καὶ νοήτας τάξεις ἐκφραίνοντες, ῥήματα τῶν θιουρ δι' ἡσυχασμῶν ἐξαγγέλλονται τῆς εἰσιληθῆς αὐτῶν παραδόξων, οἱ καλουμένους γινῶντες τοῦ; θιουρ ἐν ταῖς προσηκουσαῖς θιερῶναις, τῆς παρ' αὐτῶν εὐχαρίστης ἐνυγχαροῦ.

noches: After these succeed the *fontal fathers**, who are also called *Cosmogogi*, or *leaders of the world*. Of these, the first is called *once beyond*, the second is *Hecate*, and the third is *twice beyond*. After these are the three *Amilioti* †; and, last of all, the *Upezokus*. They likewise venerate a fontal triad of *faith, truth, and love*. They assert that there is a ruling sun from a solar fountain, and an archangelic sun; that there is a fountain of sense, a fontal judgment, a thundering fountain, a dioptric fountain, and a fountain of characters, seated in unknown impressions. And, again, that there are fontal summits of Apollo, Osiris, and Hermes. They likewise assert that there are *material fountains* of centres and elements; that there is a zone of dreams, and a fontal soul.

After the fountains, they say, the *principles*‡ succeed: for fountains are superior to principles. But of the *vivific* || principles, the summit is called *Hecate*, the middle *ruling soul*, and the extremity *ruling virtue*. They have likewise *azonic Hecate*, such as the Chaldaic *Trieckotis*, *Comas*, and *Ecklustike*. But the azonic § gods, according to them, are *Serapis*, *Bacchus*, the series of *Osiris*, and of *Apollo*. These gods are called azonic, because they rule without restraint over the zones, and are established above the apparent gods. But the zonic gods are those which revolve round the celestial zones, and rule over sublunary affairs, but not with the same unrestrained energy, as the azonic. For the Chaldeans consider the *zonic* order as divine; as distributing the parts of the sensible world; and as begirding the allotments about the material region.

The *inerratic circle* succeeds the zones, and comprehends the seven spheres in which the stars are placed. According

to them, likewise, there are *two solar worlds*; one, which is subservient to the ethereal profundity; the other *zonic*, being one of the seven spheres.

Of human souls, they establish a two-fold fontal cause; viz. the *puternal intellect**, and the *fontal soul*†: and they consider partial ‡ souls, as proceeding from the fontal, according to the will of the father. Souls of this kind, however, possess a self-begotten, and self-vital essence: for they are not like alter-motive natures. Indeed, since according to the Oracle, a partial soul is a portion of divine fire, a splendid fire, and a paternal conception, it must be an immaterial and self-subsistent essence: for every thing divine is of this kind; and of this the soul is a portion. They assert too, that all things are contained in each soul; but that in each there is an unknown characteristic of an effable and ineffable impression. They are of opinion, that the soul often descends into the world, through many causes; either through the fluxion of its wings||, or through the paternal will. They believe the world to be eternal, as likewise the periods of the stars. They multifariously distribute Hades, at one time calling it the leader of a terrene allotment, and at another the sublunary region. Sometimes, they denominate it, the most inward of the ethereal and material worlds; at another time, irrational § soul. In this, they place the rational soul, not essentially, but according to habitude, when it sympathizes with it, and energizes according to partial reason.

They consider *ideas*, at one time, as the conceptions of the *father*¶; at another time, as universal reasons, viz. physical, animastic, and intelligible; and again, as the exempt hyparxes (or summits) of beings. They assert that magical operations are accomplished through the intervention of the highest power, and terrene substances; and that superior natures sympathize with inferior, and especially with those in the sublunary

* These fontal fathers compose the *intellektual* triad of the Greeks, and are *Saturn*, *Rhea*, *Jupiter*.

† The three *Amilioti* are the same with the *unpolluted triad*, or *Curetes* of the Greeks. Observe, that a *fontal subsistence* means a *subsistence according to cause*.

‡ These *principles*, are the same with the Platonic *supermundane* order of gods.

|| The *vivific triad* consists, according to the Greek Theologists, of *Diana*, *Proserpine*, and *Minerva*.

§ The *azonic* gods are the same with the *liberated* order of the Greek Theologists, or that order which is immediately situated above the *mundane* gods,

* The *Jupiter* of the Greeks, the artificer of the universe.

† Called by the Greeks, *Juno*.

‡ That is, such souls as our's.

|| So Plato: see my translation of the *Phædrus*.

§ Hades, is, with great propriety, thus called: for the rational, when giving itself up to the dominion of the irrational soul, may be truly said to be situated in *Hades*, or *obscurity*.

¶ i. e. *Jupiter*, or the *Demiurgus*.

region. They consider souls, as restored after death to their pristine perfection, in the *worlds** of the universe, according to the measures of their peculiar purifications; but some souls are raised by them to a supermundane condition of being. They likewise define souls to be mediums between impartible and partible natures. With respect to these dogmas, many of them are adopted by Plato† and Aristotle; but Plotinus, Porphyry, Jamblichus, Proclus, and their disciples, adopt the whole of them, and admit them without hesitation, as doctrines of a divine origin."

Thus far Pfellus: I add, for the sake of those readers that are unacquainted with the scientific theology of the ancients, that as the highest principle of things is a nature truly ineffable and unknown, it is impossible that this visible world could have been produced by him without mediums; and this not through any impotency, but, on the contrary, through transcendency of power. For if he had produced all things without the agency of intermediate beings, all things must have been like himself, ineffable and unknown. It is necessary; therefore, that there should be certain mighty powers between the supreme principle of things and us: for we, in reality, are nothing more than the dregs of the universe. These mighty powers, from their surpassing similitude to the first god, were very properly called by the ancients gods; and were considered by them as perpetually subsisting in the most admirable and profound union with each other, and the first cause; yet so as amidst this union to preserve their own energy distinct from that of the highest god. For it would be absurd in the extreme, to allow, that man has a peculiar energy of his own, and to deny that this is the case with the most exalted beings. Hence, as Proclus beautifully observes, the gods may be compared to trees rooted in the earth: for as these, by their roots, are united with the earth, and become earthly in an eminent degree, without being earth itself; so the gods, by their summits, are profoundly united to the first cause, and by this means are transcendently similar to without being the first cause.

* That is to say, the *celestial spheres*.

† Indeed, he who has penetrated the profundity of Plato's doctrines, will find, that they perfectly accord with these Chaldaic dogmas; as is every where copiously shown by Proclus,

Lines too, emanating from the centre of a circle, afford us a conspicuous image of the manner in which these mighty powers proceed from, and subsist in, the ineffable principle of things. For here, the lines are evidently things different from the centre, to which, at the same time, by their summits, they are exquisitely allied. And these summits, which are indescribably absorbed in the centre, are yet no parts (*i. e.* powers) of it: for the centre has a subsistence prior to them, as being their cause.

THE ORACLES OF ZOROASTER.

N.B. Wherever a star occurs prefixed to an oracle, it denotes that oracle to be an additional one, first discovered by me.

Εἶσι καὶ ἰσχυαὶ μακρὲς εἰς τοποὶ ἀμφιφανοῦνται.

There is also a portion for the image (a) in the place (b) every way splendid.

Μὴ εἶ τοῦ τοῦ οὐλοῦ, σπουδαῖον καὶ καλὸν ἔσται.

Nor should you leave the dregs of matter (c) in the precipice (d).

Μὴ ἐξέλθῃς ἵνα μὴ ἐξέλθῃς ἐκ τοῦ σώματος.

Nor should you expel the soul from the body, lest in departing it retain something (e).

Μὴ τὸ πνεῦμα μετὰ τοῦ σώματος ὑποστῇ φερόμενον.

Οὐ γὰρ ἀληθινὴ φύσιν ἐν χυθόνι.

Μὴδὲ μίσηται μέλας πλὴν καὶ οὐκ ἐν αὐτῷ.

Αἰδῶ βούλη φερόμεναι παρὰ τοῦ σώματος, οὐκ ἐν αὐτῷ.

Μήνῃς οὐκ ἐν αὐτῷ αἰδῶναι ἐν αὐτῷ.

Αἰδῶναι προσηγορίᾳ σὺν τῷ σώματι οὐκ ἐν αὐτῷ.

Αἰδῶναι οὐκ ἐν αὐτῷ παρὰ τοῦ σώματος, οὐκ ἐν αὐτῷ.

Καὶ θύσων σπουδαῖον τι ἵσται ταῖς ἀδύναμιν.

Μετὰ πάντα,

Εμπορεύσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φύσεως. Φύσις σου ταύτην,

Μετὰ τὴν ἐξουσίαν, ἵνα παρὰ τοῦ σώματος αἰδῶναι.

Εἰδῶναι τὴν φύσιν τοῦ σώματος, ἵνα μὴ ἐξέλθῃς.

(f) Dismiss not your attention to the immense measures of the earth; for the plant of truth is not in the earth. Nor measure the dimensions of the sun, by means of collected rules; for it revolves by the eternal will of the father, and not for your sake. Dismiss the sounding course of the moon; for it perpetually runs through the exertions of necessity. The advancing procession of the stars was not generated for your sake. The wide-spread aerial wing of birds, and the sections of victims and

(a) That is, the irrational soul, which is the image of the rational.

(b) That is, the region above the moon.

(c) *i. e.* The human body.

(d) *i. e.* This terrestrial region.

(e) *i. e.* Lest it retain something of the more passive life.

(f) This oracle is conformable to what Plato says in his Republic, that a philosopher must astronomize above the heavens: that is to say, he must speculate the celestial orbs, as nothing more than images of forms in the intelligible world.

puerile

puerile sports, the foundations of mercantile vices are never true: but all these are mere deception. Fly, from these, if you intend to open the sacred paradise of piety, where virtue, wisdom, and equity, are collected together.

Δίξιο Ψυχῆς οὐλόν, ὅθεν ἡ τιμὴ ταξίῃ
Σωμῆτι Σφαιρῶν, ἐπὶ ταξίῃ αὐτῇ ἡ ἐξουσία
Αὐτῆς ἀναστήσει, ἱερῷ λόγῳ ἰσχυρὸν ἔνισσας.

Explore the river (g) of the soul, whence, or in what order, having become a servant to body, you may again rise to that order from which you flowed, uniting operation to sacred reason (h).

Μη καὶ νύσσης, κομήτος κατὰ γῆς υποκίλει,
Επταπύργου συρῶν κατὰ βαθμίδος· ἢ ὑπο δύνῃς
Αἰνέου βροτῶν ἐστὶ.

Verge not downwards, a precipice lies under the earth, which draws through a descent of seven steps (i), and under which lies the throne of dire necessity.

Οὐκ ἔστι βάρβαρον μὴ πόλ' ἀλλὰ ξηρῆς.

You should never change barbarous names (k).

Πῶς ἔχει κόσμος νεύρου; ἀνοχῆς ἀκαμπτῆς.

In a certain respect the world possesses intellectual inflexible sustainers (l).

Ενεργεῖ περὶ τὸν ἐκλεκτικὸν σφαῖραν.

Energize about the Hecatic sphere (m).

Πολλὰ κινεῖ ἢ λίσσῃ μοι, ἀθροῖς παλῶν λανθῶν,
Οὐλὴ γὰρ οὐρανὸς κυλῶν τοὺς φαινίμους οὐρανούς,
Ἀστὲρες οὐ λαμπρύνει, τὸ μῆτιν; πῶς; κακὰ οὐκ αἶψα,
Χθρὸν οὐχ' ἔσθῃ· βλαστῶν δὲ πᾶντα κίερα οὐρανούς.

If you often invoke me (n), all things will appear to you to be a lion. For neither will the convex bulk of heaven then be visible; the stars will not shine; the light of the moon will be concealed; the earth will not stand firm; but all things will be seen in thunder.

Πᾶντοθεν ἀπλάσσω ψυχῇ πυρὸς ἡνία τεινόν.

On all sides, with an unfigured (p) soul, extend the reins of fire.

Ὡς ἰαλμῆρας ἡς ψυχῆς ἀνδρὸς περὶ γέννησιν.

O man, thou subtle production (q), that art of a bold nature!

(g) i. e. The producing cause of the soul.

(h) By sacred reason is meant the summit, or principal power of the soul, which Zoroaster, in another place, calls the flower of intellect.

(i) i. e. The orbs of the seven planets.

(k) For in every nation there are names of divine origin, and which possess an ineffable power in mystic operations.

(l) i. e. The fountal fathers, or intellectual gods. By inflexible, understand stable power.

(m) This sphere was of gold. In the middle of it there was a sapphire; and the sphere itself was turned round by means of a thong, made of the hide of an ox. It was likewise every where inscribed with characters: and the Chaldeans turning it round, made certain invocations. But it is called Hecatic, because dedicated to Hecate.

(n) By me is meant the fountain or cause of the celestial constellation called the lion.

(o) By unfigured, understand most simple and pure: and by the reins of fire, the unimpeded energy of the theurgic life of such a soul.

(p) Man is a subtle production, considered

Λαίης ἐν λαγοσίν Ἑκάτης ἀρίτης πέλε πύγη,
Ἐνδὸν ὅλη μανύσσει, τὸ παρῳκίον οὐ πρόκειται.

In the left hand inward parts of Hecate (q) is the fountain of virtue, which wholly abides within, and does not emit its virginal nature.

Ἦνικα μὲν βλεψῇ; μορφῆς ἀπὸ εὐτέρου πυρὸς
Ἀκαμπτῶν σφαιρῶν οὐλοῦ κατὰ βινθία κόσμου
Κλῆσι πυρὸς φωνῇ.

When you behold a sacred fire (r) without form, shining with a leaping splendor through the profundities of the whole world, hear the voice of fire.

Μη φουσῶς καλίσσης αὐτοπλόν ἀγαλμα.

You should not invoke the self-conspicuous image of nature (s).

Ἡ φύσις πειθεῖ ἐνταῦθα τοὺς δαίμονας ἁγνοὺς
Καὶ τὰ κακῆς οὐλῆς βλαστῆματα, χρεῖσα δ' ἐσθλῶν.

Nature persuades us, that there are holy demons, and that the blossoms of depraved matter (t) are useful and good.

Ψυχῇ ἡ μεροπῶν θνῆς ἀγχι πῶς ἐς αὐτὴν
Οὐδὲν θνήσκον ἔχουσα, ὅλη θοδὴν μαινεύεται.

Ἀεμονία αὐχμὶ γὰρ, ὅθ' ἡ πῆλ σῶμα βροτῶν.

(u) The soul of mortals compels, in a certain respect, divinity into itself, possessing nothing mortal, and is wholly incriated from deity: for it glories in the harmony (x) under which the mortal body subsists.

Ἡμεῖσθε ψυχῇ; βαθεὺς ἀμῶς ἦτον, οὐμᾶτα δ' ἀρῶν
Πᾶντα ἐκπέλασον αὐτῷ.

The immortal depth (y) of the soul should be the leader; but vehemently extend all your eyes (z) upwards.

Μη πνεῦμα μολύτῃ; μὴ δὲ βαθυτῇ; το ἐπιπιδόν.
You should not defile the spirit (a), nor give depth to a superficies.

Ζήησον παρὰ δέσπον.

Seek Paradise (b).

as the work of the secret art of divinity. But he is of a bold nature, as exploring things more excellent than himself.

(g) Hecate, according to the Chaldeans, is the centre of the intellectual gods: and they say, that in her right hand parts she contains the fountain of souls; and in her left, the fountain of the virtues.

(r) This oracle relates to the vision of divine light.

(s) i. e. The image to be invoked in the mysteries must be intelligible, and not sensible.

(t) By the blossoms of depraved matter, understand the demons called Evil; but which are not so essentially, but from their office.

(u) That is, the human soul, through its immortality and purity, becomes replete with a more excellent life, and divine illumination; and is, as it were, raised above itself.

(x) i. e. Unapparent and intelligible harmony.

(y) i. e. The summit or flower of its nature.

(z) i. e. All the gnostic powers of the soul.

(a) Understand by the spirit, the aerial vehicle of the soul; and by the superficies, the ethereal and lucid vehicle.

(b) The Chaldeic Paradise is the choir of divine

Σὺν αἰγίσῳ θήρεσ' ἔχθονοι οἰκητοῦσιν.

(c) The wild beasts of the earth shall inhabit thy vessel.

Ἐκλίνουσ' πυρίνων νῦν

Ergon ἐπ' εὐσιόησις, εὐρυσὸν κ' σῶμα σωσεις.

By extending a fiery intellect (d) to the work of piety, you will also preserve the flowing body.

Ἐκ δ' ἄρει κολπῶν

Γαῖης θρασυκοῦσι χθονίαι κύνες, οὐποδ' ἀληθείς

Σῆμα βρώμῳ ἀνδρὶ δεικνύντες.

From the bosom therefore of the earth terrestrial dogs (e) leap forth, who never exhibit a true sign to mortal man.

Παῖτα γὰρ ἐξέτελεσσεν παῖτα, κ' ἦν περικλυπε

Δι' ἱερός, ὃν πῶτον κληρξίλει ἰθὺτα ἀνδρῶν.

The Father (f) perfected all things, and delivered them to the second intellect (g), which the nations of men call the first.

Αἱ ποῖναι μείστων ἀγκλίται.

The furies are the bonds of men (h).

Συμβόλα γὰρ πατέρης τοῦ ἐσπεῖρος ται; ψυχῆς.

The paternal intellect disseminated symbols (i) in souls.

Βῆ σῶμα λιποῖται ψυχῆ καθαρωτάται.

(k) Those souls that leave the body with violence are the most pure.

Ὅτι ψυχὴ πυρὶ δυνάμει πατέρης οὐσα φαίνεται,

Ἀθανάτος ἵε μιν κ' ζῶντες ἐσπότης ἐστίν.

Καὶ ἰσχύει κόσμου πολλὰ πληρωμαῖα καὶ πῶν.

The soul being a splendid fire, through the power of the father remains immortal, is the mistress (l) of life, and possesses many perfections of the bosoms of the world.

* Παῖτα οὐ φόβον ἐνδύσκει, πειθῶ δ' ἐπιγίγει.

The father did not hurl forth fear, but infused persuasion (m).

divine powers about the Father of the universe; and the empyrean beauties of the demiurgic fountains.

(c) By the vessel is meant the composite temperature of the soul; and by the wild beasts of the earth, terrestrial dæmons. These, therefore, will reside in the soul which is replete with irrational affections.

(d) i. e. An intellect full of divine light.

(e) i. e. Material dæmons.

(f) i. e. Saturn.

(g) i. e. Jupiter.

(h) That is, the powers that punish guilty souls, bind them to their material passions, and in these, as it were, suffocate them: such punishment being finally the means of purification. Nor do these powers only afflict the vicious, but even such as convert themselves to an immaterial essence: for these, through their connection with matter, require a purification of this kind.

(i) That is, symbols of all the divine natures.

(k) This oracle praises a violent death, because the soul, in this case, is induced to hate the body, and rejoice in a liberation from it.

(l) The soul is the mistress of life, because it extends vital illuminations to body, which is, of itself, destitute of life.

(m) That is, as divinity is not of a tyrannical nature, he draws every thing to himself by persuasion, and not by fear.

Ἐκλίνεν οὐ παῖτα ἤρασεν

Οὐδ' ἐν τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ αἰσῆτος ἰδίῳ πυρὶ.

The father (n) has hastily withdrawn himself, but has not shut up his proper fire, in his own intellectual power.

Ἐστὶ τι νοητὸν, οὐ χρεὶ σὲ νοῦν νοῦν ἀντίει.

There is a certain intelligible (o) which it becomes you to understand with the flower of intellect.

Ψυχῆς, ἐξωστρεῖς ἀναπνοῖς ἐκλυτοῖς ἐστίν.

The expelling powers (p) of the soul which cause her to respire, are of an unrestrained nature.

Χρεὶ σὲ σπινθεῖν πρὸς τὸ φῶς, κ' πατέρης αὐγῆς, ἔνθεν ἐκπαμῆθαι σοὶ ψυχῇ, πολλὴν ἰσχυμένην νῦν.

It becomes you to hasten to the light and the rays of the Father, whence a soul was imparted to you, invested with an abundance of intellect.

Ἐστὶ πάντα πυρὸς ἐνός ἐκγοναῖα.

All things are the progeny of one fire (q).

Αὐτοῦ λέγει, τῷ νοῦν δῆπου λέγει.

(r) That paternal intellect says, it undoubtedly says by intellect.

Ἄ Ἀ τούτοις οἱ ἔχθον κληρονομίαις ἐς τέσσα μίχρεις.

(s) Ha! ha! the earth from beneath bellows at these as far as to their children.

Μὴ συναυξήσῃς τῇ ἐμαρμαίνῃ.

You should not increase your fate (t).

Οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ πατέρης ἀρχῆς ἀτίλεις τι πρὸς αὐτὴν.

Nothing imperfect proceeds, according to a circular energy, from a paternal principle (u).

Ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπὶ δὲ χεῖρας κείνης τοῦ θεοῦ πατέρης τοῦ Μίχρεις, ἀν' ἐξελθὲν λήθης, κ' ῥήμα λαλῆσθαι.

Μνημον ἐνθιμῇ πατέρης συνθημαίς ἀγνῶν. But the father intellect will not receive the will of the soul, till she has departed from

(n) That is, Saturn the summit of the intellectual order, is perfectly separated from ail connection with matter; but, at the same time, imparts his divinity to inferior natures.

(o) Meaning the intelligible, which immediately subsists after the highest God.

(p) That is, those powers of the soul which separate it from the body.

(q) That is, of one divine nature.

(r) That is, the voice of intellect is an intellectual, or in other words, an immaterial and indivisible energy.

(s) The meaning of this oracle is, that even the very children of the impious are destined to subterranean punishments: and this, with the greatest propriety; for those who, in a former life, have perpetrated similar crimes, become, through the wise administration of Providence, the members of one family.

(t) Fate is the full perfection of those divine illuminations which are received by Nature: but Providence is the immediate energy of deity. Hence, when we energize intellectually, we are under the dominion of Providence; but when corporeally, under that of Fate. The oracle, therefore, admonishes to withdraw ourselves from corporeal energy.

(u) For divinity is self-perfect: and the imperfect cannot proceed from the perfect.

oblivion

oblivion (x); and has spoken the word, assuming the memory of her paternal sacred impression.

Ηνικαι δ' ἐρχομένην προσγινναι δαίμονι ἀβήτης
Θυι λίθον Μνιζυρίων ἐπαύειν.

When you behold the terrestrial (y) dæmon approaching, vociferate and sacrifice the stone Μνιζυρίων.

Μνιζυρίων το νοητόν ἐπὶ νοῦν ἐξῶ υπαρχίει.

Learn the intelligible, for it subsists beyond intellect (z).

Νοοῦμεται ἰνύγες πλῆθει νοητοῦσι καὶ αὐταί

Βουλαις ἀβήτοις αἰνούμεναι ὥς νοηταί.

The intelligible Iynges (a) possess intellect themselves from the Father, so far as they energize intellectually, being moved by ineffable counsels.

The above Zoroastrian oracles are from Pfellus.

Μνησίων τε δαίμονημα, καὶ ἀστέρων προπορεύμα.

Procl. in Tim.

The course of the moon, and the advancing procession of the stars.

* Τῶν Βαβυλωνίων οἱ δοκιμασίαι, καὶ Ὁσάνη, καὶ Ζωροάστρης, ἀγέλας κυρίως καλοῦσι τὰς ἀστρικάς σφαίρας. Ἄλλοι παρ' ὅσων τίτληται ἀγροίαι περὶ τὸ κινεῖσθαι μόναι παρὰ τὰ σωματικά μεγέθη. ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ συνείσθαι πῶς, καὶ συναγνῶναι χρηματίζουσιν δογματίζεσθαι παρ' αὐτῶν τῶν φυσικῶν λόγων, ὡς ἀγέλουσιν κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ καλοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς λόγοις. καὶ παρὰ μὴ μόνον διὰ τοῦ γαμμά, ἀγγίλους. Διὸ καὶ τοὺς καθ' ἑκάστην τινὴν ἀγέλουσιν ἐξ ἀρχαίων ἀστέρων, καὶ δαίμονας ὁμοίους ἀγγίλους, καὶ ἀρχαγγίλους προσαγορεύουσιν, οἷσις ἴσιν ἴσῃ τῶν ἀεθρίων.

Anonymus, in Theologumenis Arithmeticiis.

The most approved of the Babylonians, together with Ofsanes and Zoroaster, very properly call the starry spheres *herds*; whether, because these alone among corporeal magnitudes, are perfectly carried about a centre, or in conformity to the oracles, because they are considered by them as in a certain respect the bonds and collectors of physical reasons, which they likewise call in their sacred discourses herds, and by the insertion of a *gamma*, angels. Hence, in a similar manner, they denominate the stars and dæmons which rule over each of these herds (or starry spheres) angels and archangels: and these are seven in number.

(x) That is, till she has recovered her knowledge of the divine symbols, and sacred reasons, from which she is composed; the former of which she receives from the divine unities, and the latter from sacred ideas.

(y) Terrestrial dæmons are full of deceit, as being remote from divine knowledge, and replete with dark matter: he, therefore, who desires to receive any true information from one of these, must prepare an altar, and sacrifice the stone Μνιζυρίων, which has the power of causing another greater dæmon to appear, who, approaching invisible to the material dæmon, will give a true answer to the proposed question; and this to the interrogator himself.

(z) The intelligible is twofold; one kind being co-ordinate with intellect, but the other being of a super-essential characteristic.

(a) See the concise Exposition of Pfellus, prefixed to these oracles.

* Qui se cognoscit, in se omnia cognoscit, ut Zoroaster prius, deinde Plato in Alcibiade scripserunt. Pici, Op. tom. i. p. 211.

He who knows himself, knows all things in himself, as Zoroaster first asserted, and afterwards Plato in the first Alcibiades.

* Ζῶης τὸ ὅλον συμῖλον. διὸ καὶ τὴν μὲν λιβαῖαν καλοῦσιν αἰνῶν (animam) τηλότης ζωογονίας, τὴν δὲ πηγὴν τινῶν, καὶ πλάτων καὶ πρὸ πλάτωνος οἱ θεοὶ.

Procl. in Tim. p. 318.

Moisture is a symbol of life; and hence, both Plato, and prior to Plato, the gods call the soul, at one time, a drop from the whole of vivification; and, at another time, a certain fountain of it.

* Sunt etiam dæmones aquei quos Nereides vocat Orpheus, in sublimioribus exhalationibus aqueæ, quales sunt in hoc aere nubilo, quorum corpora videntur quandoque acutioribus oculis, præsertim in Perside et Affrica, ut existimat Zoroaster. Ficin. de Immortal. Anim. p. 123.

There are certain aquatic dæmons, called by Orpheus, Nereides, in the more elevated exhalations of water, such as reside in this cloudy air, whose bodies, according to Zoroaster, are sometimes seen by more acute eyes, especially in Persia and Africa.

* Cum anima curat semper, certo temporis spatio transit omnia, quibus præcæcis cogitur recurrere paulatim per omnia denuo, atque eadem in mundo telam generationis retexere, ut placuit Zoroaster, qui usdem aliquando causis omnino redeuntibus, eisdem similiter effectus reverti putat. Ibid. p. 129.

Since the soul perpetually runs, in a certain space of time it passes through all things, which circulation being accomplished, it is compelled to run back again through all things, and unfold the same web of generation in the world, according to Zoroaster; who is of opinion, that the same causes on a time returning, the same effects will, in a similar manner, return.

* Voluit Zoroaster æthereum animæ indumentum in nobis assidue volvi. Ibid. p. 131.

According to Zoroaster, in us, the ethereal vestment of the soul perpetually revolves.

* Congruitates materialium formarum ad rationes animæ mundi, Zoroaster divinas illic appellavit.

Ficin. de vita coelitus comparanda, p. 519.

Zoroaster calls the congruities of material forms, to the reasons of the soul of the world, divine allurements.

In that part of the works of Johannes Picus, earl of Mirandula, which is denominated *Conclusions*, there are fifteen conclusions, according to his own opinion, of the meaning of certain oracles of Zoroaster, and the meaning of his Chaldean expofitors. In these the two following oracles are preserved, which are not to be found in any Greek writer now extant:

Nec exas cum transit listor.

Nor should you go forth when the listor passes by.

Adhuc très dies sacrificabitis, et not ultra.

As yet three days shall ye sacrifice, and no longer.

It appears likewise, from these conclusions, that the first oracle of Zoroaster was concerning a ladder, which reached from Tartarus to the first fire.

That the second oracle was respecting a two-fold air, water, and earth, and the roots of the earth.

That the eleventh was concerning the two-fold intoxication of Bacchus and Silenus.

That there was an oracle respecting a syten, and another respecting she-goats.

As a translation of these conclusions, from their mixture with Cabalistic, and other barbarous jargons, would not be of the least use to the philosophic English reader, I shall only give them in the original.

Conclusiones numero 15 secundam propriam opinionem de intelligi tia dictorum Zoroastri et expofitorum ejus Chaldæorum.

1. Quod dicunt interpretes Chaldæi super primum dictum Zoroastri, de scala a tartaro ad primum ignem: nihil aliud significat quam seriem naturarum universi, a non gradu materię ad eum, qui est super omnem gradum graduate protensum.

2. Ibidem dico, interpretes nihil aliud per virtutes mysterialles intelligere quam naturalem magium.

3. Quod dicunt interpretes super dictum secundum Zoroastri de duplici aëre, aqua & terra, nihil aliud sibi vult, nisi quodlibet elementum, quod potest dividi per purum et impurum, habere habitatores rationales et irracionales; quod vero purum est tantum, rationales tantum.

4. Ibidem per radices terrę nihil aliud intelligere possunt quam vitam vegetalem, convenienter ad dicta Empedocli, qui ponit transanimationem etiam in plantas.

5. Ex dicto illo Zoroastri, Ha Ha, hos terra deflet usque ad filios, sequendo expositionem Ofiæ Chaldæi. expressam habemus veritatem de peccato originali.

6. Dicta interpretum Chaldæorum super 11 aphorismo de duplici vino ebriatione Bacchi et Sileni, perfecte intelligitur per dicta Cabalistarum de duplici vino.

7. Quę dicunt interpretes super 14 aphorismo, perfecte intelligitur per ea, quę dicunt Cabalistar de morte sculi.

8. Magi in 17 aphorismo nihil aliud intelligunt per triplex indumentum, ex lino, panno et pellibus, quam triplex animę habitaculum cæleste, spiritale, et terrenum.

9. Poteris ex præcedenti conclusione aliquid intelligere de pelliceis tunicis, quas sibi fecit Adam, et de pellibus quę erant in tabernaculo.

10. Per canem nihil aliud intelligit Zoroaster, quam partem inrationalem animę et proportionalia. Quod ita esse videbit qui diligenter dicta omnia expofitorum consideravit, qui et ipsi sicut et Zoroaster ænigmatische loquuntur.

11. Dictum illud Zoroastri, Nec ex eas cum transit lictor, perfecte intelligitur per illud Exodi, quando sunt prohibiti Israelitę exire domos suas in transitu angeli interficientis primogenita Ægyptiorum.

12. Per Sirenam apud Zoroastrem nihil aliud intelligas quam partem animę rationalem.

13. Per puerum apud interpretes nihil aliud intelligibile quam intellectum.

14. Per dictum illud Zoroastri, Adhuc tres dies sacrificabitis, et non ultra, apparuit mihi per Arithmeticam superioris Merchanzæ illos computandi dies esse, in eo dicto expresse prædictum adventum, Christi.

15. Quid sit intelligendum per capras apud Zoroastrem, intelligit, qui legerit in libro Bair quę sit affinitas capris et quę agnis cum spiritibus.

Pici. op. vol. i. p. 69.

Chaldean Oracles delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of the emperor Marcus Antoninus.

Concerning the summit of the intelligible order:

Η μονάς ἐκτείνωσας οὐκ ἀλλοτρίως ἐστίν.

Procl. in Eucl. p. 27.

The monad is there first where the paternal monad subsists.

Concerning the production of the middle of the intelligible order:

Ταύτη ἐστὶ μονάς ἢ ἐξ ἧς γίνεται.

Procl. in Eucl. p. 27.

The monad is extended, which generates two.

Concerning eternity, according to which, the middle of the intelligible order is characterised:

Πατρῶντες πατρὸς. Ποῦλον γὰρ μοῖρος
Ἐκ πατρὸς ἀλλῆς δευτερεύοντος τοῦ πατρὸς,
Ἐξ ἧς τῶ γεννῶν πατρῶντος τοῦ γεννῶντος
Πατρῶντες πηγῶν τε καὶ ἀρχαίς.

Καὶ τὸ νοῦν, αὐτὸ τε μὲνιν ἀσκήν σφραγισμένην.

Procl. in Tim. p. 242.

Father-begotten light. For this alone, by plucking abundantly from the strength of the Father, the flower of intellect, is enabled, by intellect, to impart a paternal intellect to all the fountains and principles; together with intellectual energy, and a perpetual permanency, according to an unsluggish revolution.

* Τῆς γὰρ ἀντικειμένης ζωῆς, καὶ τῆς αἰετοῦς ἀντικειμένης, καὶ τῆς ἀσκήν κατὰ τὸ λογικὸν ἐνέργειας, οὐ αἰών (αἰτία).

(b) For eternity, according to the oracle, is the cause of never-failing life, of unwearied power, and of unsluggish energy.

Concerning the extremity of the intelligible order:

Ἐνθὲν σφοδρῶντες περὶ τῆς ἀμύνης πυρὸς αἰθέρος
Κοσμῶν ἐνθῶσων κοιλίαισι. πάντα γὰρ ἐνθὲν
Ἀρχαίαις τὸς τοῦ καὶ τῶν αἰώνων ἀκίνας ἀγνῆτας.

Procl. in Theol. Plat. p. 171, 172.

Thence a fiery whirlwind sweeping along, obscures the flower of fire, leaping, at the same time, into the cavities of the worlds. For all things thence begin to extend their admirable rays downwards (c).

(a) Agreeably to this, Plotinus divinely defines eternity to be *infinite life, at once total and full*.

(c) See my Introduction to the Parmenides of Plato, near the end.

Μηδὲ προελθὲν, ἀλλ' ἔμεινεν ἐν τῷ καθάρῳ βυθῷ,
Καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀδύτῳ κατὰ τὴν θιοθριμμίαν σιγῇ.

Procl. in Tim. p. 167.

Nor has it proceeded, but it abides in the paternal profundity, and in the adytum, according to the divinely-nourished silence.

Ἐστὶ γὰρ πηγάς τοῦ πατρικοῦ βυθοῦ, ἡ πηγή τῶν νοήτων.

Damascius, περὶ αρχῶν.

It is the boundary of the paternal profundity, and the fountain of intellectual natures.

Οἱ ἐργασίαι, οἱ ἐκδόσεις ἐστὶ πυρὸς ζωοφόρου
Οἱ ἡ ζωογονοὶ πληροὶ τῆς ἑκάστης καλῶν.
Καὶ ἐκτετατοὶ τοῖς συνόχουσι ἀλλήνῃ ζωογονοὶ πυρὸς
Μητρὸς δυναμειοῦ.

Procl. in Tim. p. 128.

It is, the operator, and the giver of life-bearing fire. It fills the vivific bosom of Hecate, and pours on the Synoches the fertile strength of a fire endued with mighty power.

Concerning Love

Ὁς ἐκ νοῦ ἐκδορετὶ πρῶτος
Ἐπαμεινῶν; πρὸς πυρὸς συνόχουσι, ὅρα κίερα
Πηγῶν; κρῆναι; τοῦ πυρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐπὶ γὰρ.

Procl. in Parmenid.

Who first leaped forth from intellect, clothing fire bound together with fire, that he might govern the fiery cratera, restraining the flower of his own fire.

Concerning Faith, Truth, and Love :

* Πᾶσι γὰρ ἐν τρισὶ ταῖς; δι' αὐθιγὰς τε ἡ ἐστὶ.

Procl. in I. Alcibiad.

All things are governed and subsist in these three.

Ἀρχαὶς γὰρ τρισὶ ταῖς; δι' αὐθιγὰς δουλεύουσιν
ἡ πᾶσι.

Damasc. περὶ αρχῶν.

You may conceive that all things act as servants to these three principles.

Concerning the intelligible order in general :

Ἡ νοήσις πάσης; τμησιώσως αρχῇ.

Damasc. περὶ αρχῶν.

The intelligent order is the principle of all section.

Ἀρχὴ πάσης; τμησιώσως ἡδὲ ταξίς.

This order is the principle of all section.

Damasc. περὶ αρχῶν.

* Τὰ λόγια πρὸς τῶν ταξίων πρὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὡς
ἀφ' ὧν ἐκείνη ἐκείνη, ἡ πρὸς τῇ.

Σὺ γὰρ ἐκείνη.

Procl. in Crat.

The oracles show, that the orders prior to Heaven are ineffable, and add, "They possess mystic silence."

* "Θαύμα;" τὰς νοήσας αἰνῶς; τοῖς λόγοις καλεῖται, ἡ
"πρὸς τῇ;" ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς; ἡ ἐστὶν ἐπ' αὐτῶν."

Procl. in Crat.

The oracle calls the intelligible causes "Swift;" and asserts "That proceeding from the Father, they run to him."

* Πᾶσι γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁμοῦ ἐν κοσμίῳ τῷ νοήσῳ.

Damasc. περὶ αρχῶν.

All things subsist together in the intelligible world.

Concerning hyparxis, power, and energy :

* Οἷον οἱ Πυθαγόρειοι, διὰ μονάδος ἡ δυνατός, ἡ
τρισάδος; ἡ οἱ Πλάτωνες διὰ τοῦ πέντε, ἡ τοῦ ἑπτά-
ρου, ἡ τοῦ μινύοντος, ἡ πρὸς τῇ, γὰρ ἡμεῖς διὰ τῶν ἐν
τῷ πολλῶν, ἡ τοῦ πωμμένου, τοῦτο ἐν χρησμοῖς
ΜΟΝΩΤΕΡΩΣ ΜΑΓ. ΝΟ. XIX.

τῶν θεῶν διὰ τῆς ὑπαρξίως ἡ δυναμείως ἡ ἐν-
εργείας.

Damasc. περὶ αρχῶν.

What the Pythagoreans intended to signify, by *monad*, *dyad*, and *triad*—or Plato, by *dyad*, *infinite*, and that which is mixed from both—or we, in the former part of this work, by *one*, the *many*, and the *united*, that the oracles of the gods signify by *hyparxis*(d), *power*, and *intellect*.

Concerning power and intellect :

Ἡ μὲν γὰρ δυναμὶς συν ἐκείνοις; ἡ δ' ἀπ' ἐκείνης.

Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 365.

Power is with them (father and intellect) but intellect is from him (the father).

Concerning the intelligible in general :

Τροφή ἐν τῷ νοήσῳ τοῦ νοήσῳ.

Procl. in Crat. & Hefychius in voc. νοήσῳ.

The intelligible is food to that which understands.

Ὡς; τὸ νοῦν οὐ κινεῖ νοήσῳ.

Damasc.

You will not apprehend it by an intellectual energy, as when understanding some particular thing (e)

Ὁν δὲ χεῖρ σφραδισμένη νοεῖ τοῦ νοήσῳ ἐκείνου,
ἀλλὰ νοῦν ταναοῦ ταναῶν φλογὶ πᾶσι μελῶσιν
ἡλὸν τὸ νοήσῳ ἐκείνου. Χρὴ δὲ τοῦτο νοήσῳ
ἡ γὰρ ἐπιγνώσις σὺν τοῦ κακίῳ νοήσῳ
οὐκ αἰνῶσ.

ἀλλ' ἀγνοῖ ἐπισφραδισμένη ὁμοῦ φλογὶ
τῆς ψυχῆς τινεὶ κινεῖ νοῦν, εἰς τὸ νοήσῳ,
ὅρα μὲν τὸ νοήσῳ,
ἐκτετατοῦ ὑπαρξίῳ.

Damasc.

It is not proper to understand that intelligible (f) with vehemence, but with the extended flame of an extended intellect; a flame which measures all things, except that intelligible. But it is requisite to understand this. For if you incline your mind, you will understand it, though not vehemently. It becomes you, therefore, bringing with you the pure convertible eye of your soul, to extend the void intellect to the intelligible, that you may learn its nature, because it has a subsistence above intellect.

Concerning the energy of intellect about the intelligible.

Κίνησις ἐπισφραδισμένη ἐκείνῳ φλογὶ καλῶσῳ.

Procl. in Tim. p. 136.

Eagerly urging itself towards the centre of refounding light.

Concerning the triad :

Πᾶσι γὰρ ἐν κοσμίῳ λαμπρὸν τριὰς; ἡ μονὰς αρχῇ.

Damasc. in Parmenid.

In every world (g) a triad shines forth, of which a monad is the principle.

(d) By hyparxis, understand the summit of the nature of any being.

(e) This is spoken of a divine intelligible, which is only to be apprehended by the flower of intellect, or, in other words, the unity of the soul.

(f) That is, a divine intelligible.

(g) i. e. In each of the seven worlds mentioned by Pselus, in the exposition prefixed to these oracles: and the like must be understood in

Τα πάντα μέτρον ἢ ἀπειροῦσι, ὡς τὰ λόγια φησι.

Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 380.

The triad measures and bounds all things.

Concerning intelligible, and at the same time, intellectual natures :

Τὰ μὲν ἐστὶ νοεῖν ἢ νοήσαι, ὅσα νοήσῃ νοήσαι.

Procl. in Theol. Plat. p. 179.

Those natures are both intellectual and intelligible, which possessing themselves intellection, are the objects of intelligence to others.

Concerning the Iynges, or the summit of the Intelligible, and at the same time, intellectual order of gods :

Πολλὰ μὲν ἐστὶ αἱ δὲ ἐπιβαίνεισι ταῖς τοῖς
κόσμοις ἐνδρωσκασαί, ἐν αἷς ἀκροῦσθαι κατὰ
Τριγῶν.

Damasc. in Parmenid.

These being many, ascend leaping into the shining worlds ; and they contain three summits.

Concerning the defensive triad, which subsums with the Iynges :

Φόρουσι τῶν ἔργων ἐν τοῖς πάλαις ;

Καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς νόου τῶν νοητῶν.

Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 205.

They are the guardians of the works of the Father, and of one intelligible intellect.

Concerning the empyrean Synoches :

Τοῖς δὲ πυρὸς νοικοῦ νοικοῦς ποιεῖται πάντα
εὐκαθὰ δουλοῦντα, παῖδες κυβήτιδι βούλῃ.

Procl. in Parmenid.

All things yield ministrant to the intellectual presters of intellectual fire, through the perfuasive will of the Father.

Concerning the material Synoches :

Ἀλλὰ ἢ ὑλικοῦ κόσμου δουλοῦσι Συναχῶν.

But likewise, such as serve the material Synoches.

Concerning the Synoches in general :

Φόρουσι αὐτὴν πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνην, ἑκάστην ἑκάστη
ἐγκρατῆα ; ἀλλὰ ἢ ὁμοῦ μὲν ἐν Συναχῇ τῇ.

Damasc. περὶ ἀρχῶν.

He gave them to guard the summits with their presters, mingling the proper force of his strength in the Synoches.

* πάντα γὰρ συνήχων τῇ αὐτῇ μίᾳ τῇ ;
ὑπερβῆς ἀκρότητι, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις, αὐτοῦ ; τὰς ἐξ
ὑπάρχουσιν. Procl. in Theol. p. 212, respecting
the first of the Synoches.

Connectedly containing all things in the one summit of his hyperaxis, according to the oracle, he himself subsums wholly beyond.

* τὰ λόγια τὰς γυνικὰς συμβόλους τῶν σχημάτων
συναχῶν ἀποκαλῶν, καθόσον ἐκείνη φέρουσιν

in every divine order. Indeed, that in every procession of divine natures, a monad presides over, and is the principle of, a kindred multitude, and, first of all, of a triadic multitude, is largely and beautifully shown by Proclus, in Plat. Theol. and is demonstrated to be the doctrine of Plato ; but, to understand this, requires very different qualifications from those by which a man is able to discover, that instead of ἀνθρώπων is a Greek MS. you may read, ἀνθρώπων !—Et hoc dico pro ratione officii mei ; non quod vellem convinci, sed admoneri.

τῶν σύντοχικῶν πρῶτως, ἢ τὰς συνήχων τῶν
Συναχῶν ; τὰ δις τὴν συνάπτασιν ἀλλήλων.

Procl. in Eucl. p. 36.

The oracles call the angular junctions of the figures Synocheidæ, so far as they contain an image of synochean unions, and of divine conjunctions, according to which, they connect together things separated from each other.

Concerning the Teletarchæ :

Οἱ δὲ τὰ ἅπαντα ἢ ἀσώδητα δημιουργοῦσι,
καὶ σωματικοῦ ἢ κατὰ φύσιν ἢ ἄλλου.

These fabricate indivisible and sensible natures, together with such as are endued with corporeal form, and are distributed in matter.

Οἱ Τηλετάρχαι συνίστηται τῶν Συναχῶν.

Damasc. περὶ ἀρχῶν.

The Teletarchæ are comprehended together with the Synoches.

Concerning Saturn, the summit of the intellectual order :

Οὐ γὰρ ἐν ὑλῇ πυρὶ ἐπέκεινα τοῦ πατρὸς

ἐν ὑπέρβαιν κατὰ φύσιν ἔργων, ἀλλὰ νοῦ.

Νοῦ γὰρ τοῦ ἐστίν, ὁ κόσμος τῆς τῆς πυρὸς.

Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 333, & in Tim.

p. 157.

The fire which is the first beyond, did not shu' up his power in matter, nor in works, but in intellect. For the artificer of the fiery world is an intellect of intellect.

Καὶ τοῦ νοῦ ὁ τὸν ἀμειλίχην ἀσπασίαν.

Damasc. περὶ ἀρχῶν.

And of that intellect which conducts the empyrean world.

Αὐτοῦ γὰρ ἐκδρωσκουσιν ἀμειλίχιδι κεκρωσῶν
καὶ πρὸς τὸν νοῦν κολλοῦσι παμφύγγες ; ἀλλὰ
Πατρὸς γένους ἑκάστης, ἢ ἐκείνης ; πυρὸς αὐτοῦ ;
καὶ κραταῖον κτενὸς πολλῶν πυρὶ ἐπέκεινα.

Procl. in Crat.

From him leap forth the implacable thunders, and the prester-capacious bosoms of the all-splendid strength of the father-begotten Hecate, together with the enviroined flower of fire, and the strong spirit which is beyond the fiery posts.

* Ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ; τῇ πρῶτῃ πηγῇ τῶν ἀμειλίχων (id est Saturnum) ἀγλαῖα περιέχει, ἢ ἐποχιοδαί τῇ ; ἀλλὰ ὁ ἀπασίαν.

Νοῦ πρῶτος ὁμοῦ ; ἐποχιομῆτος ; ἰδιωτικῶν
ἀκρωτῶν ἀσπασίους ἀμειλίχων πυρὸς ὁμοῦ.

Procl. in Crat.

In the oracles it is said, that Saturn, who is the first fountain of the Amelichæ, comprehends and rides on all the rest. "The intellect of the Father, riding on attenuated rulers, they become resplendent with the furrows of inflexible and implacable fire."

Concerning Rhea, who in the intellectual triad, is called, by the Chaldeans, Hecate :

Τὸ δύο νοῦν ἢ ζωογονοῦ ; πηγὴν περιέχει ψυχῶν.

Damasc. περὶ ἀρχῶν.

The vivific fountain of souls is comprehended under two intellects.

Νῦν τὰς δ' ἀμειλίχας ; φύσις ἀπλήτος ; κρηται.

Procl. in Tim. p. 4.

Immenſe Nature is suspended about the fountains of the goldæ.

Μίαν

mour, and being armed, he is similar to the goddess.

Chaldean oracles, which were either delivered by Theurgists, under the reign of the emperor Marcus Antoninus, or by Zoroaster.

Concerning ideas, as proceeding from the intellect of Jupiter, the artificer of the universe :

Νους παῖς; ἐρεῖζ' ἡσὶ νηπας ἀκμάει βούλῃ
Παμμορφους ἰδέας· πηγῆς δὲ μίας ἀποπίσσαι
Ἐξέσθαι πατρὸς γὰρ τὴν βούλῃ τὴν τελοῦ; τε.
Ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς θῆσαν νότον πυρὶ μοιρηθῆναι
Εἰς ἀλλὰ; φεῖρας· κόσμῳ γὰρ ἀναξ πολυμορφῷ
Προσθηκὴν τοῖσι τυποῖ ἀντίστοιχον οὐ κατὰ κόσμῳ
Ἰχθὺς ἐπεγομμένος μορφῇ; μετὰ κόσμῳ φανθῇ,
Παντοίας ἰδέας περὶ αὐτοῦ, ἡμῶν πηγῇ,
Ἐξ ἧς; ροῖς οὖνταί; μίμναισιν ἀλλὰ; ἀπλητοῖς,
Ἐγγυμναῖα κόσμου περὶ σωμασιν, αἱ περὶ κολ-
ποι;

Σμερδαλίους, σμυγισσὶν ἐρικυαίαι φοροῦνται,
Τραποῦσι περὶ τ' ἀμφὶ παρὰ σχίσον ἀλλυδὲς ἀλλῃ.
Ἐντοιαί νοεραὶ πηγῆς παλιν; ἀπὸ; πολλοῦ
Δραττομένηαι πυρὸς ἀνθός; ἀκόμῃ του χροῦ, ἀκμή
Ἀρχιγόνους ἰδέας τρεῖς παῖς ἰδύσιν τὰς δὲ
Ἀυτοειλή; ὡν.

Procl. in Parmenid.

The intellect of the Father made a crashing noise (κ), understanding, with unwearied counsel, omniform ideas. But with winged speed they leaped forth from one fountain: for both the counsel and the end were from the Father. In consequence too of being allotted an intellectual fire, they are divided into other intellectual forms: for the king previously placed in the multiform world, an intellectual incorruptible impression, the vestige of which hastening through the world, causes the world to appear invested with form, and replete with all-various ideas, of which there is one fountain. From this fountain, other immense distributed ideas rush with a crashing noise, bursting forth about the bodies of the world, and are borne along its terrible bosoms, like swarms of bees. They turn themselves too on all sides, and nearly in all directions. They are intellectual conceptions from the paternal fountain, plucking abundantly the flower of the fire of sleepless time. But a self-perfect fountain pours forth primogenial ideas from the primary vigour of the Father.

An oracle addressed to the intellectual gods :

Οἱ τοι υπέρκοσμον πατρίων βυθοῖ ἐστὶ νοου-
τες. Damasc.

Ye who understand the supermundane paternal profundity.

Concerning that intelligible which is co-ordinate with intellect :

Οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ νοῦ ἐστὶ νοῦς, οὐ χωρὶς ὑπαρχει.
Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 172.

For intellect is not without the intelligible, it does not subsist separate from it.

(A) The crashing noise, signifies the procession of ideas to the formation of the world.

Concerning intellect :

Τοι ἐν τοῖς πασὶ νοῦς θείος.

Damascius.

Every intellect understands deity.

Concerning fountains and principles :

πασας πηγας ἢ ἢ αρχας;

Δινειν, αει τι μενεισιν αὐται εὐφραδιν.

Procl. in Parmenid.

All fountains and principles rapidly round, and perpetually abide in an unsluggish revolution.

Concerning the multitude of rulers :

Τποικῆται αὐται; αρχικας; αὐλων.

Damasc. in Parmenid.

The ruler of the immaterial worlds is subject to them.

Αρχας αἱ παῖς; ἐργα νηπας; νηπας,
Ἀισθητοῖ; ἐργοῖ; ἢ σωμασιν ἀμφικαλυψεν.
Διαπρεθεῖσιν ἰσῶτες φαταί; τῳ πατρὶ ἢ τῇ υἱῇ,
Καὶ τὰ ἐμφανῇ μὲν ἡμῶν τῶν ἀφανῶν ἐργα ζο-
μενοι;

Καὶ τ' ἀφανῇ εἰς τὴν ἐμφανῇ κόσμωσιν ἐργα-
φονίε;.

Damasc. περὶ αρχων.

Rulers who understand the intelligible works of the Father. These he spread like a veil over sensible works and bodies. They are standing transporters, whose employment consists in speaking to the Father and to matter; in producing apparent imitations of unapparent natures; and in inscribing things unapparent in the apparent fabrication of the world.

* ταξίως ἀφομοιωμένης ἐργῶν πρὸς τὴν νοεραν
μονάδα τὴν δημιουργικὴν ἀνελκύν τὰ μὲν αὐτῶν
ὡς περὶ ἀλλῇ; (ταξίως) πρὸς τὴν νοήσιν, ἢ τῇ;
ἐχμὶ ἐπισφραγισμένον εὐταμίν, ὡς αἱ θεοὶ λέγουσι πατ-
ρὶν ἀπ' ἑκείνης; μετὰ τῇ; υἱῇ; ἢ πατρὶν ἐκ' ἐκ-
εῖν τῶν πάντων.

Procl. in Parmenid.

Concerning fontal time :

Πηγῶν αλλοτ' ο; τῶν ἀμπεριον κόσμῳ ἐργῶν.

Proc. in Tim. p. 252.

Another time which is fontal, and the leader of the empyrean world.

Concerning Time :

Οἱ γὰρ θεοὶ τοῦτον αὐτὸν εἶναι φασιν, ἢ ὑμ-
νοῦσι πρὸς βυθόν; ἢ νύκτιν; ἢ κυκλοδιελκύν τῶν
θεῶν ἢ αἰώνων. ἢ νοῦν αὐτὸν συμπάσης; τῶν ἐν
τῷ κόσμῳ κινημένων ἀπαλὴν ἀεθμόν. ἢ πρὸς
τούτοις ἀπερίσταν; δια τὴν εὐταμίν. ἢ ἐλκεῖσθαι
φασὶ μὲν τούτων.

Theurgists assert, that Time is a god, and celebrate him as both older and younger, as a circulating and eternal god; as understanding the whole number of all the natures which are moved in the world; and, besides this, as eternal through his power, and of a spiral form.

Concerning the fontal soul :

Ἀεὶ ἐν ἐμφυχουσα φῶς, πῦρ, αἴθερ, κόσμους.

Simplic. in Phys. p. 143.

Abundantly animating light, fire, ether, and the worlds.

The speech of the soul of the universe, respecting the fabrication of the world by Jupiter :

Μετὰ δὲ παλιν; διανοίας, ψυχῇ ἐγὼ ταῖς
Θεῶν ψυχουσα τὰ πάντα, κατεβίβω γὰρ
Νοῦν μὲν ἐν ψυχῇ ψυχῇ δ' ἐν σωματι ἀεθρῷ
Ἡμῶν ἐγκατεβίβω πατρὶ ἀνέκοντι σε θῶν τε.

Procl. in Tim. p. 124.

I, soul,

I, soul, reside after the paternal cogitations, hot, and animating all things: for the Father of gods and men placed our intellect in soul, but soul be deposited in sluggish body.

Concerning natural productions, and the soul of the world:

Συνυφίσταται γὰρ τὰ φυσικὰ ἔργα τῷ νοερῷ φέγγει

Τοῦ πατρὸς. ψυχὴ γὰρ ἡ κοσμησάσα τὸν μίαν Οὐρανόν, καὶ κοσμοῦσα μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς. Κίβδη δὲ ἡ αὐτὴς ἰσχυρίσκει αὐτὴν.

Procl. in Tim. p. 106.

Natural productions consubstist in the intellectual light of the father. For it is soul which has adorned the mighty heaven, and which adorns it in conjunction with the Father. But her horns are established on high.

Concerning Nature:

Ἀρχὴ δ' αὖ φυσικῆς ἀκαματὴ κοσμοῦν τι ἡ ἔργων, Οὐρανὸς οὐρα θύει δρομὸν αἰδῶν κατασφύρν.

* ἡ αὖτως ἀνὰ αἰσ ἀλλὰ περιβὼν πληροῦνται ἡλίου, σελήνης, ὡρῶν, νυκτὸς. ἡμερῶν.

Procl. in Tim. p. 4 & 323.

Unwearied nature rules over the worlds and works, and draws downward, that heaven may run an eternal course; and that the other periods of the sun, moon, the seasons, night and day, may be accomplished.

Καὶ ταχὺς ἡλῖος περὶ κέντρον ὅπως ἔθης ἰδοί.

And that the swift sun may as usual revolve about the centre.

Ἰὴ φυσὶν ἐμβλεψίης ἐμφορμῶν οὐραμὲ τῆς δι.

Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 317.

You should not look upon Nature, for her name is fatal (1).

Concerning the light above the empyrean world:

Εἰ εὐτὴν γὰρ τὰ ἀτυτὰ τυπούσθαι.

Simplic. in Phys. p. 143.

In this light, things without figure become figured.

Concerning the universe:

Νοῦ γὰρ μιμήματι πῶς, το δὲ τεχθῆναι τι σωματὸς ἔχει.

Procl. in Tim. p. 87.

It is an imitation of intellect, but that which is fabricated possesses something of body.

Συμβολὰ γὰρ πατρικῶς νοῦς ἰσχυρίειν κατὰ κοσμον.

The paternal intellect disseminated symbols through the world.

Concerning the composition of the world from the four elements, by the Demiurgus.

Τὸν οὖν κοσμον ἐκ πυρὸς, ἡ ὕδατος, ἡ γῆς

Καὶ πατοροφου αἰθέρος ποιῖ.

He made the whole world from fire, water, earth, and all-nourishing air.

Ὁ ποιητὴς οὖν αὐτοῦργων τεκτῆματο τὸν κοσμον.

Καὶ τίς πυρὸς ὅγκος ἦν ἱερός. ταῖς πάντα

Αὐτοῦργων ἦν σωμα το κοσμοῦν ἐκτολοῦσθαι,

Κοσμος ἦν ἐκείνη; ἡ μὴ φαινομένη ὑμῖν.

Procl. in Tim. p. 154.

(1) This alludes to the intimate connection between Fate and Nature. For Fate, as we have before observed, is the full perfection of those divine illuminations which are received by Nature.

The artificer who, self-operating, fabricated the world. And there was also another mass of fire. All these he produced, self-operating, that the mundane body might be conglobed, that the world might become manifest, and that it might not appear membranous (2).

Concerning the seven firmaments, the heavens, heavenly bodies, æther, air, earth, and water:

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐξῆρχασθε πατρὸς σὺνταμίαια κοσμον, Τὸν οὐρανὸν κατὰ σχήματι περικλίσεις.

Damasc. in Parmenid.

The Father gave bulk to the seven firmaments of the worlds, and inclosed the heavens in a convex figure.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ πόλιν ἐμῆς ἀεὶ ὡς ἀπλανῶν,

Μὴ τασσι ἐπιπορῶ ποτῆρα.

Πῆξθαι δὲ πλατὴν οὐκ ἐχέουσι φεῖσθαι.

Τὸ πῦρ πρὸς τὸ πῦρ ἀναγκασα.

Procl. in Tim. p. 280.

He established the numerous multitude of inerratic stars, not by a laborious and evil tension, but with a stability void of a wandering motion; for this purpose compelling fire to fire.

Ἐξ αὐτῶν (planetas) ὑπερῆσαν, ἑξῆσαν ἡλίου Μιστομβολήσας πῦρ.

Procl. in Tim. p. 280.

He made the planets six in number, and for the seventh, he hurled into the midst the fire of the sun.

Τὸ παλαιὸν αὐτῶν εὐτακίᾳ; ἀνακρίματα; ζῶντις.

He suspended the disordered motion of the planets in orderly disposed zones.

Αἰθέριος τε δρόμος, ἡ μὲν ἀπλῶς ὁρμή,

Ἡμεῖς τε γὰρ.

Procl. in Tim. p. 257.

The ethereal course, and the immense impetus of the moon, and the ærial streams.

Αἰθερ, ἡλῖος, πνεῦμα σελήνης, αἶρας ἀγροί.

Procl. in Tim. p. 257.

O æther, sun, spirit of the moon, and ye leaders of the air.

Ἡλιακῶν τε κυκλῶν, ἡ μὲν αὖ κατὰ χρισμῶν

Κολῶν τε ἡρώων.

Αἰθέρος μὲν, ἡλίου τε ἡ μὲν ὁρμῆς ὁρμή.

Procl. in Tim. p. 257.

Of the solar circles, the lunar rattlings, and the aerial bosoms. The portion of æther, of the sun, of the rivers, of the moon, and of the air.

Καὶ πλάτος αἰθρὸς μνηστὸς τε δρόμος ἡ πόλος ἡλίου.

Procl. in Tim. p. 257.

The broad air, the lunar course, and the pole of the sun.

Πῦρ πρὸς ἐξῆρχισμα.

Καὶ πῦρ σφαιρῶν.

Procl. in Tim. p. 141.

The sun is a fire, which is the channel of fire; and it is the dispenser of fire.

Ζῶντι δὲ πλεοναμένῳ ὑδισκῶν ἡλίου.

He constituted the heptad of wandering animals.

Ἦν δ' ἐν μισθῷ τιθεῖς, ὕδατος δ' ἐν γαίᾳ; κολοῖς

Ἡρὰ δ' ἀνθρῶπιν τούτων.

(2) As every deity is a self-perfect unity, all things must be as much as possible united: for union must necessarily be the offspring of unity. Placing

To these he gave the ability of receiving the knowledge of light, which may be taught; but to others, even when asleep, he extended the fruit of his strength (8).

* Ου γὰρ ἐστὶν ἐφελκὰς τὰ θεία ζῶτοισι τοῖς σωμα-
τούσιν,

Αλλ' οὗτοι γυμνῆτες αὐτὸν σπινθίζουσι πρὸς υἱός.

Procl. in Crat.

Things divine cannot be obtained by those whose intellectual eye is directed to body; but those only can arrive at the possession of them, who, stripped of their garments, hasten to the summit.

Μὴ, ὅταν δ' ὀχθαίνῃ πυρὸς ἀφθίτου ἐργὰ τέ-
λουσα. Procl. in Plat. Polit. p. 399.

Rivers being mingled, perfecting the works of incorruptible fire.

* ἵνα μὴ βασιπτοῖσθαι χρόνος· αἰετοί, ἃ ταῖς
τῆς φύσεως· αἰαχλαῖς (ὡς φύσις τις τῶν θείων) ἀπο-
λάττει. Procl. in Plat. Theol. p. 297.

Left being baptizèd in the furies of earth, and in the necessities of nature (as some one of the gods says) it should perish.

* Αἱ μὲν ἐρεμναιεσσεραί ψυχροί, δι' αὐτῶν θε-
σπται τὸ ἀληθές, ἃ εἰσὶν ἐυρήκωσις, "σώζονται
καὶ δι' αὐτῆς ἀλγος," ὡς φησὶ τὸ λόγιον.

Procl. in I. Alcibiad.

More robust souls perceive truth through themselves, and are of a more inventive nature; such a soul being saved (according to the oracle) through its own strength."

* φινέσκον κατὰ τὸ λόγιον,

Τὸ πᾶν τῶν αἰθεράων τῶν ἀγέλαδων
ἰούτων.

Procl. in I. Alcibiad.

According to the oracle, we should fly from "the multitude of men going along in a herd (9)."

* Ος γοῦν φησὶ ἃ τὸ λόγιον, ἔδειξεν ἐνεκεν ἀλλοῦ
ἀπὸ τῆς φύσεως· θεὸς ἀνδρᾶ, ἃ νῆας ἐπιπλεμπέι ἀτρα-
πούς, ὡς ὅταν ἀκλῶς ἃ πλημμελῶς ἐπὶ τὰ θεο-
τάτα τῶν θεουργμῶν, ἢ τῶν ἐργῶν, ἃ τὸ λεγόμε-
νον, ἀμυλῆς ἐρμασίν, ἢ αἰπτοῖς ποσὶ πειπομεθα-
ῖν ἀποδοῦν. Τῶν γὰρ εἰς μανθάνειν, ἀτελεῖς μὲν
εἰσι διδασκαίαι, καὶ αἱ αἰεταί, ὑψηλαὶ δὲ αἱ
ἀτραποί. Procl. in Parmenid.

As the oracle, therefore, says, "Divinity is never so much turned away from man, and never so much sends him novel paths, as when we make our ascent to the most divine of speculations, or works, in a confused and disordered manner, and as it adds, with unhallowed lips, or unbathe feet. For of those, who are thus negligent, the progressions are imperfect, the impulses are vain, and the paths are blind."

* Ἡ τιμωρὶς ἔχει διὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πυρὸς ἀφανίζῃ
τῆς ἐκ τῆς γένεσιν ἀπάσας κηλίδας, ὡς τὸ λόγιον
διδασκῇ, ἃ πασαν τὴν ἀλλοτρίαν, ἢ ἐφελκυστικὴν τῆς
ψυχῆς τὸ πνεῦμα ἃ ἀλογιστὶ φύσιν.

Procl. in Tim. p. 331.

(8) That is, some men acquire divine knowledge through communicating with divinity in sleep.

(9) He who voluntarily mixes with the multitude, necessarily imbibes puerile notions, and engages in puerile pursuits.

The telestic life (1), through a divine fire, removes all the stains, together with every foreign and irrational nature, which the spirit of the soul attracted from generation, as we are taught by the oracle to believe.

* Ἀξίωμα τοῦτο πρῶτον ληπτὸν παρὰ θεοῦ ἀγα-
θός, ἃ ἴαν λόγων ἀξιώματι μαθητεύων. ἐν οἷς
αἰτιώμεθα τὴν ἴαν αἰθεράων ἀσέβειαν φησὶν,
Οὐδ' οὔτις παρὰ ἀγαθὸς θεὸς ἰδοὺς ἀταλαγερ-
νὴ ψαῖα.

Procl. in Plat. Polit. p. 355.

This axiom then must be first assumed: every god is good, and the oracles witness the truth of the axiom; when accusing the impiety of men, they say, "Not knowing that every god is good, ye are fruitlessly vigilant."

* Ἀνδρὸς μὲν σῶμα δύναμις ἐκκορύμπεται.

Boeth. de Consol.

The powers build up the body of the holy man (2).

* Τὰ ἴαν θεῶν λόγια φασὶν, ὅτι διὰ τῆς ἀγνιστίας
οὐκ ἢ ψυχῇ μόνον, ἀλλὰ ἃ ἴα σαρκαία βούθειας
πολλῆς ἃ σῶτηρας ἀξιώματα,
Σωζέται γὰρ (φησὶ) ἃ ἴο πικρὰς ὑλῆς περιβλήμα
βροτεῖον. αἱ δὲ θεῶν ὑπεράνω παρακινεῖται τῶν
θεουργῶν κατεπαρβύλλοιται.

Julian. Orat. V. p. 334.

The oracles of the gods declare, that, through purifying ceremonies, not the soul only, but bodies themselves become worthy of receiving much assistance and health: "for (say they) the mortal vestment of bitter matter will, by this means, be preserved." And this, the gods, in an exhortatory manner, announce to the most holy of Theurgists.

* Qui autem a deo traditi sermones fontem per se laudant omnis animæ empyrias, id est empyrias, ætherialis, materialis: et hunc sejungunt ex tota Zoogonotheca, a qua et totum fatum suspenderent, duas faciunt scissas id est ordines, hanc quidem animaleam, hanc autem ut diximus μοιραϊκὴν, id est sortilem, fatalem. Et animam ex altera trahentes, quandoque autem fato servire, quando irrationalis facta, dominum permutarerit, pro providentia fatum.

Procl. de Providentia, apud Fabric. in Biblioth. Græc. vol. viii. p. 486.

The oracles delivered by the gods, celebrate the essential fountain of every soul, the empyrean, the ætherial, and the material. This fountain they separate from the whole vivific goddess (Ritca); from whom also, suspending

(1) That is, a life consisting in the exercise of divinely mystic ceremonies.

(2) This sentence is, by all the editors of Boethius, erroneously ascribed to Hermes Trismegistus. I say erroneously, because Philosophy is made to utter it, as the saying of one greater than herself. But since philosophy, according to Plato, in the Banquet, ranks in the dæmoniacal order, it is evident, that one greater than herself must be a god. As the sentence, therefore, is clearly oracular, I have not hesitated, from the peculiar sanctity of its meaning, to insert it among the Chaldean oracles.

the

the whole of fate, they make two series, the one animistic, or belonging to soul, and the other belonging to Fate. They assert, that soul is derived from the animistic series, but that sometimes it becomes subservient to Fate, when passing into an irrational condition of being, it changes its lord, viz. Fate for Providence.

* Το λογικόν φησι τας ψυχας ἀναγομένας τῶν πνευμα ἀδελφῶν.
Olympiod. in Phæd.

The oracle says, that ascending souls sing a hymn in praise of Apollo.

* Οὐδὲ υπερβῆσθαι ποδὶ γινώσκον κατὰ τὸ λογικόν τῆς τῶν θεοῦ δυνάμεως.

Damascius in vita Iſidorī apud Suidam.

Nor hurling, according to the oracle, a transcendent foot towards piety.

* Το γὰρ τοι πνεῦμα τοῦτο τὸ ψυχικόν, ὃ ἐκ πνευματικῆς ψυχῆς προσγενέσθαι οἱ εὐδαίμονες, ἐξ ὅσων ἐξ δαιμονίων παντοδαπῶν, ἐξ ἰδωλῶν γινώσκται, ἐξ τὰς ψυχὰς ἐν τούτῳ τινὶ ψυχῇ. Χρησμοὶ τι γὰρ ἐμφαντοῦσι περὶ αὐτῶν, ταῖς σαρξὶ φαντασίαις τῶν αἰετῶν διακαρῶν τῆς ψυχῆς προσεικαζόμενοι.

Synes. de Infum. p. 139.

This animal spirit, which blessed men have called the pneumatic soul, becomes a god, an all-various demon, and an image, and the soul in this suffers her punishments. The oracles too, accord with this account: for they assimilate the employment of the soul in Hades to the delusive visions of a dream.

* Responsa sæpe victoriam dant nostris electionibus, et non soli ordini mundanum periodorum: puta quando et dicunt: *Te ipsum vident, verere.* Et iterum: *Extra corpus esse te ipsum orade, et es.* Et quid oportet dicere, ubi et ægitudines voluntarias pululasse nobis aiunt ex tali vita nostra nascentes.

Procl. de Providentia. p. 483.

The oracles often give the victory to our own choice, and not to the order alone of the mundane periods. As for instance, when they say, "On beholding yourself, fear." And again, "Believe yourself to be above body, and you are." And still further, when they assert, "That our voluntary sorrows germinate in us as the growth of the particular life which we lead."

Oracles of uncertain, or imperfect, meaning:

Τ' ἀρετὰ ἐκ τῆς οὐκ ἐνδεχόμενης κοίτης.

The ineffable and effable impressions of the world.

Συλλέγει αὐτὸ, λαμβάνουσα αἰθερὸς μέρος, ἡ δὲ τῆς, ἑλάνης τε ἐξ ὅσα περὶ συνέχεται.

He collected it, receiving the portion of æther, of the sun, of the moon, and of whatever is contained in the air.

Καὶ ἐφάνησαν ἐν αὐτῇ ἡ ἀρετὴ καὶ ἡ σοφία, καὶ ἡ πολυφρον ἀρετήσια.

There appeared in it virtue and wisdom, and truth endowed with abundance of intellect.

1 Nothing so requisite as an orderly progression to the acquisition of a divine life.

2 For he who lives under the dominion of the irrational life, both here and hereafter, is truly in a dormant state.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XIX.

Ἐκ τούτου ἡμεῖς τῶν δαιμόνων ἀπὸ τῶν αἰθερῶν οὐκ ἀνίσταται, ἀλλ' οὐ τὸ μαρτυρεῖται.

From these the body of the triad flows before it had a being, not the body of the first triad, but of that by which things are measured.

Ἰερὸς πρῶτος δόμος, ἐν δ' ἀεὶ μετὰ ἡμῶν, τρίτος ἄλλος, ὃς ἐν ὑπὲρ τῶν ὁρίων θαλάσσης.

The first course is sacred, the aerial is in the middle, and there is another as a third, which nourishes earth in fire.

Ὁλοφρονος μερίσματος, ἐξ αἰετῶν.

An entire and impassible division.

Ἀφομοίωσι γὰρ αὐτῶν, ἵνα τὸς ἐνὶ τῶν ὁρίων

Τῶν τῶν παρὰ τὸν αἰθέρα τῶν ἰδωλῶν.

For he assimilates himself, he hastening to invest himself with the form of the images.

Ἐστραμμένον πάντῳ αὐτῶν φῶς κηλοδοτὸς

Ἀλλὰ τριγλῶκος ἰσὺν, ψυχὴν θ' ἐφελισσάμενος.

Παντοῦ συνιδῶν βαλλῶν φρενὶ.

Μὴ ἐπιφρονῶν ἐμπροσθεν σποράδην ὀχέοις

Ἀλλὰ εἰσβαρῶν.

Nor to approach in a scattered manner to the empyrean channels, but collectively.

It appears to be a circumstance of a most singular nature, that the oracles respecting the divine orders, which were delivered by Chaldean Theurgists, under the reign of Marcus Antoninus, should be, in every respect, conformable to the Grecian theology, as scientifically unfolded by Plato*. That this is actually the case, every one who is capable of understanding the writings of Plato, and his most genuine disciple Proclus, will be fully convinced. The philosophic reader, who is desirous of ob-

* Publications translated from the Greek, by Mr. T. TAYLOR, and sold by Messrs. White, in Fleet-street, and all the other Booksellers:

1. The Philosophical and Mathematical Commentaries of Proclus on Euclid, 2 vols. 4to.
2. The Hymns of Orpheus, 1 vol. 12mo.
3. Plotinus on the Beautiful, 1 vol. 12mo.
4. The Phædrus of Plato, 1 vol. 4to.
5. The Cratylus, Phædo, Parmenides, and Timæus of Plato; with Notes and Introductions, unfolding the Theology and Physiology of Plato, 1 vol. 8vo.
6. Sallust on the Gods and the World, 1 vol. 8vo.
7. Two Orations of the Emperor Julian—one to the Sun, and the other to the Mother of the Gods, 1 vol. 8vo.
8. Five Books of Plotinus, 1 vol. 8vo.
9. A Dissertation on the Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries, 1 vol. 8vo.
10. Pausanias's Description of Greece;—with Notes, unfolding the Mythology of the Ancients, 3 vols. 8vo.
11. The Fable of Cupid and Psyche, from the Latin of Apuleius;—with a Poetical Paraphrase on the Speech of Diotima, in the Banquet of Plato, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

taining a partial conviction of this extraordinary fact, may be satisfied by perusing my Introduction to the Parmenides of Plato.

It may, indeed, be clearly shown, that the most ancient poets, priests, and philosophers, have delivered one and the same theology, though in different modes. The first of these, through fabulous names, and a more vehement diction; the second, through names adapted to sacred concerns, and a mode of interpretation, grand and elevated; and the third, either through mathematical names, or dialectic epithets. Hence we shall find, that the *Æther*, *Chaos*, *Phanes*, and *Jupiter* of Orpheus; the *saiber*, *power*, *byparxis*, and *twice beyond* of the Chaldeans; the *monad*, *duad*, *tetrad*, and *decad*, of Pythagoras; and the *one being*, *the whole*, *infinite multitude*, and *sameness and difference*, of Plato, respectively, signify the same divine processions from the ineffable principle of things.

I only add, that Fabricius seems to have entertained a very high opinion of these oracles, and to have wished to see them in that form in which they are now presented to the English reader. For thus he speaks (Biblioth. Græc. tom. i. p. 249): "Digna autem sunt præstantissima hæc præcæ sapientiæ apostasmatia, quæ post clarissimorum Virorum conatus, etiamnum eruditorum industriam et ingenia exercent, adeo multa ad-

✻ *Erratum, which the Reader is requested to correct with the pen—in page 513, in the Oracles of Zoroaster, the two first Lines of the first Column, have, by accident, been transposed.*

huc restant in illis notanda, quæ ab interpretibus male accepta, et quia argumentum de quo agunt paucis perspectum est, inepta plerisque vel sensus expertia videntur." i. e. "These most excellent fragments of ancient wisdom, deserve that the industry and wit of the learned should be, even at present, exercised upon them; so many things yet remain in them to be noted, which being ill-understood by interpreters, and because the subject on which they treat is obvious but to few, they appear for the most part foolish, or void of sense." And in page 250, he expresses his wish, that some one would consult the writers from which Patricius made his collection (a great part of which, though unpublished, are to be met with in various libraries) and not negligently consider the places of the authors, where they are to be found.

But whatever merit there may be in the preceding collection, long experience has taught me to expect from mere verbal critics nothing but impertinent and malevolent censure, in return for laborious exertion, and valuable information. However, as these men may be aptly compared to the mice that nibbled the veil of Minerva, I soothe my resentment with the consoling assurance of the goddess herself (in the Battle of the Frogs and Mice) that,

"To such as these, she ne'er imparts her aid."

A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING ACCOUNT

OF A

FRENCH MANUSCRIPT COPY OF ARISTOPHANES,

WITH

A COPIOUS ANALYSIS OF ITS LEARNED PREFACE, &c.

THERE has lately appeared in a French Journal an interesting notice of two manuscripts, one of which contains the text, and the other a French translation, unpublished, of the Comedies of Aristophanes. The first account of them is furnished by CHARDON LA ROCLETTE, who states, that in September, 1792, the librarian MEXCIER DE ST. LEGER imparted them to him (he having just received them from some grocer at Paris) with full permission to extract from them, for his own reading, or for the public, whatever he should judge worthy of notice. As he found the *Preface* highly informing and interesting, he accordingly made a considerable extract from it, which he lately transmitted to the Ma-

gazin *Encyclopédique*, partly with a view to verify the existence of an unpublished translation of Aristophanes, and partly to induce its possessor to submit the whole of it to public inspection.

The author of this interesting composition appears to have been D. Lobbineau, who wrote a translation of Polyænus's *Stratagems*, published at Paris, in 1738, in two volumes, 12mo. A literary Review of that time (*Journal historique*, for Nov. 1738) thus notices this last-mentioned work: "The translation is excellent, and the care which the Benedictine father has taken to correct, in his notes, the fault of the text, and to present the reader with his critical researches into antiquities, enhances the

the merit of the work. We observe in it, with much pleasure, some translations of detached scenes of Aristophanes incorporated with the subject." D. Tassin, in his *Histoire littéraire de la Congrégation de S. Maur*, after speaking of this last-mentioned work, adds "Father Lobineau has moreover translated some pieces of Aristophanes; his translations, however, have not seen the light. His propensity to this sort of studies, so opposite to the pursuits of his fraternity, has been, doubtless, the reason that a satirical and licentious romance, called *The Adventures of Pomponius*, a Roman Knight, has been ascribed to him, although erroneously. He died in the abbey of St. Jacut, near St. Maloes, June 3, 1727, in the 61st year of his age." From the same D. Tassin, some farther particulars have been gathered relative to him, viz. that Gui Alexis Lobineau was born at Rennes, in 1666, and that he made his profession Dec. 15th, 1683, in the abbey of St. Melaine, to which these manuscripts formerly belonged. He was about twenty-nine years of age when he translated Aristophanes. We shall present our readers with the substance of the interesting and curious Preface, which forms a complete Dissertation on the *Religion and Manners of the Athenians*, drawn entirely from the works of Aristophanes.

THE PREFACE is highly curious, containing all Aristophanes (in a manner melted down in it; it presents a judicious view of the religion, the public and private life, the tribunals, the festivals, the games, the dances, the apparel, domestic manners, &c. of the Athenians, collected, with the happiest discernment, from the writings of Aristophanes himself. After some introductory remarks on the origin of comedy (viz. the rustic songs and licentious satires wherein the labourers indulged themselves after a plentiful harvest, and which improved by degrees into public spectacles) and on the obscenities, low wit, and play of words, often found in Aristophanes, and which he introduced (together with the ridiculous entrance of frogs, birds, &c.) in compliance with the taste of the vulgar, the author observes, that the ancient poets, in their compositions, were actuated by motives very different from those of modern ones. The latter seek to please solely for the purpose of emolument; while the former had judges whose suffrages it was necessary to gain, in order to ensure the reputation and success of their pieces. At Athens and

Rome, the spectators entered the theatre without being obliged to contribute any thing towards the expences of the spectacle, which were defrayed either by the state, or by opulent individuals. We learn from Aristophanes, that a certain number of judges were appointed at Athens, with authority to decide on the merits of a new piece, and that they were bound, by oath, to pronounce an equitable judgment.

The obscenities introduced into the representations (as in *the Assembly of women*, *Lyssistratus*, and other pieces of Aristophanes, wherein the vine-dresser, Trygæus, exposes the naked theory, &c. and shows it to the audience in that condition) are considered by this author as depending on the religious worship of the ancients; the spectacles themselves making a part of their religious ceremonies*. The ludicrous mysteries of Priapus and Venus are well known;—those mysteries, however, which were celebrated with the greatest gravity, are not exempt from the charge of immodest representations. In the celebration of some of these, the figure of the virile member was carried publicly in solemn procession on the top of a pole; baskets also, filled with similar representations, were carried; as part of the religious pomp. And although we are unable to come at the contents of that impenetrable secret which was confided to women only, under such horrid execrations, and observed so inviolably by them, yet from the exterior appendages, it is reasonable to presume that the interior essence of those formidable mysteries consisted in seeing and hearing things not the best calculated to inspire the virtue of continence.

The dances, which, with the ancients, formed an essential part of their public spectacles, were not less immodest than the comedies themselves. Aristophanes more than once condemns the lascivious postures practised in the licentious dances called *cordaces*, and introduces a drunken dance, a Scythian running hither and

* Hence doubtless arose the custom of actors appearing on the stage, armed with the same figure (made of leather, painted a flesh colour) as that which was carried at the end of a pole, in the celebration of the mysteries. Aristophanes, who was not overburthened with religion, pours contempt on that impudent and ridiculous custom, although he was not able to effect its abolition.

thither after his prisoner, and other ingenious novelties, by way of affording variety to the spectators, and to resist the torrent of custom as far as he was able. It must be observed, however, that the dance was also an act of religion, as we find the choir sometimes stopping, while a part of the band advances before the rest to chaunt the praises of the gods, after which the dance is renewed.

The general character of Aristophanes's comedies is thus sketched out by *Lobineau*: "In all the pieces of Aristophanes a vein of wit and genuine Attic humour is discoverable; a delicate railery, although often satirical; a grand *jeu de théâtre*; magnificence and dignity in the chorusses; a surprising liberty of speech in every thing relating to public affairs; an easy versification; a style remarkably pure;—yet little unity of action, time, or place. Aristotle was not then in being, and if his rules are to be considered as laws, it cannot be said that Aristophanes has broken them. This last had found out the art of pleasing, and those who afterwards adopted at Athens the rules of Aristotle, need not take umbrage, if their fathers had frequently been merry in spite of those rules."

The author then adds, "I have read somewhere, that Dionysius the Tyrant was one day enquiring of Plato what books he ought to read, in order to perfect himself in his own language, and to instruct himself fully in the manners of that nation of Greece which spoke the purest dialect, and had the most reputation? and that this just and disinterested philosopher recommended to him to study the comedies of Aristophanes, as containing all that purity of the Grecian language, and all that perfect knowledge of the manners of the Athenians, which he was desirous to acquire."

This answer of Plato to Dionysius, furnishes Father *LOBINEAU* with a sufficient reason, as he himself observes, for selecting out of *ARISTOPHANES*, every thing which has any relation to the religion, the manners, the customs, &c. of that ingenious people.

I shall, in my turn, collect from these extracts, under the heads of *religion* and *manners*, whatever shall appear to me to be of the most importance in the rest of the preface.

RELIGION OF THE ATHENIANS.

The divinity the most respected at Athens, was *Minerva*. Her veil was carefully preserved there, on which was

represented, in embroidery, her victory over the giant *Enceladus*. It was considered as a heinous crime to enter into her temple after amorous intercourse, legitimate or not. In the month answering to that of May, a festival was celebrated in honour of her, called *Arrhēphoria*, or *Arrhetophoria*; in this, four noble virgins, under eleven years of age, were selected to carry the baskets, containing the mysteries which it was unlawful to reveal. At this ceremony the priest wore a white hat, called *Squirros*; and hence the month took the name of *Squirrophoria*. There was another festival of *Minerva*, called the *Panathenæa*, in which young men, armed at all points, danced the *Pyrrhic* dance. A ceremony was also observed three times in the year, in honour of *Minerva*, *Vulcan*, and *Prometheus*, called the *lamp race*, a foot-course by the Athenian youth, the signal for beginning which was made by lowering down a lamp from one of the windows in the tower of *Ceramicus*. Each runner carried in his hand a flambeau, which, after running some time, he gave to the first person he met, who also, after running a space, passed it to a third, &c. Hence arose the proverb: *To give the lamp to another*, to denote a person who, after having finished his part of a task, devolves the remainder on a successor.

The queen of *Hades* and her mother were also treated with great religious honours by the Athenians, there being few who did not make it a point to be initiated in their mysteries, as a means of insuring happiness in the other world, if not in this. There were two sorts of the mysteries of *Ceres*, the great and the little; the latter were celebrated at *Eleusis*, a village near Athens. In the processions to *Eleusis*, all the paraphernalia of the mysteries were carried by asses.

Three festivals were observed at Athens, in honour of *Ceres*; the *Demetria*, the *Thesmophoria*, and the *Eleusinia*. The second of these was celebrated by women alone, who, on that occasion, fasted rigorously, but made themselves amends by drinking largely. This festival lasted five days, during which the courts of justice were shut up, and the council was not held. Then it was that the women sang the luscious canticle of *Itephallos*, or the representation of the virile member. The mysteries were celebrated in a consecrated grove; slaves were

were not permitted to be present at the celebration.

Diana had also her festivals at Athens, one of the principal of which was that called *Brauronia*, instituted as a reparation for the death of a she-bear, killed, through mistake, by the inhabitants of the tribe Flavis. The ceremonies of it were performed by girls of the age of ten years, dressed in yellow.

Among the female divinities worshipped at Athens, Hecate and the Eumenides should not be omitted. Every one was obliged to give an entertainment once a month in honour of Hecate, and those who could not do this at their own expence, were authorised, by their religion, to *steal*, rather than fail in the discharge of so essential a duty. As to the Eumenides, they were *mesdames* the furies that were designated by this flattering name; Eumenides being as much as to say, *propitious*. By another piece of flattery they were called *the venerable*, and their temple, with all its dependencies, ever proved the securest of asylums.

Aristophanes makes mention of two other goddesses who had their festivals and sacrifices at Athens; *Peace*, to whom an unbloody sacrifice was offered on the 16th of the month Hecatombæan (June) at the feast of the Synocetes; and *Calligenia*, or fruitfulness. Erichon had erected an altar for this last in the citadel, and ordained that sacrifices should be offered to her before every other deity.

Let us pass now to the male divinities, and begin with Jupiter. Three festivals were celebrated in honour of him at Athens—*Pandia*, *Diastia*, and *Diipolia*.

Although Mercury be treated very cavalierly in the comedies of Aristophanes, he was, nevertheless, one of the superior deities, and of those whom the Latins called, *Majorum Gentium*. He was a good-natured sort of a god, however, putting up with insults of all kinds for the sake of emolument, and even assisting thieves to conceal their villainy, provided he could come in for a share of the booty. A festival was celebrated in honour of him, on the 13th of the month Anthesterion (answering to our November) which was called *the Murrines*, in which a cauldron, full of all sorts of choice viands, was offered to him. The fourth day of the month was dedicated to him, on which they offered him certain little cakes. The words of the month are added, not being found in Aristophanes,

that none may suppose the fourth day of the week is alluded to, which, in Latin, bears the name of Mercury. The Jews had weeks of seven days, which terminated on the sabbath, and which the Christians have retained after them: the Greeks and Romans, however, never computed time by weeks of seven days, but divided the month into *Nundinæ*, or market days, which fell on every ninth day successively.

Neptune presided over horse-courses, and was honoured with particular devotion by all who were ambitious to excel in the conduct of the chariot.

Many festivals were devoted to Bacchus. The two principal were celebrated, one in the spring, in the city, at the time when the citizens received their rents; and the other in winter, in the fields, and was called *the feast of the vine-press*. At this last no strangers were admitted. These two festivals were accompanied with public games, spectacles, combats, music, dances, &c. In the month of Pyanepsion (October) or, according to others, Anthesterion (November) another festival was celebrated in honour of Bacchus, called *Choës*, or *the Goblets*. The ancients did not drink as we do, by lifting the cup, or goblet, to the lips, but by pouring the liquor from on high, into the open mouth, so that it required address to empty a goblet with promptitude and precision.

The ceremonies of the sacrifices of Bacchus are thus represented in the *Acharnians* of Aristophanes:—First enters a girl, carrying a basket filled with the first fruits, and after her walks a male slave, carrying the Ithyphallos. The basket is then set on the ground, and the first fruits are taken out, in order to make the offering: this is done by pouring some pease-soup on a cake, which is presented, respectfully, to the son of Semele. The dwarf and the slave are followed by an old man, who chants an hymn in honour of the Ithyphallos. The reason why the Ithyphallos was carried in these mysteries, resembles a passage in sacred writing, where the Philistines of Azdod, &c. sent back the ark of God, accompanied with golden emreds, &c.

It is pretended that Esculapius wrought great and wonderful cures in the island of Egina. Sick persons were carried there who at first were washed in the sea, and afterwards sacrificed cakes, figs, &c. After

After this they passed the night in the temple, each apart on his mat, and wrapped up in his own coverlet. When all the patients and their companions were on the point of taking repose, the priest entered, put out the light, and gathered up the offerings, and whatever had not been burnt. After that Esculapius either performed his duty or not.

Besides the festivals of the gods, some also were established in honour of the memory of men. Mention is made of a feast of Theseus, in which largesses were made to the people, consisting of broth, peas-soup, and such-like liberalities, which were more considerable for their universality than for the intrinsic worth of individual donations.

Venus had a large share of the honours with which every year the death of Adonis was solemnized. The women set up on all sides the cry of *We mourn for Adonis!* and if we take Aristophanes's word for it, many a husband was cornured in the season of those sad lamentations.

Among the Poems of Theocritus, we find three pieces written in celebration of this festival. The first (attributed also to Bion) is the 23d Idyll, in which is an exquisitely simple, pathetic sonnet on the death of Adonis, beginning with these words: *I mourn for Adonis; the lovely Adonis is no more! The lovely Adonis is perished! and the Loves, together with us, mourn for his loss.* The second is the 29th Idyll against the bloody murderer of Adonis; but the most considerable is the 15th Idyll, in the dramatic style, in which Theocritus describes a festival of Adonis, as celebrated by queen Arsinoë, daughter of Berenice. This was a magnificent spectacle, resorted to by a multitude of people from all parts. The young lover of Venus was represented in tapestry of exquisite workmanship. The most accomplished female fingers celebrated Adonis, with all the charms of an enchanting melody. His statue was introduced, accompanied by little gardens inclosed within silver baskets, and by many costly vases full of spices, perfumes, cosmetics, &c. the whole under a canopy of the softest verdure, adorned with the figures of birds, reptiles, cupids, and enriched with ebony, ivory, and gold.

Adonis was represented as about nineteen years of age, and a-bed in the arms of Venus, &c. This was the representation of the first day's spectacle, Adonis being supposed yet alive. The next day, being supposed dead, he was carried by the women to the sea-shore, where his

wounds were washed in the briny waves. Then the women, with dishevelled locks, their robes loose, and bosoms bared, broke out into strains of the most sorrowful wailings, &c.

After this digression, the author makes some general detached observations on the gods, religious worship, &c.

In the act of thanking and paying homage to the gods, they began by kissing the earth. Latona is sometimes distinguished by the epithet of *golden-eyed*, as Minerva is by that of *blue-eyed*. Every where in Athens were to be seen images of the gods painted on planks of wood. Thus, Jupiter was represented with an eagle, Minerva with an owl, Apollo with a hawk, and Esculapius with a serpent. In imitation of this mode, the Roman catholics represent St. Roch with his dog, St. Eustace with his stag, St. Anthony with a boar, St. Martin with a horse, St. Jerom with a lion, and St. Guingalvé with a goose, &c. What is commonly called a *glory*, and by antiquarians a *nimbus*, viz. a certain circle, placed on the head of statues, and considered by the moderns as an appendage of canonization or majesty, was called by the ancients a *meniscus*, or *little moon*; their intention, however, in placing the *meniscus* on the head of their divinities, was not to denote the beatitude of the person represented, but only to prevent the statue from being defiled by the ordure of the birds.

At Athens it would have been considered as a horrible profanation to have called an altar of the gods a *Tomb*; Christians, however, are less scrupulous in this respect, erecting their altars, and performing their most religious rites over tombs.

Whatever respect was paid at Athens to the statues of the gods, it sometimes happened, that young libertines would in the night, by potent strokes of the hammer, put the same affront on them, as Jupiter is said to have put on his father Saturn.

The statues of the gods were made with their arms extended, as if to receive presents from men: at least Aristophanes affects so to understand this matter; we learn, however, from an ancient apologist of the Christian church, that this posture was intended to receive the homage of men, who, for that purpose, touched the hand of the statue, and that, from a long repetition of this practice, the hands of the statues, in time, became worn.

In the assemblages of the people on occasion of the solemn festivals, tradesmen exposed to sale, much as is done now, a number of childrens' trinkets, &c. thus, in *the Clouds*, we find Strepsiades making mention of a little chariot which he had purchased at a feast of Jupiter, for his son, who was six years of age.

It is now time to speak of the Sacrifices, after having noticed the gods and their festivals. The first remark which here offers itself is, that the trade of making nosegays and garlands must have been, at that time, very lucrative, as very few days passed wherein there was not occasion for crowns, festoons, nosegays, &c. Not only all who sacrificed, or who assisted at the sacrifice, were obliged to wear crowns, but it was customary to be crowned with flowers even at debauches, and also to adorn, by way of devotion, the doors with festoons of flowers and branches of olive. These crowns, especially those which were brought from the sacrifices, were effectual safeguards, inasmuch that it was not lawful to maltreat any person that was crowned, although it were a slave. When they were minded to punish a slave, they first pulled off his crown, in the manner of the Muscovites of our days, who respectfully take off the head covering of their *papas* before they fall to beating them.

The furniture required for immolation, was a basket, which contained the salted barley, the fillets, and the knife; some fire; an ewer filled with lustral, or holy water, and a brush, which was dipped into the water, to make an aspersion about the altar, and on the standers-by. Salted barley was afterwards scattered over all the persons present at the sacrifice. Next followed the prayer, which began with these consecrated words: *Who are the persons here attending?* to which answer was made, *The Good*. After this preface, the god to whom they were sacrificing, was invoked, and in the prayer, after naming the Athenians, a formula was always added: *And for those of Chio*; as there was a community of prayers between the Athenians and the people of Chio. Before pronouncing the prayer, a herald cried out: *Peace, attention, silence*. The libations were then made, which, when ended, they exclaimed: *the libation is made, invoke the God*. There only remained to cut the neck of the victim, to carve it, and to offer certain members of it. A fire was made, a table was brought to set upon, and the tongue was

cut out, and appropriated to the herald or cryer. The entrails were offered to the god, after having been roasted with the other parts.

The quarters, also destined for the god, or for his priests, were then offered, and new libations were made, unless it be thought that those already spoken of were made here. Salt was not forgotten in the sacrifices; as Moses enjoined the use of it in the worship ordained by the true God. As every thing was not burnt, it may be easily imagined, that the sacrifice was followed by a festival, wherein wine was not spared. One of the most essential ceremonies of the sacrifice was, eating the entrails of the victims, and the greatest imprecation which could be uttered against any one was to say to him, *mayst thou never have a part in the sacred entrails of the victims*. Messieurs the sacrificers must have had stomachs not over delicate, to cleanse the tripe of so many animals. A black sheep was sacrificed to appease a tempest. A milk sow was offered at the opening of the assembly in which they treated of public affairs.

The Athenians often went to sacrifice at Delphi. As it was necessary to pass through Bœotia, the Athenians purchased of the Bœotians the liberty of passage.

It was not lawful to sacrifice an animal without a tail; and Moses, who borrowed many of his rites from the Pagan worship, has made expressly a law of the same kind in his ceremonial. The mystics account for this prohibition, by pretending that the tail is the symbol of perseverance*; the true reason, however, is, that in Egypt, Syria, and other Oriental countries, the tail of the lesser kinds of cattle is so fat and fleshy, that it may pass for a fifth quarter of the beast, and is the most delicate part of all.

The people of Athens were not only religious but superstitious to excess, if we may credit certain passages in Ari-

* This admirable discovery was lately adopted by a venerable capuchined Cynic, who thus addressed a young *Ourseline*, about to enter by solemn vows into the regiment of the eleven thousand virgins: *You are at present, my dear sister, only a little fie-bear, an Ourseline, a deformed mass; but the great mother-bear will, in time, lick you into shape; will form in you the eyes of penetration, the nose of sagacity, the ears of attention, the cheeks of modesty, the shoulders of patience, the hands of industry, the feet of readiness to obey, and the tail of perseverance, all which I wish you.*

Aristophanes. For instance, when the people assembled to discuss any public concern, although of the highest importance, the falling of a drop of rain would cause the meeting to break up, without coming to a conclusion.

The oracles of the Sibyls were held in great reverence, and the priests professed so far of the weakness of the people in this particular, as to lead them frequently by the nose.

An earthquake, an *ignis fatuus*, a cat crossing the road, were considered as unfortunate presages, capable of interrupting the most serious enterprise.

The sacred festoons with which they adorned their doors, for the sake of devotion, was another instance of the superstitious fear of the people, who hoped, by this means, to turn aside the evils with which they were threatened. These festoons were called *eiresones*, and consisted of branches of olive, tied round with wool, with flowers and fruits appended to them.

The Athenians believed that the sight of the loriot (a bird) would occasion the jaundice, for which reason they always sold it under cover. As the owl was consecrated to Minerva, this bird lived unmolested at Athens, and was, consequently, found there in prodigious numbers.

The above was not meant to be a learned dissertation on the religion of the Athenians, nothing being touched upon but what is found in Aristophanes: let us now proceed after the same plan to investigate the manners, that is to say, by confining ourselves within the Greek author.

MANNERS OF THE ATHENIANS.

The city of Athens, so famous in history, contained about thirty thousand men, according to the computation of Aristophanes. The Athenian republic was a popular state, remarkably jealous of its liberty.

The people of Athens were divided into four classes. The first consisted of the most opulent, called the *Pentacostomedonnes*, or the *five hundred bushels*. The second comprised the equestrian order, persons of a fortune less brilliant, but who lived in reputation. The third class consisted of the *zeugites*, or *men of the yoke*, that is, peasants, labourers, and other persons less opulent, of whom it was necessary, so to speak, to tie a number together in the same yoke, in order to support any light burden imposed by the state. The fourth class was the most

wretched, consisting only of paupers and mendicants, burthensome to the public. Although the city did not contain above thirty thousand men, the state was so powerful, that nearly a thousand cities were either the allies of Athens, or paid her tribute. Solon had divided Attica into three districts: the *Paralians*, or the inhabitants of the sea coast; the *Pediceans*, or inhabitants of the plain country, whom he put under Lycurgus; and the *Diacrians*. The treasure of the Republic was kept in the citadel, in a place called *Opisthodomus*, or the *Rear House*, and was under the protection of Minerva, the guardian of the Republic, and particularly of the city of Athens.

At Athens very particular care was taken of the education of the youth, to form their minds by the study of polite learning, and their bodies by athletic exercises, the palæstra, racing, dancing, music. The ancient manner of bringing up youth by the rules of frugality and modesty, is admirably described in *the Clouds*. A person unacquainted with music would have passed among the Greeks for one who had had no education.

Children whom their friends were not inclined to rear, were exposed in earthen pots, that those who had a mind to take charge of them might the more easily carry them away. This pot was called *Cantbarus*; and I only shall observe here, in passing, that of this *Cantbarus* a *Cantbara* has been made; that is, a pot is changed into a woman, in the fourth scene of the fourth act of the *Andria*, in Terence.

When young persons had attained the age of fifteen years, they were brought to the temple, at the feast of the *Apaturies*, and presented to the priests with this formula: *I present you this child (male or female) a citizen of Athens*. Those venerable ministers had the right of handling them, to ascertain the truth in regard of their sex. A public officer, called *Meiagogue*, was also appointed to take the weight and measure of the young persons; when they were under the prescribed weight and measure, he pronounced, *Meion, meion*; that is to say, *less*. On the third day of the feast of the *Apaturies*, called *Correntis*, that is, the day of trial of young persons, the parents presented their children to overseers appointed for the purpose, and said: *We present you a true citizen of Athens, aged 15 years, and born of a female citizen of Athens*. The judges passed their hands under

under the children's robes, to verify the natural marks of puberty, and to distinguish the sex, whether male or female. Another presentation of young persons was made on their arriving at eighteen years of age; who were then enrolled in the number of the *Ephebi*. It was necessary to know whether the young men were entire in all their parts, as a defect here would have rendered null all the sacrifices they might have afterwards offered.

On the tenth day after the birth of a child, a feast was held, in order to name it. According to Solon's laws, bastards never inherited; and if there were no legitimate children, the succession devolved on the nearest relations. Bastards received only five talents, or a thousand drachmas, according to Harpocration, in the Lexicon of the ten Rhetors; and this was called *the lot of the bastard*. The right of denizenship might be acquired, at Athens, after a residence of seven years; but this favour was not always granted, and Aristophanes, in *the Frogs*, objects the want of it to Archidemus, as a subject of raillery.

The Athenians were great lovers of novelty, and were continually departing from their ancient usages. Aristophanes also reproaches them, as being of a restless temper, deceitful, and faithless. They were much given to reasoning, and frigid over their cups; whereas the Lacedæmonians were very gay in their debauches.

The Athenians often took extravagant resolutions. In order to console themselves for this foible; they said it was the destiny of their city to take such, but that, nevertheless, they would always succeed, according to the prediction of Neptune, corrected by Minerva, in their dispute on the subject of their reciprocal pretensions to the patronage of the city. Minerva carried her point, and Neptune exclaimed, in anger: "*Thy Athenians shall often take extravagant resolutions.*"—"That may be," answered Minerva, "*but I will over-ride them, so as to turn eventually to their advantage.*"

The Athenians were also very litigious, as appears from *the Birds* and *the Sknps* of Aristophanes. The men also went to purchase provisions, in the butchery, fish-market, &c. We learn from Plovian Aclotta, that this custom very much prevailed at Florence and Rome, in his time, and is said not to be changed at present.

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Athens was much pestered with sycophants, that is, spies or informers, who were often very chargeable to honest men. Of these, ten were appointed by authority, but a swarm of others practised the trade, although not entitled to public wages. Our author lampoons them in all his pieces: it is to little purpose, however, to rally this sort of geny, try, as governments every where are ever ready to listen to them.

The Athenians anciently carried golden grasshoppers in their hair: this was what we call the good old time, or, in French, *les coiffes montées*.

The rich were obliged to provide armed galleys; every one, therefore, affected poverty, in order to be exonerated from this obligation. If the magistrates wished to be personally revenged on any individual, they caused his name to be enrolled in the list of rich men, with a view to ruin him; while they crazed the names of their own friends, who were in easy circumstances, in order to discharge them from an onerous expence; "exactly as is practised with us," says the author, "in the matter of *la taille*, and *la capitation*." The galleys of the Greeks were not constructed like ours; they had, commonly, three benches of rowers, placed one above another, whence comes the word trireme galleys; the first, or lowest rank, was called the thalamites; the second the zygitcs; and the third, or uppermost, the thranites. The thranites, according to the burlesque remark of Aristophanes, "might... in face of the zygitcs, who might retort the jest, in the same manner, on the thalamites."

It was a capital crime to convey provisions to a foreign enemy. It was also prohibited, under very severe penalties, to sell to such, cordage, pitch, tar, line, or any other materials, requisite to equip their vessels.

Tradesmen were exempted from the military conscription, or enrollment. The names of the persons enrolled were written at the bottom of the statue of Pandion, and all whose names were enrolled there, were indispensably obliged to set out when the order came.

There were two famous ships at Athens, one called *Paralos*, made use of to transport necessaries for certain public sacrifices, performed at some distance from Athens; and the other called *the Salamine*, which brought to Athens prisoners to take their trials on criminal charges.

Every tribe, at Athens, maintained a Dithyrambic poet; the Dithyrambs originally were odes to Bacchus, and were called Dithyrambs, in allusion to the two *Tyres* or *Gates* by which Bacchus entered into the world, viz. the womb of Semele, and the thigh of Jupiter. In process of time, however, all hymns made in honour of the gods, were called Dithyrambs. This kind of poetry was characterized by a particular *inflatus* or enthusiasm.

The mode of exposing criminals in the pillory was by tying them to a plank.

It was necessary to be 30 or 40 years of age, ere any one could appear on the stage, and publicly recite his pieces. It is said that *the knights* of Aristophanes, was the first piece which he was permitted, contrary to the custom, to recite himself.

The barbers' shops were a sort of register-offices for news, either from being the common rendezvous of newsmongers when out of employment, or, from the barbers themselves being great *guidnuncs*. Notwithstanding this, the major part of the Athenians wore great beards, as appears from the comedy, entitled, *The Assembly of Women*. Of what use then, it may be asked, were the barbers? Perhaps the beard was not suffered to grow, unless when judged to be in such a condition for thickening and ripening, as would do honour to the chin which carried it.

The usual habit of the Athenians was a robe and manteau, or a cassock in lieu of the manteau. Their shoes, or socks, were made of leather, blackened with black grease, by means of a sponge, and were tied with leathern strings. Mention is made of a species of bark, of which a dress, called *amorgis*, was made, which might be peeled like hemp. The purple of Sardis is spoken of as a valuable stuff, worn only by the most opulent citizens. The clothing of the slaves in winter, consisted of short jackets or waistcoats, furtouts of skins, and bonnets of dog's skin.

Free men were never punished, unless on the fullest conviction; and, in the ordinary corrections, it appears, that for fear of hurting them, the chastisements inflicted, occasioned more shame and fear than harm. When freemen were scourged, it was with leeks and garlic, both green; the ferule used by the barbarous pedants of our days, to maim the tender hands of children, being then only the slender stalk of a feeble plant like a parsnip, which could not create much

pain in the persons corrected. They punished slaves by tying them to trees, or pillars, and scourging them cruelly. The only refuge of these last from such terrible chastisements, was to throw themselves at the feet of some statue of the gods—this was ever to them an inviolable asylum.

The slaves had their heads shaved; hence *Pisibetairus*, in *the Birds*, says to the poet: "*If thou art a slave of the mifer, whence comes it that thou hast a great head of hair?*"

The money of the Athenians consisted ordinarily of three oboli, worth about threepence in French money.

The following is a list of the dishes served at one of their public banquets: fish of different sorts, and, among others, lampreys; calves' heads; ragouts; hashed meats; spiced herbs; garlic sauce; mustard; honey-sauce; sea-pies; thrushes; black-birds; young pigeons; roast pullets; turtle-doves; and leveretts in must, &c. Delicate kinds of fish were a meat sought after by the rich and dainty. It appears from some passages of Aristophanes's comedies, that roast meat was basted with oil; it should be observed, however, that the oil of that country was as good as the best butter of this.

Supper was the principal meat; they usually went to the bath before supper, especially when they ate out. The usual hour of supper was when the dial was ten feet long; from which we may infer, that the dials were horizontal, with upright styles, denoting the hours by the intersection of the umbral line, with the sun's place marked in the zodiac of the dial. In their banquets of debauch, female players on the flute, and dancers, were introduced, all of whom, as well as their courtezans, were slaves, and, therefore, obliged to endure all the amorous brutalities of a very licentious people. After eating, they passed the best part of the night in drinking and singing, single, or accompanied with the lyre. Those who had a mind to chaunt verses of Eschylus, took a branch of myrtle: they also chaunted *Scolia*, which were either serious, or Bacchanalian airs. He who had begun an air was not allowed to finish it; they interrupted him by substituting another song, thus making a hutch-potch of it—this continual round resembled, in some measure, the thousand and one airs with which the public was entertained in 1713. In *The Wasps* of Aristophanes, a humorous example

example of these *Scolia* occurs, to which we refer the reader. We should not, however, confound the words *scholia* and *scolia*; the first comes from a Greek word, denoting *leisure*, and signifies the learned notes produced by the leisure of men of letters; the other denotes cross-purposes, any thing left-handed, awkward, &c. Towards the end of the banquet, when treated with wine, neither the lyre nor the cup was given in continuation, but at hap-hazard, cross-ways, &c. and the person thus called upon was under the necessity of making a *scolium*, and of patching some new song to that already begun. TIMOCREON of Rhodes, made a *scolium* against Plutus, which has been preserved by the Greek commentators on Aristophanes, and is as follows: *Blind Plutus, thou shouldst never appear either on earth or sea; thy habitation ought to be black Tartarus, and the banks of the Acheron; for to thee we are beholden for all the evils of life.* As the Athenians sat a long time over their cups, they made it a rule, to prevent any from sleeping at table, to give the Pyramus to the person who should pass the night without sleeping; this was a cake made of boiled honey and roasted wheat, an excellent ragout for such as relished it. One of the pastimes of the banquet was called *cottabising*, an exercise invented by the Sicilians, and performed (according to the Greek scholiasts) by placing a staff in the midst of the hall, and on the top of it, cross ways, a balanced yoke, at the two ends of which two equipoised basons were suspended. Under each bason was a vessel full of water, and within a statue of gilt copper, called *manes*. Into one of these basons was thrown the wine which remained in the cup after being drunk; the rencounter of the bason with the water, and the *manes*, produced a noise called *cottabus*, and he who performed this feat the best, expected to prove the most agreeable to his mistress.

What is said in *The Birds* of the benign vapour of the furnace, or stove, which warms in the winter by darting its rays on all sides, inclines us to think, that the Greeks did not warm themselves by a clear chimney-fire, as we do, but that their apartments were heated by stoves, as was practised by the Romans; in effect, we find no ancient authors, who have treated of architecture, making mention of chimneys in apartments, nor of the means to prevent them from smoking, although this makes one of the

principal attentions of modern architects. The Germans, the Dutch, and other northern nations, adhere to the ancient method of warming themselves by the vapour of stoves, and it appears that chimneys are, in our days, very rare in the palaces at Rome, being thought to disfigure an apartment. Among the Greeks, none but the very lowest class of people warmed themselves by a clear fire. They repaired for that purpose to the furnaces of the baths, and the forepart of their legs, marked and spotted, showed plainly that they had felt the piercing warmth of a clear, ardent fire.

Aristophanes makes mention of some games in use at Athens; as *dice*, *cockall*, *odil* and *even*, which are well enough understood; another, which may be literally rendered, *gab in mouth*, seems to have been merely vulgar, and was performed by throwing fruit, &c. into the air, and catching it in the mouth. Another sport, which may be rendered *the beaten quail*, appears to have been calculated for children.

Women of distinction were attired in white, and had long floating hair; they carried little drums, like those called in France *Tambours de Basques*, to their religious assemblies. In these meetings they regaled themselves with wine, which they are reproached with having loved to excess. As they never failed to seat themselves among the men at the public spectacles, Sphyromachus made a decree, ordaining that women should sit apart in the spectacles, unless they would pass for public, in which case they were allowed to mix with the men. The usual oath among women was *ma to Theo*; that is to say, by the two goddesses, viz. Ceres and her daughter. The colour best liked by the women was yellow; which leads us to think, from the assortment women now make of colours in the article of dying, that their complexions were naturally brown. They suffered no hairs to grow on any part whatever of their bodies; either plucking them up by the roots, or burning them. They were much given to the use of fard and rouge. Their ordinary dress was a light, perfumed robe, a *strophium*, or head ribbon, a large girdle for the purpose of tucking up the robe, a bonnet, a mitre or head dress, turned up in front, a veil or scarf, the long robe called *Enyclon*, slight shoes or pumps, a manteau or cloke, and a diamond clasp. They wore three sorts of robes; one light and almost transparent, called *Cimberic*;

eric; another, ungirded, or untucked, called *Ortholades*, or streight robes; and another red robe, dyed with *orcanette*. They were dexterous in hitting on expedients to save their gallants. Aristophanes relates an artful contrivance of a woman, who showed her robe in the light to her husband, using it as a screen or curtain to conceal the gallant.

Nothing was so common among the Athenian women as the supposition of children. These were brought in pots, their mouths being gagged with a ball of wax, to hinder them from crying, and (what contributed to facilitate the deception) it appears that the husbands were never present at the delivery of their wives. Marriages were solemnized in the night; and it was thought to be a very unfortunate omen if any rain should fall on the night of the marriage. They chose rather to defer the nuptials to another night than subject themselves to the misfortunes announced by such a presage. The terms of blandishment with which a lover caressed his mistress, were such as these: *my golden fair one; fair branch of Venus; bee of the muses; nursing of the graces, &c. &c.*

The subtle falsties which Aristophanes puts into the mouth of Strepsiades in the *Clouds*; on the subject of the last day of the lunar month, called the *old and new moon*, leads us here to enquire in what manner the Athenians reckoned the days of the month? Each month was a lunar one, consisting of 30 days. The first day was called the *first of the present*; the second, third, &c. to the tenth, were also called the second, third, &c. of the present; the eleventh was called the *first of the middle*, or the middle of the month, and was continued thus to the twentieth. The twenty-first, and following day, were reckoned the tenth, the ninth, &c. of the end of the month, to the thirtieth, which was called the old and new moon: *ἐν καινῇ νύκτι*.

This last was a day of dread for debtors, being the time in which they were bound to pay the interests: in the *Clouds* may be seen a specimen of the manner in which summonses were executed. At the new moon it was customary to rub the body with oil, to offer incense, &c. The first day of the moon was also the market-day; so that the aspect of the new moon was only unjoyous to those who owed money; to all other persons it seems to have been a day of festivity. The appearance of the Kite also on the return of spring was matter of great re-

joicing: the people were seen to skip for joy, roll on the ground, gambol, &c. particularly the poorer sort, who are very much incommoded by the winter.

As there were many sharpers at Athens, who were constantly on the look-out by night, to cozen the women of their honour, and the men of their purses; to preserve both of these, the Athenians had their doors guarded by large and very furlly dogs. The women were no great admirers of those snarlers, but lavished their caresses on little dogs brought from the island of Seripho. The favourite handsome dog, whose tail Alcibiades cut off, that the women, having this subject to talk of, might forget all other topics, appears to have been of the same island.

As the houses were well guarded, so the city watches were kept up with great vigilance and exactness. The watchmen who went the rounds on the walls, carried in their hands a bell, to warn the citizens that they were upon duty.

The roofs of the houses were terraced, and it was on these that the trade of intrigue was practised, while the women were chaunting: *Let us mourn for Adonis*.

There do not appear to have been any privy or necessary houses at Athens; persons, however, were hired, at stated prices, who went round early in the morning, knocking at all the doors, and carrying away the ordure, as is now practised, at St. Maloe's, by the women called *porters*.

In walking by night, besides flambeaux of pitch, resin, and pine-wood, they made use of lamps, inclosed in lanterns of silver.

It appears, from the comedies of Aristophanes, that dead bodies were not burnt at Athens. They were put into a coffin, strewed with aromatics; a loaf was also inclosed, for the dog Cerberus, and an *obolus*, to pay Charon, for the passage over the Cocytus. Aristophanes, in one passage, presents us with the paraphernalia of a dead body: marjoram, vine leaves, oil, a shell full of clean water laid at the door, a crown on the head of the defunct, and wax tapers — On the tombs, lamps in relievé were represented by the sculptors.

The author next proceeds to make some minute remarks on the people neighbouring to Athens, and on foreigners.

The Lacedemonians were curiously nice in growing large and beautiful heads

heads of hair. They were sober, sullenly, apt to deride, avaritious, and carried thick short staves. In the comedy *Lysistratus*, mention is made of the *Laconic scytalus*. This was a sort of letter in cypher, which was written, and read as follows: When the republic had occasion to dispatch an ambassador, or general, on secret orders, or to procure some important article of intelligence, he was furnished with a baton, equal in size to another kept at Lacedæmon. On this a bandlet of vellum or paper was rolled, containing written intimations, &c. after which, when the bandlet was taken away, it was impossible to connect the series of the words cut off, without the baton, by which the bandlet was to be adjusted, or without knowing its exact size.

The Lacedæmonians had a particular dance, called the *Laconic Dance*, or horn-pipe, performed with the feet joined together, to the sound of the flute.

All useless mouths were expelled from Lacedæmon, and foreigners occasionally there were treated roughly.

The islands of Thasus and Chio produced wines of great reputation.

The inhabitants of Crete had invented a dance called the *Cretan Snake*. This appears to have been a dance, in which the thighs and the reins had a considerable movement. The ancient kings of the Grecian cities had birds surmounted on their scepters.

The Thebans, as well as the Megarians were great players on the flute.

Our limits will not permit us to follow Lobineau, in his remarks on the tribunals, and the public assemblies; we shall notice, however, the following observation: in the assembly, the people held up their hands, to denote their consent to any thing proposed. This was called *Quintionia*, a term afterwards adopted by Christians, to indicate the ordination of their spiritual magistrates, formerly performed by the sole imposition of hands; and hence comes the manner of speaking in French, when they say, to signify their consent to any thing, *j'y donne les mains*.

Our learned and ingenious translator then enters into a view of the poets, tragic, comic, or lyric, of whom mention is made in Aristophanes, or his commentators; the characters which he introduced upon the stage, and the respectable personages, at the expence of whom he makes merry. Each of these has his article, concise but often pithy. We shall select a few examples:

ARISTOPHANES. It is just that he should pass the first in review himself,

He was bald, and has not forgotten to rally himself on this subject. He possessed lands in Egina, and he flattered himself that when the Lacedæmonians were seeking to make themselves masters of that island, it was in order to acquire a poet, whose counsels, in the opinion of a Persian king, would infallibly render better those who should follow them. He was sage in his moral conduct, and assumes merit for a practice maintained by him, of drawing up the curtain when the representation was finished, lest any should profit of that coverture to cajole the youths for the purpose of seduction.

CRATINUS. A piss-a-bed, puking tipler, who, in his young days, was in extraordinary vogue (all the pieces sung in the banquets being of his composition) but who, in his latter days, fell into contempt.

EURIPIDES was always in high estimation with his fellow-citizens; although Aristophanes thought proper to belabour him enough. He tells us, that Euripides was the son of a water-cress woman; that he had a shrill squeaking voice; that he affected little mincing words; that he had enervated tragedy; and brought on the stage crimes, the memory of which ought rather to be obliterated; that, in argument, he resorted to vain subtilties; and that he hastened his death by excessive venery. He is, moreover, represented as grey-headed, and having a long beard.

MELANTHUS was scabby, leprous, ill-scented, and effeminate; he had large, heavy jaws, and a sharp-toned voice. He was of a gallanting turn, although he only made love to old ladies; in which business it should seem that both he and they had enough to do.

The physicians were generally called *scatophagi*; because it was their practice to taste the excrements of their patients.

ALCIBIADES lisped, and pronounced the letter L in lieu of the R: *colax for corax*.

The poet AGATHON is represented with a fair complexion, a smooth skin, a feminine voice, and a beard constantly shaved; in fine, as a handsome effeminate man, who often enough submitted to perform the office of a woman.

MOXISINUS, the son of Philocles, and the father of Amphidamas, was slovenly and mean-looking, a tolerably good oculist, and a *medocre* author. Aristophanes pretends that rigorous punishments were inflicted in hell on such as had mispent their time in copying passages from this author.

PANÆTIUS was ill-made, short, ugly, and married to a great shrew, who made a cuckold of him at every opportunity.

SOCRATES is represented, in, *the Clouds*, as walking the streets, with a lofty mien, with haggard eyes, naked feet, an air of self-sufficiency, as purchasing the clokes of his disciples, and slovenly.

After this follows the French translation, made, as Lobineau observes, solely after the original Greek, and the ancient scholiasts, without any reference to the Latin version, or to the partial translation of Madame Dacier of *Plutus* and of *the Clouds*. Lobineau makes no distinction of acts and scenes, as, he says, it would be difficult to find in the original the five acts, which, according to some, constitute the whole economy of theatrical pieces; and he would not make an imaginary distribution.

Of the translation itself we shall only observe, that it is natural and unlaboured, and that it seems to have been matured in retirement, and at a time when the French language had yet, so to speak, its *franc parler*. In order to copy the manners of the Athenians with the greater verity, the translator has rather chosen to offend some too delicate eyes, than to fall short of the resemblance of his portraits: as a painter, employed to copy a family picture, ought neither to beautify an ugly figure, nor to change a ridiculous costume.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE following Essays were read some time in the year 1794, to a Literary Society in Liverpool. If you think them worthy of a place in your Miscellany, they are much at your service, together with the best wishes of your's,

P. F.

ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF POETRY. No. I.

"MANKIND may be divided into two classes, consisting of those that are conversant with the productions of literature, and those that entirely disregard them. The former class may be subdivided into those that are "pleased they know not why, and care not wherefore"—and those that enquire into the principles of their pleasures, and bring them to be measured by the standard of reason. It is one thing to be moved—another to enquire by what instruments our emotions are occasioned. The former pre-

dicament allies us to the literary vulgar, the latter associates us with philosophers.

"Notwithstanding the contempt that has been showered in such abundance upon critical enquiries into the principles of works of taste and genius, to these enquiries the human mind is irresistibly impelled. In this respect the creation of the mind stands upon the same footing as the works of God. The delight and astonishment which men experienced at the sight of the wonders of nature, led to an investigation of their causes; and became the germ of what is termed natural philosophy. And the appearance of exquisite literary productions led men to investigate the principles whence flowed the pleasure with which they refreshed the soul: and this gave rise to philosophical criticism.

"But it is a fact well known to those who have formed the slightest habit of reflection, that many subjects which appear most familiar and comprehensible, are in reality most difficult of investigation. The mental faculties are, perhaps, never put more intensely on the stretch than in endeavouring to explain an axiom: and when we set about analyzing and reducing to system, ideas that are daily and hourly floating on the surface of our minds, we meet with more perplexity than we were at first aware of. These observations are surely not irrelevant when they are prefixed to an attempt at an enquiry into the nature and characteristics of poetry.

"Whose breast has not been warmed by the muses? Where is the man whose feelings are so firmly bound by the frost of reason as to be impenetrable to the influence of "Sacred Song?" I would not dishonour the present assembly so much as to suppose that we had a brother of this description. But if any one be inclined to doubt the difficulty of the enquiry into which it is our business to enter, I shall defend my assertions by the high authority of the investigator of the life and writings of Homer. Having looked into his book for assistance in the task which I unwarily undertook, I found the following passage, that strongly reminded me of the friends of Job, who are so generally known under the character of "miserable comforters."

"The subject is of a nature so delicate as not to admit of a direct definition; for if ever the *je ne sçais quoi* was rightly applied, it is to the powers of poetry and the faculty that produces it. To go about to describe it, would be like attempting

tempting to define inspiration, or that glow of fancy, or effusion of soul, which a poet feels while in his fit; a sensation so strong, that they express it only by exclamations, adjurings, and rapture."

"On common occasions, a sentiment of this kind, coming, as it were, *ex cathedra*, would perhaps be sufficient to prevent any further examination. But as it is not the habit of our society to conform to *dista*, which ought to be prepared with a degree of care proportionate to the weight they are likely to have; or even to require finished discourses from those that are requested to open the conversation; but merely a few leading ideas which may serve as beacons to direct us in our course: perhaps I may be excused if I presume to proceed a little farther. *Eft quodum prodire tenus sinon datur ultra*: and, I think, we may safely say, that poetry is an art.

"We have heard much indeed of the maxim *poëta nascitur, non fit*, which may appear to contradict this position. It will perhaps be leading us astray from the subject, to enquire how far this doctrine is true; how much of the poet's excellence is to be attributed to the "sacred bias of the soul;" and how much to the effects of culture? Granting that much depends upon the former, still we must reckon poetry among the arts. For in what does art consist? Let us consult the acute Mr. Harris, who, after a minute investigation, defines art as consisting in "an habitual power in man of becoming the cause of some effect according to a system of well-approved precepts, operating for the sake of some good, unattainable by his natural and uninstructed faculties."

But arts may be divided into two classes: those that conduce to "mere being" (if we may borrow the use of a term very familiar to the writer just mentioned) and those that are subservient to "well being." The former, such as agriculture and architecture, in their rudest state, carry their energies no farther than barely to the supporting man in existence. The latter sweeten the cup of life, and give birth to innumerable pleasures. These are justly styled ornamental, those necessary, and, at a certain period of their progress, useful arts.—Now though when we come to the extremities when the characteristics of necessary and useful end, and that of ornamental begins; and though much has been said of the utility of poetry, yet, as we can easily conceive that mankind could much better

spare the art of spinning verses than the art of spinning wool, we shall perhaps agree in numbering poetry among the ornamental arts.

"Whenever Aristotle, directly or indirectly, treats of poetry, he constantly styles it a mimetic or imitative art. In this he seems to be justified; for does not the principle of imitation pervade all its branches? When we open—I had almost said, the sacred volume of the blind Ionian, what do we behold but a lively representation of the actions and speeches of heroes and demi-gods—a picture so exquisitely drawn that we may almost mistake it for reality. We can, in a manner, *see* the humble Calchas supplicantly bending before the Atreidæ—the haughty monarch of Argos sternly repelling from his presence the peaceful priest: We mark the solitary mourner wandering by the shore of the roaring sea, and lifting up his hands to Apollo. We behold the god descending "wrapt in thick glooms." We see him take his station, and hear the dire twanging of his silver bow. What are the dramas of Shakspeare, or Eschylus, but (to use the expression of Cowper) "a map of busy life?" When Tibullus pours his plaintive song, what does he but present before us the tablet of his heart, where we can trace his feelings and sympathize with him in his doubts and fears? In what consists the beauty of didactic poetry, but in calling the vivid colouring of picturesque representation to the aid of the uninteresting squares and circles of precept?

"Virgil introduces you to his swain—you follow the progress of his labours.—With him you mark the rustling of the leaves of the forest, hear the roaring of the sea, view the cormorant rising from the waters, and the hern soaring above the clouds, and all the other prognostics that forebode the coming storm.

"And when Aken-side develops the secret wonders of the mind of man—

"Lightning fires the arch of heav'n, and thunders rock the ground! and Ocean, groaning from his lowest bed, heaves his tempestuous billows to the sky amid the mighty uproar, while below the nations tremble. Shakspeare looks abroad from some tall cliff superior, and enjoys the elemental war."

"But amidst these beauties we could wander for ever. Let us quit them, however reluctantly, having gathered, as the fruit of our excursion, that, inasmuch as poetry impresses upon our minds the vivid

vivid

vivid pictures of material objects, and borrows the aid of these pictures in treating of abstract topics, we may style it, with Aristotle, an imitative art.

"The word *Poet*, in its original import, signifies Creator. As names are not always arbitrarily applied, but are frequently significant of the nature of the ideas which they represent, perhaps the name itself of Poetry may serve as a clue to direct us in our present enquiry. And it is one of the noblest qualities of Poetry that it opens to the mind a new creation. The poet enjoys the invaluable privilege of ranging through the boundless field of possibilities, and selecting his objects according to the impulse of his fancy and the discretion of his judgment. Like our first father, "the world is all before him where to choose." What is striking and interesting, he makes prominent in his picture; what is offensive, deformed, or gross in species, he conceals or softens. In what have been termed the dull realities of life, a thousand nameless circumstances intervene, to check the enthusiastic interest which our hearts are disposed to take in any specific occurrence. These circumstances the poet has a prescriptive right to exclude from his representations. His heroes are freed from a connection with the grosser incidents that occur in life—his heroines are purified from the imperfections of the female nature. Though he cannot go beyond the materials which the station and the powers of man supply, yet he can, by a combination of these, produce beings and situations the interest us the most, the better powers of fiction, to which they owe their birth, are concealed from us. Like the favoured statuary of Greece, he is surrounded by naked beauties, from each of which he selects its peculiar excellency, and produces a whole, which, though strictly natural, surpasses the realities of nature.

"The mathematician, in his investigation of truth, is strictly confined to the narrow path of reason. The same may be said of the philosopher. The slightest deviation into the fields of imagination frustrates their pursuit, and blasts their laurels. The historian must found his reputation upon a patient investigation of facts, and beware of giving the loosened reins to his inventive talents. The orator, indeed, calls fancy to the aid of reason; but she ought to be strictly an auxiliary. If his edifice be not founded on the solid basis of reason, it will fall, together with its embellishments, to the

ground. In oratory, fancy embellishes the operations of judgment; but, as poetry is a creative art, imagination is its primary cause, and judgment a secondary agent, pruning the luxuriant shoots of fancy.

"And now the question occurs, "by what means is this imitation effected?" The painter prepares his canvas; he chalks his outline; and, by the skilful combination and nice application of his colours, he produces the work that fills the heart of the connoisseur with ecstasy, and immortalizes the name of *the artist*. But where are the poet's colours? What has he to combine to enable him to exalt his favourite muse to the eminence which she claims so far above her sisters? We answer, as Hamlet answered Polonius, "Words." These are the poet's colour—it is these that it is his business to arrange and combine; and this is, perhaps, the proper place to observe, that it is the grand source of the excellence of the poetic imitation, that its materials consist of words. Words are, by the Stagyrite, defined to be "sounds significant"—they are significant of ideas. Men that adopt the same language, by a tacit compact, agree that certain sounds shall be the representatives of certain ideas; but ideas represent their archetypes. When, therefore, we use words, we revive in the minds of those that understand our language, the pictures of the objects of which we speak. When I speak of a tree, or a mountain, the image of a tree and a mountain occurs in the fancy of those that hear me. The poetic imitation, then, being carried on by means of words, plainly embraces all objects of which mankind have ever formed ideas. Its energies are not crippled. It expatiates in the ample field of the universe, and passes the *flammantia limina mundi*.

"The dignity and beauty of the painters' art are so universally felt and acknowledged, that its admirers need not fear any disparagement of their mistress, when it is said that the energies of painting are confined to those objects that can be represented by colour and figure. Poetry can also express these objects, though it must be confessed, with a far inferior degree of exquisiteness; but this deficiency is amply compensated by the vast range of the poet's excursions: "The poet's eye, in a fine phrenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth
to heaven;

And, as imagination bodies forth
The form of things unknown, the poet's pen

Turns

Turns them to shape, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation, and a name."

He dives into the human breast, develops the windings of the heart, pourtrays, in all their circumstances, the workings of the passions, gives form and body to the most abstract ideas, and, by the language which he puts into the mouths of his characters, he unlocks the secrets of their mind. A skilful painter would, perhaps, find a subject worthy of his talents in Achilles, prompted by warmth, half-untheathing his sword in the council of the chiefs; but in Homer we behold the picture, and, moreover, hear the torrent of indignant language—the heart-cutting words, as the poet styles them, with which he overwhelms the imperious son of Atreus. But there is another grand advantage which the poet possesses over the painter, viz. that the latter is confined to the transactions that happen in a moment of time; while the former presents to our view a long series of consecutive events. An interesting picture might, no doubt, be drawn, representing the fruitless pleadings of the Grecian chiefs, who were deputed to soften the anger of Achilles. But what a superior pleasure do we experience in contemplating the origin and progress of "Pelides' wrath." The various events to which it gives rise, and the numerous circumstances of which the poet has availed himself, to give dignity and consequence to the hero of his piece. Aristotle's doctrine that a finished composition should have a beginning, a middle, and an end, is surely founded on reason; and the mind feels a superior degree of satisfaction when the rise, the circumstances, and the consequences of events, are displayed before it in artful order. We have, then, a farther characteristic of poetry, whereby it is not only distinguished, but eminently distinguished from the other imitative arts, viz. that its imitations are produced by words, and, consequently, that it has the power of representing a consecutive order of events—a long succession of pictures strictly connected together, all tending to the illustration of one final object.

"But the poetic imitation is conducted, not merely by words, but by words melodiously arranged.

"Melody is naturally pleasing to the human ear, and it is not surprising that the cultivators of an art whose province it is to delight, should be careful in bringing, as nearly as possible, to perfection, the melody of their numbers.

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It is astonishing with what accuracy the Greeks and Romans attended to this particular; how minutely the value of almost every syllable was weighed, how strictly their bards were obliged to conform to the established standard. In modern times, and in our own language, greater latitude is allowed; yet almost every reader of poetry is aware of the charms of melodious composition. What a sensible difference do we perceive between the careless couplets of Churchill, and the simply elegant lines of Goldsmith. How much more pleasing to the ear are the measured sentences of M'Pherson, than a host of lines which we sometimes find printed in the form of verses. It is proposed, then, as another characteristic of poetry, that its imitations are effected by words, metrically and melodiously arranged.

"Looking back on the way which we have already measured, we find that poetry is an imitative art, whose energies are conducted by means of words, metrically arranged. We should now proceed to enquire into its end or object; but the ideas which have been already suggested, will probably furnish sufficient materials for our evening's conversation, and I must beg leave to resume the subject on some future opportunity."

No. II.

"The concurrent voice of ages gives testimony to the charms of poetry. Though it may appear strange to those who have not turned their attention to the matter, yet it is no less true, that the early efforts of human speech were highly poetical. The philosophical reasons for this fact, have by many writers been detailed at length; and it has been justly observed, that from this circumstance we have an early interpretation of the mythological tale of Orpheus causing the trees to descend from the mountains, and raising the walls of cities by the strains of his lyre.

"We have every reason to suppose, that the maxims of early wisdom, the first records of history, the offices of religion—nay, even the dictates of law, were delivered in the poetic dress.

"But when the progress of society had enlarged the faculties of the human mind, and the multiplicity of relations with which mankind became familiar, led them (if I may be permitted so to use the word) to greater definition of ideas, language became, of course, more precise, and a more accurate phraseology

4 A

robbed

and circumscribed the sphere of its application.

"But from no country (save Plato's ideal republic) has poetry been banished. To speak in the dialect of materialism, souls formed of finer clay have in every land, and in every generation, arisen, who, themselves smitten with the love of sacred song, have captivated the attention of those that listened to their lays, and have raised themselves and their art to the most sacred shrine of the temple of Fame. Hence the countless multitude of poetic effusions of every description, from the lofty epic, to the humble pastoral, which have embellished every language that has assumed a form and body, and which lie before us as materials from which we must form our judgment, on the subject of this evening's enquiry; viz. the *Ends of poetry*.

"In the course of our last discussion, we seemed to be unanimously of opinion, that the grand characteristic, the *sine qua non* of poetry, consists in its capacity of impressing the mind with the most vivid pictures. Indeed, the maxim *ut pictura poesis*, is amply illustrated whenever poetry is in any shape the subject of investigation. The terms of the painter's art then insensibly creep into the discourse, and model our phraseology.

"Pursuing, then, this idea, we may perhaps lay it down as the grand and leading end of poetry, to make a strong and lively impression on the feelings. In her operations, she hurries us far beyond the reach of the voice of sober judgment, and captivates by exciting the aid of the passions. Here, then, we see the cause of the mighty energy of verse, nor wonder at the efficaciousness that has been ascribed to the muses. For how easily are mankind guided by those that possess the happy art of awakening or allaying their feelings. Though all unconscious of being under the guidance of another, they turn obedient to the rein. They are roused to insurrection, or moderated to peace, by him who can touch, with a skilful hand, the master springs that regulate the motions of their minds. When Brutus ascends the rostrum, the words of truth and soberness are heard, and plain integrity convinces the judgment. But, when Anthony displays the bloody robe, and points to the wounds of Cæsar, reminding the people that this was once their darling benefactor—the multitude are melted to sorrow, and at last roused from pity to fury and revenge.

"Such are the effects that are produced

by interesting the passions; and as it is the leading end of poetry to make a lively impression on the feelings, we may judge, as it were *à priori*, of the amazing intensity of its powers, and we shall find our judgment verified, when we come to enquire into the fact. What heart but feels at once the beauty and happiness of connubial love, as displayed by the chief of bards, in the characters of Hector and Andromache? The situations into which these characters are thrown, present us with a variety of pictures, so affecting, that nothing but the realities of life can possibly be conceived to excel them. We all know the parting scene, where the son of Priam takes his last farewell of the partner of his fortunes. It will therefore be as unnecessary as impossible to describe the emotions excited by the tender solicitude of the wife, for him who was to her a father, a mother, and a brother; or the mild dignity of the hero, softened by the tenderest feelings, and affected by the gloomiest presages.

"What dissertation, what course of argument, however firmly founded, or however skilfully arranged, is calculated to have so powerful an influence upon the mind? Justly, indeed, did Horace say, of the great father of verse, that he is a man

Qui quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe quid utile
quid non

Planius ac melius Chrysispo & Crantor dicit.

"When Virgil places, as it were, before our eyes, Lausus rushing forward to protect his father, who, wounded and exhausted, is sinking before his powerful foe; when we see the youth, fearless of danger, presenting his body as a shield against the threatened stroke, and nobly sacrificing his own life in defence of his parent, we applaud the generous deed, and at once perceive the beauty of filial affection. And are not our feelings strung to an unison with the emotions of friendship, by a perusal of the interesting Epifode of Nisus and Euryalus; we all know that the tender passion gives itself vent in song, and that the first aim of the "unfledged poet," is by soothing lays to touch the heart of his mistress.

"In short, if we examine poetry throughout all its species, we shall find that its direct tendency is, to influence the feelings. Even when Lucretius undertakes the arduous task of rendering the discussions of philosophy interesting to the public mind, he accomplishes his purpose, he captivates the attention, by the skilful interposition of descrip-

tions and narrations, that allure the fancy and impress the feelings. Superstition, from the clouds of heaven, frowns upon the generations of men. The direful altar is exposed to view—Ephigenia is brought forth, and the father, while the fatal stroke is inflicting, hides his face in his mantle. As a contrast to these horrors, the goddess of beauty descends in all her loveliness, and breathes a fresher spring throughout enlivened nature. These are the artifices by which he keeps out of view the dryness of his discussions, and the depth of his enquiries; a train of artifice, which he has himself characterized in that beautiful simile which, however familiar, never suffers from a repetition:

Thus the sick infant's taste, disguis'd, to meet,

They tinge the vessel's brim with juices sweet,

The bitter draught his willing lip receives,
He drinks deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd he lives.

“Upon the whole, we may perhaps venture to describe the end of poetry in the words which Mr. Pope used to describe the object of one of its principal branches, and say, that its design is

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art.

The poet just quoted, has asserted of a certain class of ideas,

“He best shall paint them who shall feel them most.”

This observation may be with justice extended to every description of ideas which afford a subject for the effusions of the muse. A poet must be a man of delicate perceptions and strong feelings; and he may be said to have attained the summit of his art, when he is master of a vivid phraseology, that will operate as a conductor, and communicate to his reader, in the highest possible degree, those feelings by which he is himself animated.

“Here, then, this Essay might perhaps, with propriety, have been closed. But I must rely upon your candour, for the admission of a few more observations, which may, perhaps, tend to illustrate the point to which this enquiry has led us:

“The end of poetry, it is said, is an impression upon the feelings.—But as there is an intimate connection between feeling and action, so that where the one appears, the other ‘follows hard upon;’ if the foregoing observations be true, we may expect to find that the actions of mankind are, in some measure, influenced by the Muses.

“And if we look to the simpler ages of society, when we can best distinguish

the grand outlines of the human character, where the springs that actuate the conduct of man are, in a manner, bared for inspection, we shall find this to have been the case. In the infancy of states, poetry is a method equally captivating and efficacious of forming the dispositions of the people, and kindling in their hearts that love of glory which is their country's safeguard and defence. Whether we look to the cold regions of Scandinavia, or the delicious clime of Greece, we find, that when society has made a certain progress, mankind are strongly influenced by a love of song, and listen with raptured attention, to the strains that record the tale of other times, and the deeds of heroes of old. They listen till they imbibe the enthusiasm of warfare, and in the day of battle, the hero's arm has not unfrequently been nerved by the rough energy of the early bard.—Whether Ossian strike the chords in the Hall of Shells, or Phemius attune his voice at the banquet of Ulysses, the principle by which they operate on the soul of the hearers is the same, and they accord in urging them by great examples, to deeds of high renown. The following quotation from the *Odyssey*, is a striking proof of the respect in which minstrels were held in the times of Homer; it also gives us a clue to their general subjects, and, in all probability, the conjecture of an ingenious writer is just, who imagines that he beholds in it a picture of Homer himself:

And now the herald came, leading, with care,
The tuneful bard. Dear to the muse was he,
Who yet appointed him both good and ill,
Took from him sight, but gave him strains divine.

For him Pontonous in the midst dispos'd
An argent-studded throne; thrusting it close
To a tall column, where he hung his lyre
Above his head, and taught him where it hung.
He set before him next a polish'd board,
And basket, and a goblet filled with wine,
For his own use, and at his own command;
Then all assail'd at once the ready feast,
And when nor hunger more nor thirst they felt,
Then came the muse, and rous'd the bard to sing
Exploits of men renown'd.

“It is not to be doubted, that even when the Greeks had attained to a high degree of civilization, their martial ardour was kept alive by the compositions of their poets, who chose, as their darling subjects, the illustrious deeds performed by heroes mingled with the dust, or flourishing with their honours thick upon them. *Æschylus* did good service

robbed poetry of many of its provinces, when he appeared in the ranks, and hewed his way through the thickest of the enemy: nor, perhaps, did he less serve his country's cause, when he recorded, in his immortal tragedy, entitled *Perſæ*, the discomfiture of its foes, and the heroism of the Grecian warriors. This lived after him, a perpetual incentive to patriotic deeds.

"After the Athenians were freed from the oppression of the family of Pisistratus; they lavished every testimony of respect on the memory of the youths who conspired against Hippas, and perished in their attempt to rid their country of a tyrant. It was customary to sing, at their entertainments, songs in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton. One of these songs has survived the ruin of Greece, and has been translated, with elegance and spirit, by the learned and patriotic Sir William Jones.

"The testimony of antiquity confirms the supposition which is involuntarily formed in every mind, that a familiar acquaintance with compositions such as this, inculcating a reverence for the vindicators of public freedom, tended, in no slight degree, to generate and confirm, in the minds of the Greeks, a detestation of tyrants, and to animate them in their exertions against the invaders of their liberties.

"Permit me to call to your recollection yet another instance, in which the magic power of verse is said to have roused to action:—When the Lacedæmonians were engaged in a destructive war with the Messenians, by the advice of an oracle they sent to the Athenians for a general to conduct their armies. The Athenians, deriding their credulity, sent them Tyrtæus, a school-master and poet, entirely unaccustomed to the works of war. This man, it is said, so animated them, by his military songs, that, though their spirits had been entirely broken by ill success, they recovered their energy, and entirely vanquished their adversaries.

"Two or three of these war-songs, to which historians have attributed such virtue, have reached our times. Their rough simplicity are well calculated to make a forcible impression on the mind.

"No translation of Tyrtæus has hitherto fallen into my hands. Had it occurred to Sir William Jones to lay before his countrymen the practical exhortations of this polemic pedagogue, together with the dignified politics of Alcæus, I could have presented a version

worthy of the honest spirit of the original. A desire of giving a specimen, at least, of the topics of this author, has induced me to hazard the following attempt at a translation of the most interesting of such of his stanzas as the hand of time has spared:

TRANSLATION FROM TYRTÆUS.

Mute are my chords when beauty claims the song,

Or kingly grace, or limbs of giant mold,
No praise of mine extols the honey'd tongue,
The racer's swiftness, or the gleam of gold.
My theme's the youth who views with steady eyes

The bloodiest carnage, and the grin of death;
'Midst thickest battle claims the victor's prize,
And man to man disputes the laurel wreath.
Blest by his country's praise, his parent's smile,
He views the waste of life, nor feels appal;

Firm at his post and foremost in the file,
With dauntless breast he sees his comrade fall.
With sinewy arm he stems the wave of war,
O'er adverse hosts he scatters wild dismay;
Reckless of life he guides his griding car,
Where danger frowns amid the bloody fray,
And falls the youth!—he falls, his country's joy,

His father's pride; who tells each honest wound,
Points to the fissur'd buckler of his boy,
And smiles in tears while all his praise resounds.

His children's children, bending o'er his tomb,
Shall date their glories from his honour'd name.

Thus, wrapt in earth, he 'scapes the vulgar doom,

And lives for ever in the rolls of fame

"But, indeed, what occasion have we to search into the dust of antiquity for examples of the influence of verse upon human conduct? The transactions of our own times may teach us, that as strong feelings generate poetic language, so poetic language inspires the mind with, at least, a temporary enthusiasm, and thus impels to action. In this country, the fervour of loyalty has of late been blown into a blaze, and for this event the parties interested are not a little indebted to the assistance of the muses. And when the *Marseillois Hymn* echoed through the ranks of the French army, at the field of Jemappé, we need not wonder that "the spear of Liberty was wielded with classic grace," and that the energy of heroism was communicated with the sound.

"These considerations will, perhaps, tend to strengthen the conclusion to which our enquiry has been drawn, the terms of which, I am happy to vary, by adopting the elegant language of a writer, eminent for the refinement of his

his taste; who says, "Poetry addresses her precepts not to the reason alone—she calls the passions to her aid—she not only exhibits examples, but infixes them in the mind. She softens the wax with her peculiar ardour, and renders it more plastic to the artist's hands."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time since, I received a letter from a gentleman of Barbadoes, desiring my opinion upon the subject of wheel-carriages, particularly with a view to the transport of sugar-hogheads in that island. I have, unfortunately, lost the gentleman's address. but, as I make no doubt that the Monthly Magazine is circulated in the West Indies, I take this method of answering his enquiries—

The writer of the letter which I allude to, appears to be perfectly acquainted with the common theory of wheel-carriages, and with the common defects in their construction; he, with great propriety, has taken care to describe the roads of the country, knowing that, in fact, more advantage is to be obtained by improving the road, than by improving the carriage that is to be employed upon it; I shall, therefore, make some observations upon the construction of roads, before I speak of carriages.

For many years, I have had opportunities of trying experiments upon this subject—facts thus acquired, form experience which should not be confounded with practice—the latter means no more than mere facility, obtained by habit; the former teaches us what we can communicate to others.

On level ground, roads should have no greater elevation in the centre, than what is necessary to carry off the rain which falls upon it; but on hills, the ridge, or trunk, of the road should be higher in proportion to the declivity of the hill; this difference of form should be observed, to prevent the effect of sudden and violent rain, which sometimes is so copious, as to rush across the roads down hills, and which, striking in torrents against an opposite bank, is driven backwards and forwards, in a zigzag direction, to the destruction of the road—by raising the road higher in the middle than is common, the water finds a passage to the channels, at each side, and passes no farther over the surface than is absolutely necessary. Great care should be taken to direct all mountain-streams

from roads; and such streams never should be permitted to run in the drains at the sides of the roads; but in other channels at a distance. In preparing the ground for a new road, or in repairing an old one, the first thing to be attended to is the solidity of the foundation—if any part of it be soft, that part will sink, let the superficies be what it may; the vicinity of small springs is generally the cause of those detached holes which we frequently meet with in roads—these spots must be dug till a firm bottom is found, and the neighbouring springs must be drained below the foundation of the road. Having obtained a firm substratum for a new road, or having filled up all inequalities in an old one with solid materials, we may proceed to make a good road with much less trouble and expence than is usual.

The foundation must now be covered with stones of any size, not exceeding six or seven inches diameter; it is obvious, that if smaller stones can be had, they should be preferred. The stones should be spread equally over the surface, and settled firmly with a light sledge; in this operation, such stones as are too large, must either be broken or carried away; over this a layer of small stones, not larger than eggs, should be scattered, and settled with hammers between the interstices of the largest. Over this a small quantity of any hard clay, just sufficient to cover the stones, should be spread; if mixed with gravel it will be better—but if gravel alone were used, it would fall through the stones and be wasted. It is taken for granted, that this work be done in dry weather; the road will, therefore, in this situation, be fit for cattle and carriages—in a month or two, the clay and gravel will be worn away, and the corners of the large stones will appear—men should now be employed to break the stones with hammers, weighing about two pounds and a half; they should stand up at this work, and the handles of their hammers should be from four to five feet long, according to the size of the men. It will cost about a penny per yard to break a road covered in this manner, to the breadth of fourteen feet. After another month, or six weeks, the road must be broken, with care, in the same manner; and, with proper intervals, it should be broken from time to time, as often as may be necessary—four times is, in general, sufficient. Whilst this operation is performed, a boy, with a barrow of fine gravel,

gravel, should follow the workmen, and should replace the splinters of the large stones in the holes that are made by their being broken, and should fill the crevices with gravel—a small quantity of gravel may be spread over the road, which will soon find its way into any hollow that may have been left in the preceding operations.

One caution must be strictly adhered to; stones of different hardness must not be mixed—they may be used separately, but if they are used together, the hard stones will soon wear through the softer, and the road will be unfit for repair, till the materials are picked up and sorted. There may, at first view, appear but little difference between this and the common method of making roads with stone; but when the principles upon which these directions have been founded, are explained, a considerable difference, in labour and expence, will be discovered.

Two methods of breaking stones for roads, are generally practised; they are either laid upon the road and broken with long hammers, or they are broken in heaps by the side of the road, and then thrown upon the surface; in both cases, the stone at which the man strikes is liable to slip from the hammer, so that sometimes five or six attempts are necessary to break one stone; but, when the stones that are to be broken are cemented together by smaller stones, clay, and gravel, every blow that they receive upon their projecting surface, *tells*, and splits them frequently in perpendicular layers, through their whole depth.

When gravel falls between these layers, it binds them together more solidly than can be well conceived without experiment. On the contrary, when loose stones are thrown upon a road, they are dispersed by horses' feet, and pushed on either side by the wheels of carriages, as every person must have perceived who has attended to the subject. Another principle must also be considered—if the substratum is not previously rendered equally hard and even, wherever one place is softer than another, that spot will subside, and inequalities, that are at first imperceptible, will, in time, grow deeper; water will lodge in

them, and the descent of wheels will wear them deeper and deeper, till they break into ruts and holes; besides, where loose stones, broken as small as they ought to be in the common mode of making roads, are thrown together, they must be laid to a great depth, or they will scatter in such a manner as to be useless; but, if they are managed in the manner that has been already described, seven or eight inches will be sufficient.

Another caution must be observed in mending an old road: wherever a hole is to be filled, the edges of the hole should be cut perpendicular; and the form of the hole should be changed, from that of a bowl to the shape of a trough, whose sides rise at right-angles from the bottom; for, if small stones are thrown into a bowl, any pressure will force them over its sides; but, in a trough they will be confined, and every pressure will compress and grind them, by degrees, to a smooth and solid surface. When any stone appears above the surface, it should immediately be broken, else, besides the obstruction which it opposes to carriages, it becomes an eminence, from which the whole weight that it sustains must fall upon the road below it; repeated strokes, of such momentum, soon form a hole round even a small stone, and the succession of such holes soon destroys the road.

Where roads are made entirely of gravel, after the foundation has been properly constructed, the gravel should be screened or separated into two or three sorts: a layer of the finest sort, about two inches deep, should be first laid on; over this the second sort; then the coarsest; and, by successive layers in the same order, the foundation should be covered to the depth that is necessary to sustain the *wear* to which the road is subject: but in all cases, where there is a good foundation, it is better to supply the road from time to time with fresh materials, than to bury at the bottom such as might be useful at the surface.—I shall defer what I have to say upon the construction of carriages, to another opportunity: as road-making is heavy work, and ought not to load your useful and entertaining Miscellany.

R. L. E.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
DISSERTATION ON THE OUTLAWRY
 OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Mr. SAMPSON PERRY,
 NOW A PRISONER IN NEWGATE.

(Continued from our Magazine for August, 1796, page 577.)

IT is, however, admitted, that process of Outlawry does not lie in *all* criminal cases. It is agreed, that it lies in all appeals whether of felony or mayhem * ; in all indictments of treason or felony ; on all returns of a rescue, and in all indictments of trespass *vi et armis*. It seems probable too, that it lies on an indictment of conspiracy or deceit, or any other crime of a higher nature than trespass with force and arms ; but not on any indictment for a crime of an inferior nature.

It is agreed that outlawry does not lie in any action on a penal statute, unless by such statute it be given expressly ; or by implication, as where a recovery is given by an action in which such process lay before. The same rule obtains as to an indictment on a statute.

Process of outlawry did not lie at common law in any civil action, unless for an injury accompanied with force ; but several statutes have either expressly or by implication, introduced that process in some particular action, where there is no complaint of force.

The statute of 52 H. III. c. 23. commonly called the Statute of Marlbridge, provides, that " if bailiffs, who ought to account to their lords, *withdraw* themselves, and *have no lands nor tenements* whereby they may be distrained ; then they shall be *attached* by their bodies, so that the sheriff in whose bailiwick they be found shall cause them to come to make their account.

This statute was supposed to give the writ of *capias ad respondendum*, and, on the principle that where *that* lies, the process of outlawry also lies, was supposed to have introduced the latter in an action of account, where the accountant fled, and had no lands or tenements to be distrained.

The statute 13 Ed. I. c. 11. commonly called the Statute of Westminster the second, gives the process of Outlawry in *express* terms : " And if he flee, " and will not give account willingly, " he shall be distrained to come before

" the justices to make his account, if he " have whereof to be distrained."—
 " And if he flee, and it be returned by " the sheriff that he cannot be found, " exigents shall go against him from " county to county, until he be out-
 " lawed."

By statute 25 Ed. III. c. 17. the same process by *capias* and *exigent*, as had before been given in a writ of account, is given in debt, detinue, and replevin : And by statute 19 H. VII. c. 9. the same process is given in all actions on the case brought in the king's-bench and common-pleas as in actions of trespass or debt.

Outlawry, then, lies in all actions of trespass, account, debt, detinue, replevin, and case. But this is confined to such actions brought against commoners ; it does not lie in any civil action brought against a lord of parliament, whether secular or ecclesiastical. And it lies only in actions commenced by original writ out of chancery returnable in the king's-bench or common-pleas.

In all criminal cases, in which, from the nature of the offence, this process lies, it is not confined to prosecutions by appeal or indictment, but also lies in prosecutions by presentment and information : whether it lay in the latter case, became a subordinate question in the case of Mr. Wilkes ; but, without much difficulty, was decided in the affirmative. In the same case it was discussed, at some length, whether such an information could be filed *ex officio* by the solicitor-general in the vacancy of the office of attorney-general ? and it was decided that it might.

In all cases, both criminal and civil, where this process lies, it lies as well *before* conviction or judgment, to compel the *appearance* of the defendant, as *after*, to obtain the effect of the suit or prosecution. But in civil actions, the suit must be commenced by original writ out of chancery, otherwise there can be no outlawry either on *mesne* process, to compel appearance, or on *final* process, after judgment.

With respect to the courts out of which such process may issue, it is of course

* This is a species of prosecution formerly used, but now almost obsolete, at the suit and in the name of the party prosecuting.

course that, in civil actions, it issues out of the court in which the original writ is made returnable; and in criminal prosecutions it is to be observed, that the court of king's-bench, either on informations filed, or on indictments originally taken before them, or removed thither by *certiari*, may issue process of outlawry into any county of England, on a *non est inventus* returned by the sheriff of the county where he is indicted, and a *testatum* that lies in some other county.

At common law, justices of Oyer and Terminer might issue process of outlawry against any person indicted before them, directed to the sheriff of the same county, where they held their session; and by the statute 5 Ed. III. c. 11. they may issue process of outlawry against persons indicted, or, *capias* *utlagatum*, against persons outlawed on an indictment of felony before them, into any county of England.

Justices of peace may make out process of outlawry on indictments taken before themselves: and, by statute 1 Ed. IV. c. 2. on indictments returned to them from the sheriff's tourse by virtue of that statute, which takes away from the sheriffs the power of issuing such process.

Lord Hale expresses his opinion, that the coroner may make out process of outlawry against a man indicted by inquisition before him.

Justices of gaol-delivery have not this power, their commission extending only to the delivery of the gaol, of prisoners already in custody.

The process to outlawry, that is, the *capias* and *exigent* must be in the king's name, and under the judicial seal of the king appointed to that court which issues the process, and tested in the name of the chief justice, or chief judge of that court.

At common law, in all indictments of treason or felony, one *capias* only was required, and on the sheriff's return of *non est inventus*, a writ of *exigent* might be awarded. By the statute of 25 Ed. III. c. 14. where a man was indicted before justices at their sessions to hear and determine, and a return of *non est inventus* was made on a *capias*, another was directed to issue, returnable *three weeks* after, with a precept to seize his goods, and detain them till the precept returned, and if *non est inventus* was again returned, the *exigent* was to be awarded. Lord Hale observes this statute does not

extend to treason and murder; and that therefore, in these cases, notwithstanding, the exigent may issue on *non est inventus* returned on the first *capias*. He observes farther, that it can hardly be applied to the king's-bench, nor indeed to justices who sit by commission, because the return of the second *capias* is to be in three weeks, which may be out of term, or after the session.

In trespass, and in all offences inferior to felony, the first process at common law was *venire facias*, then a *capias*, and then the *exigent*.

In the reign of Henry VI. several statutes were made, which, in the case where the party indicted or appealed was supposed conversant in another county than in that in which he was indicted or appealed; after the first *capias*, directed that a second should issue to the sheriff of the county where the party was supposed conversant, returnable in three months, with a precept to the sheriff to make proclamation at two county courts for his appearance at the day of the return, and then the *exigent* to issue on his default. But lord Hale observes, that these statutes produced but little effect, because the party might be named in the indictment as of the place where the fact was said to be committed, and then the process was to be as at common law before the statutes.

In civil actions, if the sheriff return on the original writ, that the defendant is not found in his bailiwick, the court to which it is returnable issues a *capias*, then an alias, a pluries *capias*; and on this last, if the sheriff return *non est inventus*, then, and not till then, the writ of *exigent* issues.

And in criminal cases, though, perhaps, in strictness, only one *capias* be necessary before the *exigent* be awarded, yet three have sometimes been issued.

By the writ of *exigent*, the sheriff is commanded to cause the defendant to be required from county-court to county-court, till, according to the law of England, he be outlawed if he do not appear; and if he appear, then to take him, and have his body in court at the return of the writ.

By virtue of this writ, the sheriff is to cause the defendant to be required at five successive county-courts; and if there be not five courts between the *teste*, that is, the date, and return of the writ, a new *exigent* issues, founded on the sheriff's return to the former, with a clause directing the sheriff to *allow* the several county

county courts; at which the defendant has been already required.

This was the only process of outlawry at common law, either in civil or criminal cases. With respect to the former, several statutes in the reigns of Henry VIII, and Edward VI, introduced a writ of proclamation in the case where the party was supposed conversant in a different county from that in which the action was brought; but these were superceded by st. 31 Eliz. c. 3, by which it is enacted, "That in every action personal, in which any writ of exigent shall be awarded out of any court, one writ of proclamation shall be awarded out of the same court, having the same teste and return as the exigent, directed and delivered of record to the sheriff of the county where the defendant, at the time of the exigent awarded, shall be dwelling, on which the sheriff shall make *three* proclamations: one in the open court, one at the general quarter sessions of the peace, and the other one month, at the least, before the *quinto exactus* on the writ of exigent, at or near to the most usual door of the church, or chapel, of the town, or parish, where the defendant was supposed to be dwelling at the time of the exigent awarded on a Sunday immediately after divine service.

The st. 4 and 5 W. & M. c. 22, § 4 directs, that on the issuing of any exigent in criminal cases, before judgment or conviction, there shall issue a proclamation, bearing the same teste and return, on which the same proceedings shall be had, as in civil cases, by the statute of Elizabeth; and that this writ of proclamation shall be delivered to the sheriff three months before the return.

After judgment in a civil case, or conviction in a criminal case, no writ of proclamation is required, nor more than one *capias* previous to the exigent; nor in the former is there any occasion to revive the judgment by *scire facias* after a year and a day, which, in cases where there is no outlawry, is indispensibly necessary.

In a criminal case, where process of outlawry has been awarded for want of appearance, if the party be arrested, or surrender himself voluntarily, before judgment of outlawry pronounced, the sheriff is to keep him till the return of the writ of exigent, and on his appearance at that time, and pleading to the indictment, &c. he may be bailed by the court

in any bailable case, as if he had appeared and pleaded before the exigent awarded.

In a civil case, if the defendant appear voluntarily, or be taken before outlawry pronounced, he may have a *superedeas* on entering a common appearance of the term in which the exigent issued, if the action do not require special bail; but if it require special bail, he cannot have a *superedeas*, till that be put in.

After conviction in a criminal case, if the defendant come in, or be taken before judgment of outlawry pronounced, he receives judgment on the conviction, as if he had come in, or been taken before the exigent awarded.

In a civil action, he may be discharged on payment of the debt, and all the costs incurred.

After judgment of outlawry pronounced, all cases, whether criminal or civil, whether before or after conviction or judgment, the sheriff must return the writ of exigent at the day of the return, into the court from whence it issued, as well as the writ of proclamation, where that has taken place: the return of the sheriff is a history of all that has been done in obedience to the writ of writs.

On this return being made and filed, if the defendant do not appear, a writ of *capias utlagatum* issues, which is either general or special; and may be issued into any county. In the first instance, the general writ only commands the sheriff to take the defendant; and have his body in court at the day of the return: the special writ not only commands the sheriff to take the defendant, but to hold an inquisition of what goods and chattels, lands and tenements, he had on the day of his outlawry, or at any time after; and to take them into the king's hands, &c. and return to the court from whence the writ issued, on the return day, what he has done on it.

In a civil action, whether before or after judgment, if the defendant take no step to reverse the outlawry, the law has pointed out a mode by which the plaintiff may have the benefit of his suit, where any property is levied by virtue of the writ; which, however, it is foreign from the purpose of the present enquiry to describe.

Previous to the st. 4 and 5 W. & M. c. 18, a person outlawed on mesne process, in a civil action, could not have been bailed by the sheriff, if taken on the *capias utlagatum*, nor could he have reversed the outlawry by attorney, but

must have appeared in court, in person, for that purpose. By that st. § 3, no person outlawed by process issuing out of the court of king's-bench, for any cause, matter, or thing whatsoever (*treason and felony only excepted*) shall be compelled to come in person into, or appear in person in, the said court, to reverse such outlawry, but may appear by attorney, and reverse the same *without* bail, when *no special bail* shall be ordered by the court.

And by § 4, in all cases where special bail is not required by the court, the sheriff may take an attorney's engagement under his hand, to appear for the defendant, and reverse the outlawry, and may then discharge the defendant. Where special bail is required, the sheriff may take security of the defendant, by bond, with one or more sureties, in the penalty of double the sum for which bail is required, and no more, for his appearance, by attorney, in the court at the return of the writ, and *to do and perform such things as shall be required by the court*; and the sheriff may then discharge the defendant.

By § 5, if the defendant, where special bail is required, cannot immediately find bail, the sheriff may, at any subsequent time, discharge him, on finding bail to appear at some return in the term then next following.

It has been determined that this statute does not extend to criminal cases of misdemeanors *after* conviction; and, probably, if the question were to arise, it would also be determined, that it does not apply to criminal cases *before* appearance, because the sheriff cannot be supposed to know in what sum the court will require bail to be given. It is also certain that it does not apply to the case of a person taken on *capias ulagatum* after judgment in a civil action, because *after* judgment the defendant cannot be bailed at all.

And the sheriff is bound to require bail wherever there is an affidavit of the debt, though that may not have been made before the outlawry, or though the sum sworn to be not indorced on the *capias ulagatum*.

The court of common-pleas have made similar regulations, for proceeding in similar cases, in their court:—

Where the defendant does not suppose he can reverse the outlawry for any error apparent on the record, or error of fact not apparent, he may have it re-

versed, where it is founded on mesne process, on payment of costs, and putting the plaintiff in the same situation as if he had appeared to the action in the first instance; and, *after* judgment, on payment of debt and costs; for outlawry, in civil actions, is considered only as civil process, to compel an appearance to the suit, or, if after judgment, to procure satisfaction.

And if the process have been abused, and made subservient to purposes of oppression, the court, on motion, will order the plaintiff to reverse the outlawry at his own expence.

"An outlawry," says Lord Coke, "may be reversed two manner of ways; by plea, or by writ of error: by plea, where the defendant cometh in upon the *capias ulagatum*. &c. he may, by plea reverse the same for matters apparent, as in respect of a superseas, omission of process, variance, or other matter apparent in the record; and yet, in these cases, some hold, that in another term the defendant is driven to his writ of error.—But for any matters in fact, as death, imprisonment, service of the king, &c. he is driven to his writ of error, unless it be in case of felony, and there, in favour of life, he may plead it."

Outlawry for treason cannot be avoided on the ground of the party being out of the realm; for by st. 26 H. 8. c. 13. and 3 & 6 Ed. 6. c. 11. process of outlawry against any for treason, who is out of the realm, shall be as good as if then resident in the realm; but, by the latter statute, if the defendant within one year after the outlawry yield himself to the chief justice, and offer to traverse the indictment on which he was outlawed, he shall be admitted so to do, and being acquitted of the indictment, shall be discharged of the outlawry.

On this latter branch of the stat. Ed. 6. it has been determined, that a person outlawed for not appearing to an indictment for high treason, and *taken* within the year, may be brought by *habeas corpus* into the court of king's bench, and there surrender himself formally to the chief justice, and offer to traverse the indictment; and on the indictment and outlawry being brought into court, may plead his having been beyond sea at the time of the outlawry, and if the issue be found for him, the outlawry shall be reversed.

Previous to the third year of queen Ann, it is said to have been held, that a

writ of error in *any* CRIMINAL case was merely a matter of favour; and in treason and felony, it is said to be so still.

But in that year, ten of the judges against two, declared their opinion, that in all cases under treason and felony, a writ of error was not merely of grace, but ought to be granted; that is, as Lord Mansfield explains it, where there is probable error, it ought not to be denied. It cannot issue now, without a fiat from the attorney-general; who ought to examine whether it be sought merely for delay, or upon a probable error. If the attorney-general should refuse, where there is probable cause, the court of king's bench would order him to grant his fiat; but in treason or felony, were the error ever so manifest, the king's pleasure to deny the writ would be conclusive.

Since it has been understood, that in all criminal cases under treason and felony, a writ of error is a matter of right, where there is probable cause; what *is* an error? has become an important question, which was of no consequence before. Lord Hale, indeed, speaking of outlawry in treason or felony, tells us, that "*small exceptions are commonly allowed to the process or return, and so by writ of error, the outlawry is usually and easily reverfible, and the party put to plead to the indictment.*" But Lord Mansfield, in Wilkes's case, said, "the court will not now give way to *trivial* objections, though admitted by the attorney-general." And Lord KENYON must be understood as approving of this latter sentiment, when speaking of an error assigned, in the case of the king *v.* Vandell, he says, "it is impossible to allow this objection, without saying in broad terms, that an outlawry, which is a legal process, sanctioned by all the authorities in the law, both ancient and modern, and interwoven in the constitution itself, never can legally exist in this country."

In the case of Wilkes, Lord Mansfield said, that a series of precedents had required a *technical form of words* in the description of the county court, at which an outlaw is exacted; that after the words, "*at my county court,*" should be added the *name* of the county; and after the word *held*, should be added, "*for the county of—*" which being omitted in that case, the outlawry was, therefore, reverfied: And his lordship added, that no mischief or uncertainty could arise from this determination; because it being once known "*what form of words is necessary,*" it is easy to follow it; but

great suspicion and uncertainty must follow, from *allowing* a formal exception one day, and *disallowing* it another.

In the case of the king *against* Barrington, the error assigned on which the outlawry was reverfied, was that by the proclamation, he had a day given him to appear subsequent to the time when, by the record, it appeared he was outlawed. — He was declared to be outlawed on the 21st of January; the writ of proclamation required the sheriffs to proclaim him, so that he should be before the *justices* of the peace, at the general sessions of the peace, to be holden for the county aforesaid, next after the first day of February then next ensuing; and the return by the sheriffs to that writ was, that he had proclaimed the said George Barrington, that he should be before his majesty's justices at the general sessions of the peace, last within mentioned: The next sessions of the peace were holden on the 25th of February, so that by the terms of the writ, and by the proclamation too, the defendant might have saved his default by appearing on the 25th, although he was outlawed on the 21st of February.

This objection was taken, in the case of the king against Vandell before mentioned; but not appearing, on examination of the record, to be founded in fact, it was over-ruled.

In the case of SAMPSON PERRY, the record, after stating the verdict, &c. proceeded thus: The sheriff of the said county of Middlesex is commanded that, &c. *he take* the said S. Perry, &c. so that he may have his body before our said lord the king, at Westminster, on Wednesday next, after 15 days from the feast of Easter, &c. *on which said Wednesday next after 15 days, &c. A. Brander, esq. and sir B. Tibbs, knt. returned the said writ, as followeth* (that is to say) "The within-named S. Perry is not found in my bailiwick," &c. *Whereupon, by another writ of our said Lord the King, the said sheriff, &c. is commanded, that he cause to be exacted* the said S. Perry, &c. till he shall be outlawed, &c. if he shall not appear; and if he shall appear, that then he take him, &c. so that he may have his body, &c. at Westminster, *on Wednesday next after the morrow of All Souls, &c. on which said Wednesday after the morrow of All Souls, &c. P. Perchard, esq. and C. Hammerton, esq. now sheriff of the said county of Middlesex, returned the said writ of exigent, executed by A. Brander, esq. and sir B. Tibbs, knt. late sheriff, &c. before his going out of the same office*

office of sheriff of the same county, as follows.—Then followed the history of the proceedings to outlawry, concluding thus: “therefore, by the judgment of E. Walter, esq. and J. Hodgson, esq. his Majesty’s coroners for the said county of Middlesex, the said S. Perry, according to the law and custom of England, is outlawed.”—The answer of A. Brandon, and sir B. Tibbs, knight, sheriff:—*This writ, as above endorsed, was delivered to me, the present sheriff, by the above-named late sheriff, at the time of his going out of his said office of sheriff.*—The answer of P. Perchard, esq. and C. Hammerton, esq. sheriff.

Three errors were assigned on this record: 1. That it did not appear that any writ of *capias* was issued. 2. That it did not appear in what year and term the exigent issued. And, 3. That it did not appear, that the exigent was delivered by the late sheriff to the present sheriff, his immediate successor in office.

As to the first, it was answered, and the answer was supported by a reference to precedents, that the writ of *capias* was awarded in the common and usual form; and that, therefore, it must be taken for granted, that it actually issued:—To the second, that it appeared, by the record, that the writ of *capias* was returned on Wednesday next, after fifteen days from the day of Easter:—whereupon, by another writ, &c. that the word *whereupon* referred to the day on which the *capias* was returned, and sufficiently stated the day and year when the writ of exigent was awarded.—To the third, that it was expressly stated, that the writ of exigent was delivered to the present sheriff, by the late sheriff, at the time of his going out of office; and, besides, it appeared, that the *quinto exactus*, by the late sheriff, was on the 29th of August, and the return, by the present sheriff, on the morrow of All Souls, within which time, the court could not intend, that there was any in-

tervening sheriff, but that the writ must have been returned by the immediate successor.

The judgment of outlawry was affirmed.

The effect of the *reversal* of an outlawry in a civil action, whether before or after judgment, has been before mentioned. In a criminal case, the effect of a reversal of an outlawry before appearance, is, that the defendant may plead and have a trial, as if he had appeared in the first instance; *after conviction*, that he receives the same judgment he would have done, if he had never been outlawed.

It remains now to show the effect of an *affirmance* of the judgment of outlawry.—

In a *civil* case, whether before or after judgment, the effect is, that all the goods, chattels, and leasehold property, and the rents and profits of the freehold property are forfeited to the king.

Outlawry in treason or felony, before appearance, is considered as a conviction and attainder of the offence charged in the indictment; “And many men,” said Lord Mansfield, in the case of Wilkes, “who never were tried, have been executed on the outlawry.”

So late as the year 1792, James Yandell received sentence of death, on the affirmance of an outlawry, for not appearing to an indictment for sheep-stealing. After conviction, an outlawry can only be considered as process to bring the party convicted into court, to receive that judgment which he would have received if he had never been out of custody.

In misdemeanors, outlawry is generally a more severe punishment than would be insisted for the offence of which the outlaw stands accused or convicted. It is perpetual imprisonment, a forfeiture of his goods and chattels, and all the profits of his real estate, with many incapacities!!!

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE ROBERT BURNS.

(Continued from page 213, No. XV. of this Volume.)

IN the mean time, some few copies of these fascinating poems found their way to Edinburgh: and one was communicated to the late amiable and ingenious Dr. THOMAS BLACKLOCK. There was, perhaps, never one among all mankind, whom you might more truly have called an *angel upon earth*, than Dr. BLACKLOCK: he was guileless and in-

nocent as a child, yet endowed with manly sagacity and penetration; his heart was a perpetual spring of overflowing benignity; his feelings were all tremblingly alive to the sense of the sublime, the beautiful, the tender, the pious, the virtuous:—poetry was to him the dear solace of perpetual blindness; cheerfulness, even to gaiety, was, notwithstanding

withstanding that irremediable misfortune under which he laboured, long the predominant colour of his mind: in his latter years, when the gloom might otherwise have thickened around him, hope, faith, devotion the most fervent and sublime, exalted his mind to heaven, and made him maintain his wonted cheerfulness, in the expectation of a speedy dissolution.

This amiable man of genius read the poems of BURNS with a nice perception, with a tremblingly impassioned feeling, of all their beauties. Amid that tumult of emotions of benevolence, curiosity, admiration, which were thus excited in his bosom, he eagerly addressed some encouraging verses to the rustic bard; which, conveying the praises of a poet, and a judge of poetical composition, were much more grateful to BURNS than any applauses he had before received from others. It was BLACKLOCK's invitation that finally determined him to abandon his first intentions of going abroad to the West-Indies; and rather to repair to Edinburgh, with his book, in hopes, there to find some powerful patron, and, perhaps, to make his fortune by his poetry.

In the beginning of the winter 1786-87, BURNS came to Edinburgh: by Dr. BLACKLOCK he was received with the most flattering kindness; and was earnestly introduced to every person of taste and generosity among the good old man's friends. It was little BLACKLOCK had it in his power to do for a brother poet—but that little he did with a fond alacrity, and with a modest grace, which made it ten times more pleasing, and more effectually useful, to him in whose favour it was exercised, than even the very same services would have been from almost any other benefactor. Others soon officiously interposed, to share with BLACKLOCK, in the honour of patronizing BURNS. He had brought from his Ayrshire friends, some letters of recommendation: some of his rural acquaintance, coming, as well as himself, to Edinburgh for the winter, did him what offices of kindness they conveniently could. Those very few, who possessed at once true taste and ardent philanthropy, were soon earnestly united in his praise: they who were disposed to favour any good thing belonging to Scotland, purely because it was Scottish, gladly joined the cry; those who had hearts and understandings to be charmed, without knowing why, when they saw

their native customs, manners, and language, made the subjects and the materials of poetry, could not suppress that voice of feeling which struggled to declare itself for BURNS: for the dissipated, the licentious, the malignant wits, and the free-thinkers, he was so unfortunate as to have satire, and obscenity, and ridicule of things sacred, sufficient to captivate their fancies;—even for the pious, he had passages in which the inspired language of devotion might seem to come mended from his tongue: and then, to charm those whom nought can delight but wonders, whose taste leads them to admire only such things as a juggler eating fire; a person who can converse as if his organs of speech were in his belly; a lame sailor writing with his toes, for want of fingers; a peer or a ploughman making verses; a small-coal-man directing a concert—why, to those people, the Ayrshire poet might seem precisely one of the most wonderful of the wonders after which they were wont to gaze.—Thus did BURNS, ere he had been many weeks in Edinburgh, find himself the object of universal curiosity, favour, admiration, and fondness. He was sought after, courted with attentions the most respectful and assiduous, flattered, caressed, treated by all ranks, as the first boast of our country; whom it was scarcely possible to honour and reward to a degree equal to his merits. In comparison with the general favour which now promised to more than crown his most sanguine hopes, it could hardly be called *praise* at all, which he had obtained in Ayrshire.

In this posture of our poet's affairs, a new edition of his poems was earnestly called for: he sold the copy-right to Mr. CRIECH, for one hundred pounds; but his friends, at the same time, suggested, and actively promoted a *subscription* for an edition, to be published for the benefit of the author, ere the bookseller's right should commence. Those gentlemen who had formerly entertained the public of Edinburgh with the periodical publication of the papers of the MIRROR, having again combined their talents in producing the LOUNGER, were, at this time, about to conclude this last series of papers; yet, before the LOUNGER relinquished his pen, he dedicated a *number* to a commendatory criticism of the poems of the Ayrshire bard. That criticism is now known to have been written by the right hon. Lord CRAIG, one of the senators of the college

college of justice, who had adorned the MIRROR with a finely-written essay, in recommendation of the poetry of MICHAEL BRUCE. The subscription-papers were rapidly filled; the ladies, especially, vied with one another who should be the first to subscribe, who should procure the greatest number of other subscribers, for the poems of a bard who was now, for some moments, the idol of fashion. The *Caledonian Hunt*, a gay club, composed of the most opulent and fashionable young men in Scotland, professed themselves the patrons of the Scottish poet, and eagerly encouraged the proposed re-publication of his poems. Six shillings was all the subscription-money demanded for each copy, but many voluntarily paid half-a-guinea, a guinea, or two guineas; and it was supposed that the poet might derive from the subscription, and the sale of his copy-right, a clear profit of, at least, seven hundred pounds; a sum that, to a man who had hitherto lived in his indigent circumstances, would be absolutely more than the vainly expected wealth of Sir Epicure Mammon.

BURNS, in the mean time, led a life differing from that of his original condition in Ayrshire, almost as widely as differed the scenes and amusements of London, to which OMIAH was introduced, under the patronage of the Earl of SANDWICH, from those to which he had been familiar in the Friendly Isles. The conversation of even the most eminent authors is often found to be so unequal to the fame of their writings, that he who read with admiration can listen with none but sentiments of the most profound contempt. But the conversation of BURNS was, in comparison with the *formal* and *exterior* circumstances of his education, perhaps even more wonderful than his poetry. He affected no soft airs or graceful motions of politeness, which might have ill accorded with the rustic plainness of his native manners. Conscious superiority of mind taught him to associate with the great, the learned, and the gay, without being over-awed into any such bashfulness as might have made him confused in thought, or hesitating in elocution. He possessed, withal, an extraordinary share of plain common sense, or *maïer-veit*, which prevented him from obtruding upon persons, of whatever rank, with whom he was admitted to converse, any of those effusions of vanity, envy, or self-conceit, in which authors are exceed-

ingly apt to indulge, who have lived remote from the general practice of life, and whose minds have been almost exclusively confined to contemplate their own studies and their own works. In conversation he displayed a sort of intuitive quickness and rectitude of judgment upon every subject that arose. The sensibility of his heart, and the vivacity of his fancy, gave a rich colouring to whatever reasoning he was disposed to advance; and his language, in conversation, was not at all less happy than in his writings. For these reasons he did not cease to please immediately after he had been once seen. Those who had met and conversed with him once, were pleased to meet and to converse with him again and again. I remember that the late Dr. ROBERTSON once observed to me, that he had scarcely ever met with any man whose conversation discovered greater vigour and activity of mind than that of BURNS. Every one wondered that the rustic bard was not *spoiled* by so much caressing, favour, and flattery as he found; and every one went on to *spoil* him, by continually repeating all these, as if with an obstinate resolution that they should, in the end, produce their effect. Nothing, however, of change in his manners appeared, at least for a while, to show that this was at all likely to happen. He, indeed, maintained himself, with considerable spirit, upon a footing of equality with all with whom he had occasion to associate or converse; yet he never arrogated any superiority, save what the fair and manly exertion of his powers, at the time, could undeniably command. Had he but been able to give a steady preference to the society of the virtuous, the learned, and the wise, rather than to that of the gay and the dissolute, it is probable that he could not have failed to rise to an exaltation of character and of talents fitted to do honour to human nature.

Unfortunately, however, that happened which was natural in those unaccustomed circumstances in which BURNS found himself placed. He could not assume enough of superciliousness to reject the familiarity of all those who, without any sincere kindness for him, impudently pressed to obtain his acquaintance and intimacy. He was insensibly led to associate less with the learned, the austere, and the rigorously temperate, than with the young, with the voracious of intemperate joys, with persons to whom he was com-

mended

recommended chiefly by licentious wit, and with whom he could not long associate without sharing in the excesses of their debauchery. Even in the country, men of this sort had begun to fasten on him, and to seduce him to embellish the gross pleasures of their looser hours with the charms of his wit and fancy. And yet I have been informed by Mr. ARTHUR BRUCE, a gentleman of great worth and discernment, to whom BURNS was, in his earlier days, well known, that he had, in those times, seen the poet steadily resist such solicitations and allurements to excess in convivial enjoyment, as scarcely any other person could have withstood. But the enticements of pleasure too often unman our virtuous resolution, even while we wear the air of rejecting them with a stern brow: we resist, and resist, and resist; but, at last, suddenly turn and passionately embrace the enchantress. The *ducks* of Edinburgh accomplished, in regard to BURNS, that in which the *boors* of Ayrshire had failed. After residing some months in Edinburgh, he began to estrange himself, not altogether, but in some measure, from the society of his graver friends. Too many of his hours were now spent at the tables of persons who delighted to urge conviviality to drunkenness, in the tavern, in the brothel, on the lap of the woman of pleasure. He *suffered* himself to be surrounded by a race of miserable beings who were proud to tell that they had been in company with BURNS; and had seen BURNS as loose and as foolish as themselves. He was not yet irrecoverably lost to temperance and moderation: but he was already almost too much captivated with their wanton rivals, to be ever more won back to a faithful attachment to *their* more sober charms. He now also began to contract something of new arrogance in conversation. Accustomed to be, among his favourite associates, what is vulgarly but expressively called the *cock of the company*, he could scarcely refrain from indulging in similar freedom and dictatorial decision of talk, even in the presence of persons who could less patiently endure his presumption.

Thus passed two winters, and an intervening summer, of the life of BURNS. The subscription edition of his poems, in the mean time, appeared; and, although not enlarged beyond that which came from the *Kilmarnock* press, by any new pieces of eminent merit, did not

fail to give entire satisfaction to the subscribers. He at one time, during this period, accompanied, for a few weeks, into *Berwickshire*, Robert Ainslie, esq. a gentleman of the purest and most correct manners, who was accustomed sometimes to soothe the toils of a laborious profession, by an occasional converse with polite literature, and with general science. At another time, he wandered on a jaunt of four or five weeks, through the *Highlands*, in company with the late Mr. WILLIAM NICOL, a man who had been before the companion and friend of Dr. GILBERT STUART, who in vigour of intellect, and in wild, yet generous, impetuosity of passion, remarkably resembled both STUART and BURNS; who, for his skill and facility of Latin composition, was perhaps without a rival in Europe; whose virtues and genius were clouded by habits of Bacchanalian excess; whose latter years were vexatiously embittered by a contest with a creature, that, although accidentally exalted into competition with him, was unworthy even to *unloose his shoe-latchet*; who by the most unwearied and extraordinary professional toil, in the midst of a persevering dissipation, by which alone it was, at any time, interrupted, won and accumulated an honourable and sufficient competence for his family; and, alas! who died, within these few weeks, of a jaundice, with a complication of other complaints, the effects of long-continued intemperance! So much did the zeal of friendship, and the ambition of honest fame, predominate in NICOL's mind; that he was, in his last hours, exceedingly pained by the thought that since he had survived BURNS, there remained none who might rescue his mixed character from misrepresentation, and might embalm his memory in never-dying verse!

In their excursion, BURNS and his friend NICOL were naturally led to visit the interesting scenery adjacent to the duke of Athol's seat at *Dunkeld*, on the banks of the Tay. While they were at a contiguous inn, the duke, accidentally informed of Mr. BURNS's arrival so near, invited him, by a polite message, to *Dunkeld-house*. BURNS did not fail to attend his obliging inviter; was received with flattering condescension; made himself sufficiently agreeable by his conversation and manners; was detained for a day or two by his grace's kind hospitality; and, ere he departed, in a poetical petition, in the name of the river *Braar*, which falls into

into the Tay, within the duke's pleasure-grounds at *Blair-Athol*, suggested some new improvements of taste, which I believe to have been since happily made, in compliance with his advice. I relate this little incident, rather to do honour to the duke of Athol, than to BURNS: for, if I be not exceedingly mistaken, nothing that history can record of George the Third, will, in future times, be accounted more honourable to his memory, than the circumstances and the conversation of his well known interview with Dr. Johnson. The two congenial companions, BURNS and NICOL, after visiting many other of those romantic, picturesque, and sublime scenes, of which the same attracts travellers of taste to the highlands of Scotland; after fondly lingering here and there for a day or two at a favourite inn, returned at last to Edinburgh, and BURNS was now to close accounts with his bookseller, and to retire with his profits in his pocket to the country.

Mr. CREECH has obligingly informed me, that the whole sum paid to the poet for the copy-right, and for the subscription copies of his book, amounted to nearly eleven hundred pounds. Out of this sum, indeed, the expences of printing the edition for the subscribers, were to be deducted. I have likewise reason to believe, that he had consumed a much larger proportion of these gains than prudence could approve, while he superintended the impression. paid his court to his patrons, and waited the full payment of the subscription-money.

He was now at last to fix upon a plan for his future life. He talked loudly of independence of spirit, and simplicity of manners; and boasted his resolution to return to the plough. Yet, still he lingered in Edinburgh, week after week, and month after month, perhaps expecting that one or another of his noble patrons might procure him some permanent and competent annual income, which should set him above all necessity of future exertions to earn for himself the means of subsistence; perhaps unconsciously reluctant to quit the pleasures of that voluptuous town-life to which he had for some time too willingly accustomed himself. An accidental dislocation or fracture of an arm or a leg, confining him for some weeks to his apartment, left him, during this time, leisure for serious reflection; and he determined to retire from the town, without longer delay. None of all his patrons interpos-

ed to divert him from his purpose of returning to the plough, by the offer of any small pension, or any sinecure place of moderate emolument, such as might have given him competence without withdrawing him from his poetical studies. It seemed to be forgotten that a ploughman thus exalted into a man of letters, was unfitted for his former toils, without being regularly qualified to enter the career of any new profession; and that it became incumbent upon those patrons who had called him from the plough, not merely to make him their companion in the hour of riot, not simply to fill his purse with gold for a few transient expences, but to secure him, as far as was possible, from being ever overwhelmed in distress, in consequence of the favour which they had shown him, and of the habits of life into which they had seduced him. Perhaps, indeed, the same delusion of fancy betrayed both BURNS and his patrons into the mistaken idea that, after all which had passed, it was still possible for him to return, in cheerful content, to the homely joys and simple toils of undissipated rural life.

In this temper of BURNS mind, in this state of his fortune, a *farm* and the *excise* were the objects upon which his choice ultimately fixed for future employment and support. Mr. ALEXANDER WOOD, the surgeon who attended him during the illness occasioned by his hurt; no sooner understood his patient's wish, to seek a resource in the service of the *excise*, than he, with the usual activity of his benevolence, effectually recommended the poet to the commissioners of excise; and the name of BURNS was enrolled in the list of their *expectant officers*. PETER MILLAR, esq. of *Dulferrinton*, deceived, like BURNS himself, and BURNS's other friends, into an idea, that the poet and exciseman might yet be respectable and happy as a farmer, generously proposed to establish him in a farm, upon conditions of lease which prudence and industry might easily render exceedingly advantageous. BURNS eagerly accepted the offers of this benevolent patron. Two of the poet's friends from *Ayrshire*, were invited to survey that farm in *Dumfriesshire*, which Mr. MILLAR offered. A lease was granted to the poetical farmer at that annual rent which his own friends declared that the due cultivation of his farm might easily enable him to pay: what yet remained of the profits of his publication was laid out in the purchase of farm-stock; and Mr.

MILLAR

MILLAR might, for some short time, please himself with the persuasion that he had approved himself the liberal patron of genius; had acquired a good reputation upon his estate; and had placed a deserving man in the very situation in which alone he himself desired to be placed, in order to be happy to his wishes.

BURNS, with his JANE, whom he now married, took up their residence upon his farm. The neighbouring farmers and gentlemen, pleased to obtain for an inmate among them, the poet by whose works they had been delighted, kindly sought his company, and invited him to their houses. He found an inexpressible charm in sitting down beside his wife, at his own fire-side; in wandering over his own grounds; in once more putting his hand to the spade and the plough, in forming his inclosures, and managing his cattle. For some moments he felt almost all that felicity which fancy had taught him to expect in his new situation. He had been, for a time, idle; but his muscles were not yet unbraced for rural toil. He had been admitted to flatter ladies of fashion; he had been occasionally seduced by the allurements of venal beauty; but, he now seemed to find a joy in being the husband of the mistress of his affections, in seeing himself the father of her children, such as might promise to attach him for ever to that modest, humble, and domestic life in which alone he could hope to be permanently happy. Even his engagements in the service of the excise did not, at the very first, threaten necessarily to debase him by association with the mean, the gross, and the profligate, to contaminate the poet, or to ruin the farmer.

But, it could not be: it was not possible for BURNS now to assume that soberness of fancy and passions, that sedateness of feeling, those habits of earnest attention to gross and vulgar cares, without which, success in his new situation was not to be expected. A thousand difficulties were to be encountered and overcome, much money was to be expended, much weary toil was to be exercised, before his farm could be brought into a state of cultivation, in which its produce might enrich the occupier.—The prospect before him was, in this respect, such as might well have discouraged the most stubbornly laborious peasant, the most sanguine projector in agriculture: and much more, therefore, was it likely, that this prospect should

quickly dishearten BURNS, who had never loved labour; and who was, at this time, certainly not at all disposed to enter into agriculture with the enthusiasm of a projector. Beside all this, I have reason to believe, that the poet had made his bargain rashly, and had not duly availed himself of his patron's generosity. His friends from Ayrshire, were little acquainted with the soil, with the manures, with the markets, with the dairies, with the modes of improvement in Dumfriesshire. They had set upon his farm rather such a value of rental, as it might have borne in Ayrshire, than that which it could easily afford in the local circumstances in which it was actually placed. He himself had inconsiderately submitted to their judgment, without once doubting whether they might not have erred against his interests, without the slightest wish to make a bargain artfully advantageous for himself. And the necessary consequence was, that he held his farm at too high a rent, contrary to his landlord's intention.—The business of the excise too, as he began to be more and more employed in it, distracted his mind from the care of his farm, led him into gross and vulgar society, and exposed him to many unavoidable temptations to drunken excess, such as he had no longer sufficient fortitude to resist. Amidst the anxieties, distractions, and seducements, which thus arose to him, home became insensibly less and less pleasing; even the endearments of his JANE's affection began to lose their hold on his heart; he became every day less and less unwilling to forget in riot those gathering sorrows which he knew not to subdue.

Mr. MILLAR, and some others of his friends, would gladly have exerted an influence over his mind, which might have preserved him, in this situation of his affairs, equally from despondency, and from dissipation. But BURNS's temper spurned all control from his superiors in fortune. He resented, as an arrogant encroachment upon his independence, that tenor of conduct by which Mr. MILLAR wished to turn him from dissolute conviviality, to that steady attention to the business of his farm, without which it was impossible to thrive, in it. In the neighbourhood were other gentlemen occasionally addicted, like BURNS, to convivial excess; who, while they admired the poet's talents, and were charmed with his licentious wit, forgot the care of his

real interests in the pleasure which they found in his company, and in the gratification which the plenty and festivity of their tables appeared evidently to afford him. With these gentlemen, while disappointments and disgusts continued to multiply upon him in his present situation, he continued to associate every day more and more eagerly. His crosses and disappointments drove him every day more and more into dissipation; and his dissipation tended to enhance whatever was disagreeable and perplexing in the state of his affairs. He sunk, by degrees, into the boon companion of mere excitemen; and almost every drunken fellow, who was willing to spend his money lavishly in the ale-house, could easily command the company of BURNS. The care of his farm was thus neglected; waste and losses wholly consumed his little capital; he resigned his lease into the hands of his landlord; and retired, with his family to the town of Dumfries, determining to depend entirely for the means of future support upon his income as an excise-officer.

Yet, during this unfortunate period of his life, which passed between his departure from Edinburgh to settle in Dumfriesshire, and his leaving the country in order to take up his residence in the town of Dumfries, the energy and activity of his intellectual powers appeared to have been not at all impaired. He made a collection of Scottish songs, which were published, the words with the music, by a Mr. JOHNSTONE, an engraver, in Edinburgh, in three small volumes, octavo. In making this collection, he, in many instances, accommodated new verses to the old tunes, with admirable felicity and skill. He composed several other poems, such as the tale of *Tam o' Shanter*, the *Whistle*, *Verses on a wounded Hare*, the *Patbetic Address to R*** G*** of F****, and some others which he afterwards permitted Mr. CREECH to insert in the fourth and fifth edition of his poems.

He assisted in the temporary institution of a small subscription library, for the use of a number of the well-disposed peasants, in his neighbourhood. He readily aided, and by his knowledge of genuine Scottish phraseology and manners, greatly enlightened the antiquarian researches of the late ingenious Captain GROSE. He still carried on an epistolary correspondence, sometimes gay, sometimes humorous, but always en-

livened by bright flashes of genius, with a number of his old friends, and on a very wide diversity of topics. At times, as it should seem from his writings of this period, he reflected, with inexpressible heart-bitterness, on the high hopes from which he had fallen; on the errors of moral conduct into which he had been hurried, by the ardour of his soul, and, in some measure, by the very generosity of his nature; on the disgrace and wretchedness into which he saw himself rapidly sinking; on the sorrow with which his misconduct oppressed the heart of his JANE; on the want and destitute misery in which it seemed probable that he must leave her and their infants; nor, amidst these agonizing reflections, did he fail to look, with an indignation half invidious, half contemptuous, on those, who, with moral habits not more excellent than his, with powers of intellect far inferior, yet basked in the sunshine of fortune, and were loaded with the wealth and honours of the world, while his follies could not obtain pardon, nor his wants an honourable supply. His wit became, from this time, more gloomily sarcastic; and his conversation and writings began to assume something of a tone of misanthropical malignity, by which they had not been before, in any eminent degree, distinguished. But, with all these failings, he was still that exalted mind which had raised itself above the depression of its original condition; with all the energy of the lion, pawing to set free his hinder limbs from the yet incumbering earth, he still appeared *not less archangel ruined!*

What more remains there for me to relate? In Dumfries his dissipation became still more deeply habitual; he was here more exposed than in the country to be solicited to share the riot of the dissolute and the idle: foolish young men, such as writers' apprentices, young surgeons, merchants' clerks, and his brother excitemen, flocked eagerly about him, and from time to time pressed him to drink with them, that they might enjoy his wicked wit. His friend NICOL made one or two autumnal excursions to Dumfries; and they met in Dumfries, friendship, and genius, and wanton wit, and good liquor could never fail to keep BURNS and NICOL together, till both the one and the other were as dead drunk as ever was SILENUS. The *Caledonian Club*, too, and the *Dumfrieshire and Galloway Hunt*, had occasional meetings,

meetings, in Dumfries, after BURNS came to reside here, and the poet was, of course, invited to share their conviviality, and hesitated not to accept the invitation. The morals of the town were, in consequence of its becoming so much the scene of public amusement, deplorably corrupted; and, though a husband and a father, poor BURNS did not escape suffering by the general contamination, in a manner which I forbear to describe. In the intervals between his different fits of intemperance, he suffered still the keenest anguish of remorse, and horribly afflictive foresight. His JANE still behaved with a degree of maternal and conjugal tenderness and prudence, which made him feel more bitterly the evil of his misconduct, although they could not reclaim him. At last, crippled, emaciated, having the very power of animation wasted by disease, quite broken-hearted by the sense of his errors, and of the hopeless miseries in which he saw himself and his family depressed; with his soul still tremblingly alive to the sense of shame, and to the love of virtue; yet even in the last feebleness, and amid the last agonies of expiring life, yielding readily to any temptation that offered the semblance of intemperate enjoyment, he died at Dumfries, in the summer of the year 1796, while he was yet three or four years under the age of forty.

After his death, it quickly appeared that his failings had not effaced from the minds of his more respectable acquaintance, either the regard which had once been won by his social qualities, or the reverence due to his intellectual talents. The circumstances of want in which he left his family were noticed by the gentlemen of Dumfries, with earnest commiseration. His funeral was celebrated, by the care of his friends, with a decent solemnity, and with a numerous attendance of mourners, sufficiently honourable to his memory. Several copies of verses, having, if no other merit, at least that of a good subject, were inserted in different newspapers, upon the occasion of his death. A contribution, by subscription, was proposed, for the purpose of raising a small fund, for the decent support of his widow, and the education of his infant children. This subscription has been very warmly promoted, and not without considerable success, by John Syme, esq. of Dumfries, by Alexander Cunningham, esq. writer to the signet, in Edinburgh; and by Dr. James Currie and Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool.

Mr. Stephen Kringle, manager of the theatre-royal, at Edinburgh, with ready liberality, gave a benefit night for this generous purpose. A publication of the poet's posthumous works is now in preparation, the profits of which are to be appropriated to the same pious use. It is hoped that such a sum may be made up, in all, as shall secure his widow from destitute want, and shall bestow upon his children the advantages of a liberal education; it will be rather a tribute to BURNS than the mere dole of charity! I shall conclude this paper with a short estimate of what appear to me to have been BURNS's real merits, as a poet and as a man: the most remarkable quality he displayed, both in his writings and his conversation, was, certainly, an enlarged, vigorous, keenly discerning, CONSCIOUS COMPREHENSION OF MIND. Whatever be the subject of his verse, he seems still to grasp it with giant force; to wield and turn it with easy dexterity; to view it on all sides, with an eye which no turn of outline and no hue of colouring can elude; to mark all its relations to the group of surrounding objects, and then to select what he chooses to represent to our imaginations, with a skilful and happy propriety, which shows him to have been, at the same time, master of all the rest. It will not be very easy for any other mind, however richly stored with various knowledge; for any other imagination, however elastic and inventive, to find any new and suitable topic that has been omitted by BURNS, in celebrating the subjects of all his greater and more elaborate poems. It is impossible to consider, without astonishment, that amazing fertility of invention which is displayed, under the regulation of a sound judgment, and a correct taste, in the *Two Dogs*; the *Address to the De'il*; *Scotch Drink*; the *Holy Fair*; *Hallowe'en*; the *Cottar's Saturday Night*; *To a Haggis*; *To a Louse*; *To a Mountain Daisy*; *Tam O'Shanter*; on *Captain Grose's Peregrinations*; *The humble Petition of Bruar water*; *The Bard's Epitaph*. Shoemakers, footmen, threshers, milk-maids, peers, stay-makers, have all written verses, such as deservedly attracted the notice of the world: but in the poetry of these people, while there was commonly some genuine effusion of the sentiments of agitated nature, some exhibition of such imagery as at once impressed itself upon the heart; there was also much to be ever excused in consideration

of their ignorance, their want of taste, their extravagance of fancy, their want or abuse of the advantages of a liberal education. BURNS has no pardon to demand for effects of this sort. He might scorn every concession which we are ready to grant to his peculiar circumstances, without being, on this account, reduced to relinquish any part of his claims to the praise of poetical excellence. He touches his lyre, at all times, with the hand of a master. He demands to be ranked, not with the WOODHOUSES, the DUCKS, the RAMSAYS, but with the MILTONS, the POPES, the GRAYS. He cannot be denied to have been largely endowed with that strong common sense which is necessarily the very source and principle of all fine writing.

The next remarkable quality in this man's character, seems to have consisted in native strength, ARDOUR, and delicacy OF FEELINGS, passions, and affections. *Si vis me flere; dolendum primum est ipse tibi.* All that is valuable in poetry, and, at the same time, peculiar to it, consists in the effusion of particular, not general, *sentiment*, and in the picturing out of particular *imagery*. But education, reading, a wide converse with men in society, the most extensive observation of external nature, however useful to improve, cannot, even all combined, confer the power of apprehending either *imagery* or *sentiment* with such force and vivacity of conception as may enable one to impress whatever he may choose upon the souls of others, with full, irresistible, electric energy; this is a power which nought can bestow, save native soundness, delicacy, quickness, ardour, force of those parts of our bodily organization, of those energies in the structure of our minds, on which depend all our sensations, emotions, appetites, passions, and affections. Who ever knew a man of high original genius, whose senses were imperfect, his feelings dull and callous, his passions all languid and stagnant, his affections without ardour, and without constancy? Others may be artisans, speculatists, imitators in the fine arts: none but the man who is thus richly endowed by nature, can be a poet, an artist, an illustrious inventor in philosophy. Let any person first possess this original soundness, vigour, and delicacy of the primary energies of mind; and then let him receive some impression upon his imagination, which shall excite a passion for this or

that particular pursuit: he will scarcely fail to distinguish himself by illustrious efforts of exalted and original genius. Without having, first, those simple ideas which belong, respectively, to the different senses, no man can ever form for himself the complex notions, into the composition of which such simple ideas necessarily enter. Never could BURNS, without this delicacy, this strength, this vivacity of the powers of bodily sensation, and of mental feeling, which I would here claim as the indispensable native endowments of true genius—without these, never could he have poured forth those sentiments, or portrayed those images which have so powerfully impressed every imagination, and penetrated every heart. Almost all the sentiments and images diffused throughout the poems of BURNS, are fresh from the mint of nature. He sings what he had himself beheld with interested attention—what he had himself felt with keen emotions of pain or pleasure. You actually see what he describes; you more than sympathize with his joys; your bosom is inflamed with all his fire; your heart dies away within you, infected by the contagion of his despondency. He exalts, for a time, the genius of his reader to the elevation of his own; and, for the moment, confers upon him all the powers of a poet. Quotations were endless; but any person of discernment, taste, and feeling, who shall carefully read over BURNS's book, will not fail to discover, in its every page, abundance of those sentiments and images to which this observation relates;—it is originality of genius, it is soundness of perception, it is delicacy of passion, it is general vigour and impetuosity of the whole mind, by which such effects are produced. Others have sung, in the same Scottish dialect, and in similar rhymes, many of the same topics which are celebrated by BURNS; but, what with BURNS awes or fascinates, in the hands of others, only disgusts by its deformity, or excites contempt by its meanness and uninteresting simplicity.

A third quality which the life and the writings of BURNS show to have belonged to his character, was a quick and correct DISCERNMENT of the distinctions between RIGHT and WRONG—between TRUTH and FALSEHOOD; and this, accompanied with a passionate preference of whatever was right and true, with an indignant abhorrence of whatever was false and morally wrong.

It

It is true that he did not always steadily distinguish and eschew the evils of drunkenness and licentious love; it is true that these, at times, seem to obtain even the approbation of his muse: but there remains in his works enough to show, that his cooler reason, and all his better feelings, earnestly rejected those gay vices which he could sometimes, unhappily, allow himself to practise, and sometimes to recommend to others, by the charms which his imagination lent them. What was it but the clear and ardent discrimination of justice from injustice, which inspired that indignation with which his heart often burned, when he saw those exalted by fortune, who were not exalted by their merits? His *Cottar's Saturday Night*, and all his grave poems, breathe a rich vein of the most amiable, yet manly, and even delicately correct morality. In his pieces of satire, and of lighter humour, it is still upon the accurate and passionate discernment of falsehood, and of moral turpitude, that his ridicule turns. Other poets are often as remarkable for the incorrectness, or even the absurdity of their general truths, as for interesting sublimity, or tenderness of sentiment, or for picturesque splendour of imagery; BURNS is not less happy in teaching general truths, than in that display, of sentiment and imagery, which more peculiarly belongs to the province of the poet. BURNS's morality deserves this high praise—that it is not a system merely of *discretion*; it is not founded upon any scheme of superstition; but seems to have always its source, and the test by which it is to be tried, in the most diffusive benevolence, and in a regard for the universal good.

The only other leading feature of character that appears to be strikingly displayed in the life and writings of BURNS, is a *lively-minded CONSCIOUSNESS of his own TALENTS and MERITS*. Hence the fierce and contemptuous asperity of his satire; the sullen and gloomy dignity of his complaints, addressed, not so much to alarm the soul of pity, as to reproach injustice, and to make fortunate baseness shrink abashed: that general gravity and elevation of his sentiments, which admits no humbly insinuating sportiveness of wit, which scorns all compromise between the *right* and the *expedient*, which decides with the authoritative voice of a judge, from whom there is no appeal, upon characters, principles, and events, whenever they present themselves to notice. From

his works, as from his conversation and manners, *pride* seems to have excluded the effusions of *vanity*. In the composition, or correction of his poetry, he never suffered the judgment, even of his most respectable friends, to dictate to him. This line in one of his poems (“When I look back on *prospects* drear”) was criticised; but he would not condescend either to reply to the criticism, or to alter the expression. Not a few of his smaller pieces are sufficiently trivial, vulgar, and hackneyed in the thought, are such as the pride of genius should have disdained to write, or, at least, to publish; but there is reason to believe that he despised such pieces, even while he wrote and published them; that it was rather in regard to the effects they had already produced upon hearers and readers, than from any overweening opinion of their intrinsic worth, he suffered them to be printed. His wit is always dignified: he is not a merry-andrew in a motley coat, sporting before you for your diversion; but a hero, or a philosopher, deigning to admit you to witness his relaxations, still exercising the great energies of his soul, and little caring, at the moment, whether you do, or do not, cordially sympathize with his feelings.

His *poems* may be all distributed into the two classes of *pastorals* and *pieces upon common life and manners*. In the former class, I include all those in which rural imagery, and the manners and sentiments of rustics are chiefly described: in the latter, I would comprehend his epigrams, epistles, and, in short, all those pieces in which the imagery and sentiments are drawn from the condition and appearances of common life, without any particular reference to the country. It is in the first class that the most excellent of his poems are certainly to be found. Those few pieces which he seems to have attempted in the *Della Crusca* style, appear to me to be the least commendable of all his writings: he usually employs those forms of *versification* which have been used chiefly by the former writers of poetry in the Scottish dialect, and by some of the elder English poets. His *phraseology* is evidently drawn from those books of English poetry which were in his hands, from the writings of former Scottish poets; and from those unwritten stores of the Scottish dialect, which became known to him, in the conversation of his fellow-peasants. Some other late writers in the Scottish dialect seem to think, that not to write

English

English is certainly to write Scottish: BURNS, avoiding this error, hardly ever transgressed the propriety of English grammar, except in compliance with the long-accustomed variations of the genuine Scottish dialect.

From the preceding detail of the particulars of this poet's life, the reader will naturally and justly infer him to have been an honest, proud, warm-hearted man; of high passions, and sound understanding, and a vigorous and extensive imagination. He was never known to descend to any act of deliberate meanness. In Dumfries he retained many respectable friends, even to the last. It may be doubted whether he has not, by his writings, exercised a greater power over the minds of men, and, by consequence, on their conduct, upon their happiness and misery, and upon the general system of life, than has been exercised by any half dozen of the

most eminent statesmen of the present age. The power of the statesman is but shadowy, so far as it acts upon externals alone: the power of the writer of genius subdues the heart and the understanding, and having thus made the very spring of action its own, through them moulds almost all life and nature at its pleasure. BURNS has not failed to command one remarkable sort of homage, such as is never paid but to great original genius: a crowd of poetasters started up to imitate him, by writing verses as he had done, in the Scottish dialect; but, *O imitatores! seruum pecus!* To persons to whom the Scottish dialect, and the customs and manners of rural life in Scotland, have no charm, I shall possibly appear to have said too much about BURNS; by those who passionately admire him, I shall, perhaps, be blamed, as having said too little.

June, 1797.

H.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

For the Monthly Magazine.

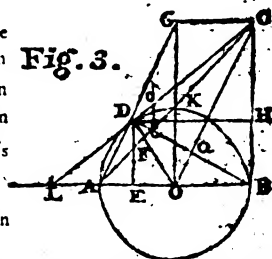
OF THE ANALOGY BETWEEN THE CIRCLE AND OTHER CURVES (CONCLUDED).

IN order to discover whether this property of the circle and ellipsis belongs to any other curve, the following problem be proposed:

Problem IV. Fig. 3.

To find the curve-line ADB, such that if BC be parallel to the ordinate DE, and from any point D in the curve, a tangent-DC be drawn, meeting BC in C: the line CA drawn from C to a given point A in the axis, will cut the ordinate DE into two segments, DF, FE, having a given ratio to each other.

Fig. 3.



Let DH be drawn parallel to AB, and let the given ratio of DE to EF be that of m to n : let the distance of the two points $AB=a$, the absciss $AE=x$, the ordinate $DE=y$, $Dz=dx$ the differential of x , $dz=dy$ the differential of y , and $\frac{dz}{Dz}=\frac{dy}{dx}=i$.

Then will $BE=DH=AB-AE=a-x$,

$$CH=\frac{DH \times dz}{Dz}=(a-x)i,$$

$$BC=BH+CH=DE+CH=y+(a-x)i;$$

And because of the similar triangles ABC, AEF, AB is to BC, as AE to EF, that is, $a:y+(a-x)i::x:EF$; or $EF=\frac{xy+(a-x)ix}{a}$.

But, by hypothesis, DE is to EF, as m to n ;

$$\text{therefore, } y:\frac{xy+(a-x)ix}{a}::m:n,$$

$$\text{or, } ay=mxy+(a-x)mx,$$

and

$$\text{and } \frac{m}{y} = \frac{a - mx}{x(a-x)}$$

Now as $\frac{dy}{dx}$, we will have, by substitution, $\frac{m dy}{y dx} = \frac{a - mx}{x(a-x)}$

$$\text{or, } \frac{m dy}{y} = \frac{(a - mx) dx}{x(a-x)}$$

$$\text{But } \frac{a - mx}{a - x} = 1 + \frac{(n - m)x}{a - x},$$

$$\text{and } \frac{dx}{x(a-x)} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{n - m}{a - x}.$$

Therefore, $\frac{m dy}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{(n - m) dx}{a - x}$, the integral of which will give the relation between x , y , or the equation of the curve.

We have then $m \log y = n \log x + (m - n) \log (a - x) + C = \log \frac{x^n (a - x)^{m-n}}{\beta^m}$, where β is a constant quantity: hence, $y^m = \frac{x^n (a - x)^{m-n}}{\beta^m}$, the equation required.

Also by extracting the root $y = \frac{x^{\frac{n}{m}} (a - x)^{\frac{m-n}{m}}}{\beta^{\frac{m-n}{m}}}$; whence it is evident, that when $x=0$, y is $=0$, and when $x=a$, $y=0$, and consequently, A , B are two points in the curve.

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{x^{\frac{n}{m}-1} (a-x)^{\frac{m-n}{m}}}{\beta^{\frac{m-n}{m}}}$$

Cor. 1. The differential of y , or $dy = \frac{y}{\beta} \left(\frac{n}{x} - \frac{m-n}{a-x} \right) dx$, and

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{n}{x} \frac{dx}{\beta} - \frac{(m-n)}{a-x} \frac{dx}{\beta} = \frac{n}{x} \frac{dx}{\beta} - \frac{(m-n)}{a-x} \frac{dx}{\beta} \quad \text{Hence BC}$$

$= \frac{n}{x} \frac{dx}{\beta}$, and $AB : BC :: AE : EF$, or, $a : x :: x : EF = \frac{n}{m} y$, and consequently, $DE : EF :: y : \frac{n}{m} x :: m : n$, as by hypothesis.

Cor. 2. Let $m=2n$, or let DE be bisected in F , then will $y = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} (a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\beta} = \frac{x \sqrt{a-x}}{\beta}$, $y^2 = \frac{x(a-x)}{\beta^2}$, or $\beta^2 y^2 = ax - x^2$, which shows the curve in this case to be an ellipse, whose transverse $= a$, and conjugate $= \frac{a}{\beta}$: and when $a = \frac{a}{\beta}$, or $\beta=1$, the curve becomes a circle, whose diameter $= a$. This is the property of the circle and ellipse demonstrated above.

Cor. 3. Let $m=3n$, and y will be $= \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} (a-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\beta}$, or $\beta^3 y^3 = x(a-x)^2$. If $m=4n$, $\beta^4 y^4 = x^2(a-x)^2$. And, in general, if $m=\pi n$, or, $\frac{m}{n}=\pi$, $\beta^\pi y^\pi = x(a-x)^{\pi-1}$.

Problem V. Fig. 3.

To find the curve line ADB , such that if to any point D in the curve a tangent DC be drawn, meeting the line BC , given by position, in C , the segment DC will be equal to BC , the distance of the point C from a given point B in the line BC .

From B draw BA perpendicular to BC , and from D let fall the perpendicular DE : draw DH parallel to BA , meeting BC in H , and let $D\delta$ be the increment of AD , D_e the increment of AE , and δ_e the increment of DE . Then because BC is equal to DC , $BH + CH$ or $DE + CH$ is equal to DC . Now let $BE=x$, $DE=y$, $BD=z$: and $D\delta$ will be $=dx$, $D_e = -dx$, $\delta_e = dy$: also $D\delta^2 = D_e^2 + \delta_e^2$, that is, $dx^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$. But by similar triangles, D_e is to δ_e , as DH , or

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